THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

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London Evening
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DECEMBER, 1802.

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Embelliſhed with Picturesque Views of Saltwood Caſtle and Northborn Manor-Houſe, in Kent; Southgate Chapel, in Middleſex; Braſs from St. Lawrence Church, in the Iſle of Thanet; &c.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

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EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN NOVEMBER, 1802.

Meteorolog. Diary for Nov. 1802, kept at Baldock. Lat. 52°. 2'. Long. 0'. W.

Day of Month.	At 8 A.M. Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S.	W.	State of wind.	At 2 P.M. Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S.	W.	State of wind.
1	29.25	R	42	38				4	No.	29.25	St.	44	47	4				V. L.
2	.30	St	42	35	4				Do.	.30	St.	44	46	2			2	Do.
3	.34	R	42	39				4	Do.	.32	R	46	48				4	Do.
4	.47	R	45	43			4		Do.	.55	R	48	51				4	Do.
5	.56	S	45	45					V.L	.52	S	43	48.5		3	1		Do.
6	.66	R	47	46	4	4			No.	.72	R	49	49	4				Do.
7	.72	St.	41	34			2	2	Do.	.65	S	44	42	4				Do.
8	.66	R	37	30	2			2	Do.	.68	R	40	43	3	1			L.
9	.85	R	35	27.5				4	Do.	.87	S	39	40.5	2			2	Do.
10	.77	S	37	33 5				4	Do.	.75	S	40	42				4	V. L.
11	.43	S	38	37		2	2		V.L.	.37	S	40	42		4			Do.
12	.44	R	39	37.5	3	1			No.	.50	R	42	42	3	1			L.
13	.55	St.	39	39	2	2			R.B	.60	R	40	41	2	2			Do.
14	.6	R	38	35	2	2			No.	.60	S	40	40.5	2	2			No.
15	.48	St.	40	37.5		4			Do.	.43	S	42	43		4			V. L.
16	.41	S	41	39		4			V.L.	.41	St.	41	40.5	2	2			Do.
17	.53	R	41	40	3	1			Do.	.55	R	42	44	4				Do.
18	.55	S	41	38		4			Do.	.50	S	41	41		2	2		Do.
19	.39	St.	41	40		2	2		Do.	.33	S	43	43		4			Do.
20	.25	S	44	44		4			No.	.19	S	45	46			4		Do.
21	28.94	S	45	46		2	2		L.	28 92	S	47	50		1	3		Do.
22	.91	R	47	47		1	3		V.L.	.95	R	48	51			3	1	L.
23	.43	S	48	48		4			R.B	.54	R	49	49	2			2	Do.
24	.97	R	47	45				4	Do.	29.10	R	48	49				4	R. B.
25	29.22	R	45	42.5			1	3	V. L	.29	S	46	48.5			1	3	V. L.
26	.13	S	43	35.5	2	2			No.	.12	S	43	39	2	2			No.
27	.11	St.	41	37	2	2			Do.	.11	St.	41	40	3	1			Do.
28	.22	R	40	37	1			3	Do.	.30	R	41	41	3			1	Do.
29	.48	R	42	38	4				Do.	.5	R	42	42	4				V. L.
30	.72	R	41	37	4				Do.	.68	S	41	41.5	2	2			Do.
	29.38		41.80	39 10	33	41	11	30		29.36		43.46	14 36	48	31	14	27	T. S.

Meteorological Table for December, 1802.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Dec. 1802	D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Dec. 1802
Nov	o	o	o			*Dec.*	o	o	o		
27	42	44	39	29,37	cloudy	12	33	40	39	29,83	fair
28	36	44	40	,50	fair	13	44	46	34	30,00	fair
29	39	44	39	,80	fair	14	35	44	36	29,97	fair
30	37	42	38	30,00	fair	15	36	44	40	,60	rain [at night
Dec. 1	37	40	37	29,67	rain	16	40	47	45	,14	fair, ſtormy
2	34	41	42	,60	fair	17	43	42	36	,50	ſtormy
3	44	46	40	,41	ſhowery	18	32	38	30	30,27	fair
4	43	44	38	,50	ſhowery	19	44	45	45	,26	cloudy
5	38	40	33	,70	fair	20	45	49	46	,21	cloudy
6	29	41	40	30,00	fair	21	46	46	36	,19	fair
7	41	42	36	29,78	fair	22	34	38	37	,19	cloudy
8	28	39	39	,69	rain	23	37	39	38	,20	cloudy
9	39	41	40	,63	rain	24	33	37	35	,16	fair
10	41	46	39	,45	ſtormy	25	34	35		29,90	cloudy
11	39	45	39	,43	fair	26	35	40	36	,60	cloudy

W Cary, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For DECEMBER, 1802.

ORIGINAL LETTERS OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS, *continued from vol. LXXI. p. 314.*

Letter IV. From the QUEEN.

To oure traiſt friend the Lard of Barnbarroch.

TRAIST friend, We greit zou weill. For ſa mekill as in tymes bypaſt we haif ewer advertiſit zow be oure l'res of our proceedinges with the Quene of England our gude ſiſter. No! ſay amply as we wald haif done by reſſone of the diſcom'oditie of paſſage hes bene betwix thir realmes. Bot at the leiſt of the gud opinione we hade of the reſolutioun thairof. And now our traiſt Couſigne and counſalor, my Lord Boyd, ane of oure Commiſſioners towart oure ſaid gud ſiſter, being returnet fra her and her counſale, we haif depeſchit him with thir p'nts in oure realme, to declair unto zou the verraye treuth and gud eſtait of affaires and our mynd in all thinges; qlk becaus of his ſufficiency we wald not wryt amply.

Bot referring the ſame to him, quwhome ze ſall credeit as ourſelff, committis zow to God.

Off Wingdeſield, the 4th day of Junii, 1569. MARIE R.

V. *From the Same.*

To oure traiſt friend the Lard of Barbarroche.

Traiſt friend, We greit you weill. Sen the Reverend father in God our truſtie Couſin and counſalor, the Biſhop of Gallowaye (who as a faithfull commiſſioner hes weill and diligentlie done his devuoir in treating with the Quene oure gud ſiſter this q'e bygane for our reſtitutione and releif of yow oure good ſubjects) is reparing in they parts, and can mair amply informe yow of the hail proceiding thereanent, nor is poſſible be oure l'res to mak zow underſtand; we refer the ſame to his ſufficiency, whom ze ſall credit as ourſelf. And ſeing thair is na occaſioun (notwithſtanding this new delaye) to diſpair of the obteaning of our lang ſutes: for oure ſaid good ſiſter hes maid plane demonſtration to the rebelles Com'iſſioners of her will and determinat intention to haif us reſtored; and they promeſit to returne haiſtely with commiſſion of the reſt of that faction (qlk they alledgit not to haif) to treat with her and us to the ſame effect; we praye zow in the meane tyme to abyde conſtant at our obedience, ſhawing oppynly yo' honeſt profeſſion thereof, to concur togidder withowt diſſimulation at all occaſiouns; and finally to declair zo'ſelffis ſuche at this tyme as heireſter forewer ze wold haif ws eſteme zow. Quhilk being for our advancement, ze ſall not find will abandone nor leif zow at any extreme neceſſitie, but aſſures zow of ſufficient ſupport and relief in convenient tyme, as gud ordour is tane alreddy thairfor. And ſo wiſhing alwiſe continuale augmentatioun of y' courage to our devotion, we committ yow to God. At Shefeild, the laſt day of April, 1571.

Your veri good frind, MARIE R.

N. B. The four words preceding the ſignature in this and the following letters are in Mary's own hand writing.

VI. *From the ſame.*

To oure traiſt freind the Lard of Barnbarrach.

Traiſt freind, We greit yow weill.

weill. We ar not ignorant of the good mynd ye beir wnto ws, and travell ze haif tane in our ſervice; qlk, God willing, we hope to acknawledge and be thankfull therfor to your contentment. And to the effect we may have augmentation of remembrance thairin, we praye you that, by your good counſale and aſſiſtance, your freinds and our good ſubjects be moved to ſhaw themeſelffis at this tyme plane defendars of our auc'tie. And we aſſure you, releif ſall not inlaik in due time to thair ſufficient maintenance. And if they do otherwiſe, we diſcharge ourſelf aſoir God and man that thay haif na occaſion; ſeing they ſal be weill ſupported, as this beirer can ſhaw mair amply. And ſa fair ye weill. At Sheffeild, the 10 day of Maij, 1571.

Your good frind, MARIE R.

Mr. URBAN, *Coventry, Dec.* 14.

AS every authentic document relative to that amiable and unfortunate monarch Charles I. muſt be acceptable to your readers, I am convinced you will feel a pleaſure in preſenting them with the following tranſcript of an original letter in my poſſeſſion, the whole of which, together with the ſuperſcription, is in his own writing. It was ſecured by three ſeals; that in the centre bearing the arms of England ſurmounted with a crown and the letters C. R. one on each ſide.

This intereſting letter needs no comment. Cold indeed muſt that breaſt be, which can peruſe it without emotion, or reflect upon his fate without regret. Σ.

"*Cairſbrooke, Monday, 31 July, 1648.*

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"It is no ſmall comfort to me that my native country hath ſo true a ſence of my preſent condition, as I finde expreſt by your lettre of the 8 of this month, and declaration; bothe wch I receaved upon Fryday laſt. And the ſame reaſon wch makes you diſcreetly and generouſly at this tyme forbeare to preſs any thing to me, hinders me likewais to make particular profeſſions unto you, leaſt it may be imagind that deſyre of liberty ſhould be the only ſecretary to my thoughts: yet thus much I cannot but ſay, that as, in all humaine reaſon, nothing but a free perſonnall treaty with me can ſetle the unhappy diſtractions of theſe diſtreſſed kingdomes, ſo, if that could once be had, I would not doubt but that (by the grace of God) a happy peace would ſoone follow; ſuch force, I belive, true reaſon hath in the harts of all men, when it may be clearly and calmely heard. And I am not aſhamed at all tymes to profeſſe, that if hath and ſo ſhall be alwais want of underſtanding, not will, if I doe not yeald to reaſon, whenſoever and from whomſoever I heare it; and it were a ſtrange thing ſhould reaſon be leſs eſteemd becauſe it comes from me, wch truely I doe not expect from you; your declaration ſeeming to me (and I hope that your actions will prove that I am not deceaved) to be ſo well grounded upon honor and juſtice, that albeit, by way of opinion, I cannot give a placet to every clauſe in it; yet, I am confident, upon a calme and friendly debate, we ſhall very well agree. To conclude: I cannot for the preſent better ſhow my thankefullneſſe to you, for the generous and loyall expreſſions of your affections to me, then by giving you my honeſt and harty advice, wch is, really and conſtantly (without ſeeking privat ends) to purſue the public profeſſions in your declaration, as ſincere Chriſtians and good ſubjects ought to doe; allwaies remembring, that as the beſt foundation of loyalty is Chriſtianity, ſo true Chriſtianity teaches perfect loyalty; and, without this juſt reciprocation, neither is truly what they pretend to be. But I am both confident that this

needs

needs not to you, as also that you will rightly understand this, which is affectionatly intended by your most assured reall constant friend,

"CHARLES R."

Superscribed, "For the Lords and Gentlemen Committies of the Scots Parliament, together with the Officers of that Army."

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 9.

THE following extract of a letter from Dr. JOHNSON to a friend in Scotland, dated at Buxton, was found among the papers of a distinguished literary character not long since deceased; but with a note subjoined that it was supposed not to be by Dr. Johnson, but by Mr. Erskine in imitation of the Doctor's style.

FORTUNE often delights to exalt what Nature has neglected; and that renown which cannot be claimed by intrinsic excellence is often derived from accident. The Rubicon was ennobled by the passage of Cæsar; and the bubbling up of a stream in the middle of a lime quarry has given celebrity to Buxton. The waters, in which it is agreed no mineral properties reside, and which seem to have no better claim to superior heat than what is derived from comparing them with the almost Siberian atmosphere that surrounds them, are said however to possess a spirit, which, though too volatile and unknown to receive a name from the chemists of graver ages, have in this fanciful æra, when macaroni philosophers hold flirtation with science, taken the lead of all the other elements; and those whose nerves have found no relief in change of sky, or variety, seek for a refuge here in fixed air.

It is indeed amazing, the avidity with which all ranks of mankind seek after that health which they have voluntarily alienated to disease; like Methodists, who hope for salvation through faith without works, invalids come here, in hopes to find in the well that vigour they lost in the bowl, and to absorb in the bath the moisture that evaporated at the ball or masquerade. For this purpose they venture to this dreary spot, which contemplates with envy the highlands of Scotland, surrounded by barren mountains, beaten by storms almost perpetual, where scarce an inhabitant is to be seen, unless when the Sun, whose appearance is justly considered as one of the wonders of the Peak, draws them out from a curiosity natural to man, to wonder into what cavern the storm has retired. Yet this is Summer; and if the Winter holds its natural proportion, the inhabitants of the hall, who are not 30 yards from the well, must pass months without any communication with it.

Yet the same folly which created disease, for the cure of which so much is suffered, obstructs the operation of the remedy, from which so much is hoped; animated by the appetite, which even the deluent power of common water, assisted by the vibration of diurnal exercise, and the collisive hilarity of reciprocal salutation, would give to a body obstructed by gluttony and rest, they devour with delicious hunger a farinaceous sponge, with its interstices undulated in butter, which might smile with contempt at the peristaltic exertions of an elephant, and of which the digestion would be no less an evil than the obstruction; if obstructed, it convulses the stomach with rancid exhalations; and if by its gravity it finds its way to the bowels, it tumifies them with flatulent paroxisms of wind; by its detention in both it becomes acrimonious and mephitic; and while its fumes arise and salute the brain with palsy, its *caput mortuum* descends, and lays the foundation of fistula. Very providentially, however, the evils of breakfast are not aggravated by the dinner; dinner is rather a ceremony here than a repast, and those that are delicate and

and ſick acquire popularity, by diſſeminating amongſt the multitude that food which nothing but rude health, both of body and mind, can digeſt. When it is finiſhed, the Chaplain calls upon the company to be thankful for what they have received; and the company, remembering they have breakfaſted, join in the thankſgiving.

The evils of the day are likewiſe happily alleviated by the early hours of going to bed; and if ſleep forſakes the pillow, even fancy itſelf cannot charge it to the ſupper.

There are, notwithſtanding, here upwards of 200 people, who, by talking continually of how much Nature has left undone, and how little Art has done for the place, increaſe the ſpleen they hope to cure at it; who ſpeak with rapture of the beauties and pleaſures of Matlock, which though within their reach they never go to; and who, hoping by the power of imagination to convert a ſmoaking cauldron into a cold bath, relax and waſte to ſenſitive agony thoſe fibres which, from the comfortleſs ſtate of Buxton, and of the beſt well which Nature gives to man to drink of, require the tenſion of the bowſtring and the rigour of ſteel.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 13.

YOU have given in p. 981, a pretty correct account of the manner in which Mr. John Heathcote died; but, in following the news-papers, you have egregiouſly miſtaken the manner in which his property was diſpoſed of, as well as its amount. The following *ſtrictly accurate* account of both is much at your ſervice.

The late baronet by his will left two eſtates of the annual value of 800l. each to his two youngeſt ſons, John and Robert, to qualify them (as he ſaid) for ſeats in Parliament. On the deceaſe of either, his landed property was directed to deſcend, not to *Sir Gilbert*, but to the ſurviving younger brother. The eſtate in queſtion, therefore, which is what you call "his ſeat in the country," is now in the poſſeſſion of his younger brother, Mr. R. Heathcote (the gentleman who accompanied Mr. Kemble to Paris, where he now is).

His houſe in town will be ſold, and, together with his funded property, amounting in all to about 110,000l. will be divided in equal ſhares between the dowager Lady Heathcote, his brother Sir Gilbert, his ſiſter (married to General Groſvenor, member for Cheſter), and his brother Robert.

I know not that any uſe can be made of what I trouble you with: it is, however, perfectly accurate. Yours, &c. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 3.

HAD your correſpondent Oxonienſis, p. 987, called for ſome of the late numbers of your Repoſitory, which might have eſcaped attention during the vacation, he might perhaps have anticipated ſome remarks, which I have with-held, in hopes that the ſubject might be taken up by ſome abler hand, and from a ſtill more proper quarter; particularly if any member of that Society, to which Dr. Richard Newton was at leaſt a benefactor (if not a founder of it, as a college), had ſeen how harſhly he is treated in a pamphlet, from which your Reviewer, p. 637, quotes a paragraph and note. As your former pages make frequent and juſtly honourable mention of him, perhaps you will give me an opportunity to refer your readers to his book. It probably did not occaſion much difficulty to "*diſcover*" the author, as I have now before me the firſt edition printed for Oſborn and Rivington in 1743, and a third in 1745; in the latter of which, as well as in the ſecond, he added to the preface ſome pages, containing a ſimilar charge then made againſt him, and his own anſwer to it. I leave them both to ſpeak for themſelves, as the book

can

can without doubt be eaſily procured that Univerſity; and if any one will take the trouble to tranſcribe them for you, I doubt not your willingneſs to do juſtice to departed merit. I would firſt give his cenſurer credit for ſome inaccuracy of language only, if there is not a typographical omiſſion of the ſmall but material word "*there*," in the fifth line from the bottom of the note, and make allowance for his uſing the word "*Preſbyterian*" in conſequence of the title page of the work, where it is ſaid to be "by a *Preſbyter* of the Church of England."

Of the Doctor's ſincerity in his avowed offer to reſign his living, if he might be permitted to leave his reſident curate as his ſucceſſor, the ſubſequent fact of his actually ſo doing about the year 1746, is a fair confirmation. If, of near 40 years incumbency, he reſided almoſt 20, Oxford knows how he paſſed the remainder. It is a preſumptive proof in his favour, that the Right Reverend patron of the rectory, the Biſhop of London, permitted him ſo late in life to nominate his then curate for his Lordſhip's preſentation. And this gentleman did credit to his rector's recommendation by near forty years reſidence and exemplary conduct, dying in July 1786, on the rectorial premiſes. And to the liberality of mind in this latter rector, I ought not to omit this opportunity of doing ſome degree of juſtice, which is due to him from myſelf. Mr. Saunders being a bachelor, and having not any relations near to him either in point of ſituation or affinity, after bequeathing to the next of kin his other property, left his ſucceſſor the option of accepting his houſehold furniture and library, in lieu of any dilapidations, for which he was apprehenſive demands might be made, in conſequence of a temporary neglect of ſome repairs during an interval of abſence through illneſs. The ſelection of the library, which contained many proofs of Dr. Newton's zeal, induſtry, and abilities for promoting the cauſe of religion and uſeful learning, was proof of the judgement of the owner as a ſcholar and a clergyman. The option left no doubt about its acceptance with the immediate ſucceſſor, your preſent correſpondent; and the ſucceſſive incumbents have accepted the ſame; more than one having ſince been preſented by a venerable Patron, whom Oxford will long remember as an honour to its Univerſity when a Profeſſor, and to its dioceſe when Prelate.

Yours, &c. E. J.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 8.

I SEND, for the amuſement of your readers, ſome ſpecimens of Pope's imitations of antient writers; which ſeem hitherto to have eſcaped the obſervation of his editors:

1. Prologue to the Satires.

"Pretty in amber to obſerve the forms
Of hairs, or ſtraws, or dirt, or grubs, or worms; [rate,
The things we know are neither rich nor
But wonder how the devil they came there."

Martial, VI. 15.

"Dum Phaëtonteâ formica vagatur in umbra
Implicuit tenuem ſuccine gutta feram,
Sic modo quæ fuerat virâ contempta manente,
Funeribus facta eſt nunc prætioſa ſuis."

2. Eſſay on Man, B. IV.

"Or why ſo long, in life if long can be,
Lent Heaven a parent to the poor and me."

Virg. Æn. X. v. 861.

"Rhœbe diu, res ſi qua diu mortalibus Viximus." [ulla eſt,

3. Rape of the Lock.

"Trivial the ſubject, but not ſo the praiſe."

Virgil's Georg.

"In tenui labor, at tenuis non gloria."

4. Dunciad, Book IV.

"'Tis true on words is ſtill our whole debate,
Diſpute of *me* or *te*, of *aut* or *et*."

Greek Epigram.

Γινωσκομενους μοιοτυλλαβοι ὡσι μιμηλα
Το σφιν και σφωιν, και τομιν ηδε τοιν.

Yours, &c. E. O. E.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 10.

REPORT ſays, that thoſe vaſt improvements of Temple Bar and Snow Hill are to be ſucceeded by others, of not leſs importance to a large trading City.—There is probably more than report on this ſubject; but ſome of your Country Readers, as well as others, would be glad to know how the fact is; my old friend Transfer, who paſs'd near 40 years from Blow-bladder-ſtreet to Jonathan's, now enjoys the ſweets of his labour, remote from cities.—Though thus removed from the buſy ſcene of action, he likes to ſee how the world wags. Wonder not, he "caſts a longing, lingering, look behind." Were your deſcription accompanied with a ſketch of the plans and deſigns, it would produce information to thouſands; it would amuſe, gratify, and delight, all over the globe.

In the Lord Mayor's bill of expences at Putney, in 1744, &c. At the Court of Conſervancy, (vol. LXXI. p. 420.) what are we to underſtand by the officer in his lordſhip's train, named *Common Hunt?* Is there ſuch an officer now*? In old maps of London, we ſee the Lord Mayor's Dog-kennel pointed out, where, no doubt, he kept a cry of Hounds, and I warrant you, a mewe of Hawkes alſo. Dog-houſe-bar, beyond Old-ſtreet, retains the name to this day. This officer may ſtill preſide, for any thing I know, over the annual feſtivities of Eaſter Monday on the Foreſt. In your vol. XXII. p. 475, it is called *City Hunt*; the place being declared vacant Oct. 14, 1752, on the death of Mr. May Hill, to whom it produced nearly 300l. a year. A VETERAN.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 12.

AS your Miſcellany has long been the encouragement and ſupport of all the various excellent inſtitutions, eſtabliſhed in this country, for the propagation and promotion of uſeful arts and ſciences; we hope you will allow it to be the Medium for informing the publick of the following Society, intended for the advancement of *Britiſh Entomology*, under the name of the AURELIAN SOCIETY.

Any perſon wiſhing to become a member of this Society muſt poſſeſs a collection of Britiſh *Lepidoptera*, from which he muſt give up to the Aurelian Cabinet, at leaſt one ſpecimen of every ſpecies in his collection which that does not poſſeſs. This ſacrifice, conſidering the very advanced ſtate of the Cabinet, (the only one which now contains, or ever did contain, all the known Britiſh ſpecies, of the beautiful genus *papilis*,) can ſeldom be great, and muſt evidently become leſs and leſs; for it he ſhall immediately receive, from the poſſeſſor, the fulleſt value of ſuch articles, either in rare inſects, or money, if he chooſe to accept it; he ſhall alſo afterwards receive occaſional duplicates of ſcarce inſects, which will continue to be collected both by purchaſe and perſonal induſtry, to anſwer the claims of ſuch Aurelians as may hereafter wiſh to have their names enrolled in the annals of the Society. By theſe means, the Aurelian Cabinet will evidently advance toward the ſtandard of perfection; and the collection of every member of the Society will likewiſe become increaſed both in number and value. All members will have a right of examining the Cabinet as often as they pleaſe, for the purpoſes either of pleaſure or inſtruction.

JAFOZI & VAHOTSAV.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 15

IN p. 520, col. 1, l. 26, for "*No.*" read "vol. ii." As to the *note*, Dr. Jortin's miſtake, if ſuch it be, evidently aroſe from the title of No. xiv of the Phenix, which, in p. 543 of vol. i, deſcribes the "Narrative" alluded to as the work of "Samuel Brett, *there* preſent." It may not be amiſs to refer ſome of your numerous readers to the "Spectator," No. 495, by Addiſon.

Yours, &c. SCRUTATOR.

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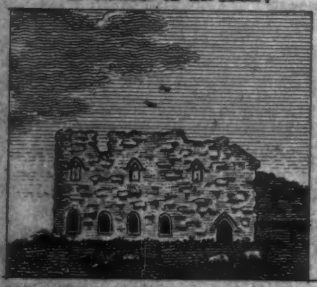
* Charles Cotterel eſq. the preſent worthy "Common Hunt," purchaſed that antient and very reſpectable office in 1786. EDIT.

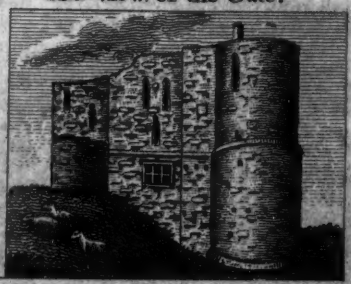
SALTWOOD CASTLE, *KENT*. E. View.

Gent. Mag. Dec. 1802. Pl. I. p. 1089.

Remains of the Hall.



Side View of the Gate.



Entrance Gate, SALTWOOD Castle, E.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 26, 1802.

FROM Hythe (see p. 1001), I sought out the castle of Saltwood; which is situated about one mile to the Northward of the above town, but is on most sides so encompassed by hills, or rising grounds, that it is seen but from little distance on either side. Gale supposes that the Romans had here a fort, and that there was a *prætorian* way to it from *Durolevum*, and another from *Durovernum*; and, indeed, remains of it are still to be seen between it and Hythe. In 1036 it was given to Christ church in Canterbury, by Halfden, in the presence of king Cnute; and at the Conquest it was in the possession of Hugo de Montford, who repaired the castle, which is said to have been first erected by Ecus, or Oise, king of Kent, in 488. By his son, Robert de Montford, being exiled, this and his other estates fell into the hands of Henry I. and continued (in general) in the Crown, till it was restored, by king John, to the see of Canterbury, and became one of the palaces of its archbishops. Archbishop Courtney, in the reign of Richard II. repaired, enlarged, and beautified the castle; and the present remains are the work of his hands. Archbishop Cranmer, alarmed at the envyings and murmurs which the possession of such sumptuous houses exposed him to, conveyed it again to the Crown, when it was given by Henry VIII. to Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, on whose attainder it reverted again to the king, and was granted, the 4th of Edward VI. to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick. Afterwards it passed to Edward Fynes, lord Clinton; and from him to Thomas Broadax, esq.; then to Edward Monins, esq. who alienated it to Mr. Reginald Knatchbull, who finally conveyed it to Wm. Gibbon, gent. of Westcliff. From him it became the property of Norton Knatchbull, of Mersham, esq. who sold it to Robert Cranmer, esq. of Chevening, whose daughter carried it in marriage to Sir Arthur Herrys; his son conveyed it to Sir Wm. Boteler, whose grandson, Sir Philip Boteler, sold it to Brook Bridges, esq. of Goodneston, in whose family it has continued till now; the present Sir Brook Bridges, bart. being the proprietor of it.

When I first drew near the castle, I was amazingly struck with its august remains (*see Plate I.*), covering more than three acres of ground; and when I came to its external gate, how did I wish for the pencil and pen of *your* Architect! that its beauties might be conveyed to posterity in those glowing colours and words, which they so loudly demand. But, as I could command neither, rather than they should sink unnoticed into oblivion, I determined to make the best use that I could of my own, every way so inferior ones. The ground-plan of the castle is elliptical; and the principal entrance to the body of the edifice was originally strengthened by an out-work, issuing from the sides of the ellipsis, and carried on, in a parallel line, at the distance of about 200 feet from the grand portal. The greatest part of this out-work is now demolished, excepting that its connexion with the principal wall, and its Northern gate, still remain tolerably entire. Before we enter this gate, we must observe and admire the wonderful moat which surrounded the whole, in breadth not less than 150 feet, and in depth more than 30, through which the murmuring brook still winds its stream; and for which nothing appears wanting to enable it to encircle its favourite walls, and spread its wide girdle around the whole scene, but its original barrier, which either neglect or ignorance has now swept away! This gate, I observed, was originally defended by a drawbridge, and the grove, in which the ponderous portcullis once glided its frame, is still entire. But when I approached the grand entrance (*fig.* 4,) what veneration and awe thrilled through my veins, to think I was about to ask admittance where monarchs had been sumptuously entertained *, and where some of our greatest prelates had lived in regal state! I knocked at the modern door, which, with its puny accompaniments, sashed windows, serves to fill up the still spacious arch; how contemptible did its puerile screechings sound, compared to the late hoarse-sounding groans of the original gate when it turned on its ponderous hinge! When entered, my contempt subsided in admiration, to behold the beautifully engroined arch, spreading an enriched canopy over the entrance

* Edward II. in the 17th year of his reign, was entertained for some time in this castle. Patent Rolls.

entrance hall! On either ſide are correſponding pointed-arched doors, leading to the apartments where the vigilant guards reſted their weary limbs, and from whence, by the loop-holes ſtill remaining, they could command every approach to the gate. Over the ſides of the arch are the arms of Archbiſhop Courtney, viz. *three bezants, with a label of three points*; and again, the ſame impaled with thoſe of the *ſee of Canterbury*: near the ſummit of the towers (little leſs than 70 feet) is a *machecollation*, and other means of defence. From the entrance hall, we aſcend the ſpiral ſtair-caſe, which gives us acceſs to the different apartments, as well as to the top of the towers. Over the gate-way is a fine ſpacious room, probably part of the grand apartments of the governor, or conſtable of the caſtle. Though deſpoiled of its original ornaments, yet, as the doors and windows remain as they were firſt conſtructed, it ſtill beſpeaks an air of grandeur and ſimplicity: adjoining are ſeveral rooms but, as the whole is now fitted up to form a modern farm-houſe, few of its original characteriſtic peculiarities now remain; yet the conſideration, that in accompliſhing this deſign little alteration has been made in its external appearance, and as this will be an inducement for its being kept in repair, I ſay, this conſideration will convey ſatisfaction to the mind of the real Antiquary. The remains of the principal apartments, which were on the South ſide of the area, incloſed by the walls, are not conſiderable, excepting thoſe of the grand hall, whoſe walls are tolerably entire *(ſee Pl. I. fig. 2.)* It is evident, from the corbels on either ſide, that it had a ground, or under apartment, and that conſequently this could not have been the chapel, as ſome have ſuppoſed. This noble room was enlightened by ſix beautiful Norman windows; the three on the external ſide being walled up, and evidently done on ſome particular emergency, from the roughneſs of the materials, and as they are filled in to the whole thickneſs of the wall: theſe commanded the moat and the adjacent country; and pleaſing indeed muſt have been the view, whilſt the venerable prelate was gracing the feſtive board, to have beheld the expanſe of the encircling ſtream, which, whilſt it conveyed the idea of perfect ſecurity, added a charm to the ſurrounding landſcape; over whoſe plains, and through whoſe enchanting glades, the timid deer might be ſeen vaulting her ſleek body in ſucceſſive leaps from the eye of the intruſive traveller. The room appears to have been encircled with pointed compartments ſupported by tripled columns, from the center ones of which the groining of the cieling took its riſe; and, from the ſmall part of the ribs ſtill remaining, appears to have been extremely beautiful and light. The remains of the chapel, and very conſiderable offices, are now a mere heap of ruins: and, from their preſent ſtate, loudly beſpeak the inſtability of the proudeſt works of mankind! In the centre of the area is a very antient curious wall, being formed ſquare, and caſed with quarry ſtone from the top to the bottom. On the whole, this certainly is a very curious remain, and well deſerves the cloſe inveſtigation of every lover of our national antiquities.

Yours, &c. Z. COZENS.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov. 6.*

THE verſes (p. 656) from an old Harleian MS. explain what often amuſed and puzzled me when I was a boy, a copy of the ſame verſes, ſcarcely legible and in part mutilated, written on a blank leaf of Butler's Rhetoric, 5th ed. London, 1621. My copy, imperfect as it is, ſupplies ſeveral variations, which thoſe who are curious in ſuch lore will be gratified in comparing with what you have printed. The title is, "Of the burning of a Schoole in Notinghamſhire," I believe; but the firſt ſyllable of the county is gone in the Engliſh, and obſcure in a Latin tranſlation ſubjoined to the Engliſh. They begin thus:

"What heat of love kindled your . . .
Yee Muſes ſonnes to ſet your ſcoole on [fire?]
But all for rimes ſake Polyhymney
Bewales the downefall of your chimney.
Here might you, &c."

The ten lines of the Harleian copy, which intervene between the firſt and ſecond of theſe couplets, are wanting both in the Engliſh and Latin, but without any chaſm or mark of omiſſion.

"How many ſorts of noones to wrack did go
As *domus*, *liber*, and as many moe.

Nor

Nor caſe or faxe this furious flame did ſpare,
Each gender in the loffe had common ſhare.
Here might you ſee, &c.
And ſom with heat and ſmoak are ſtroken *dum.*
Sapines lie gaſping upward void of ſenſe,
And Moods grow mad to ſee imperfect tenſe.
Adverbs of place fell from their lofty ſtories,
As *ubi, ibi, illuc, intus, foris.*
Conjunctions ſo disjoined as we would wonder, &c.
Elſe ſure the fire into flames had turn'd,
Gods, men, moneths, rivers, winds, all had [been burn'd].
Then gan the Hitrochits to ſunder,
And poore Supellex loſt the plural number.
Of verbs there had not eſcaped one in twenty,
Had not by chance come in *As in preſenti.*"

P. 294, l. 51, "younger" and "elder" ſhould change place, the Clergyman being the younger brother.

Yours, &c. R. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 25.

AS ſcurrility is a bad ſubſtitute for argument, I ſhall not retort it upon the *ſoi-diſant* critics in what is uſually called *Gothic Architecture.* The former of theſe writers to whom I have alluded, in his unprovoked attack upon Taviſtock chapel*, has diſplayed conſiderable knowledge of that ſcience, in which he has diſtinguiſhed himſelf both as an Antiquary and an Architect. It would have been well, if his candour had borne any proportion to his knowledge. But, unhappily, this writer is not leſs diſtinguiſhed by prejudice, than an eager diſplay of erudition on all ſubjects connected with hiſtory, architecture, and antiquity. Theſe he uniformly makes the vehicles of cenſure upon the *exiſting eccleſiaſtical inſtitutions of his country.* That a well-diſpoſed man ſhould retain the *errors of education* and *early habits*, is not ſurpriſing; but that he ſhould, upon all occaſions, endeavour to impoſe theſe errors upon the world, and purpoſely go out of his way to diſplay his ingenuity in defending them, is one melancholy proof, among many, how completely a man may become the ſlave of ſuperſtition, and the dupe of his own ſophiſtry. Of this, the Hiſtory of Wincheſter is a deplorable inſtance. Into this work, which exhibits great learning and taſte in antiquity, and that ſtyle of architecture which, from its early appropriation to religious edifices, may not improperly be termed *eccleſiaſtical*, the author has contrived to weave a continued ſneer upon the Reformed Faith, and a libel upon the religious eſtabliſhments of his country. With an effrontery peculiar to himſelf, he ſets all the mummeries, follies, and blaſphemies of Popery in array, againſt the ſimple, rational, ſublime inſtitutions of Proteſtantiſm. But, leaving him to the juſtly-ſevere caſtigation which the Chancellor of the Dioceſe in which he reſides, has beſtowed on a performance that was idly deſigned to bring exploded errors once more into faſhion, and to revive a controverſy which every true Chriſtian and patriot would lament to ſee, I ſhall proceed to notice the ſtrictures of your other correſpondent J. C. on the new chapel in Taviſtock ſquare. If in the former of theſe writers we perceive the leven of Popery ever ready to ferment at the appearance of any efforts to promote the intereſts of the Reformed church, whether by increaſing, embelliſhing, or even repairing its ſtructures*; in the latter we obſerve the jealouſy of a little mind, which can diſcern nothing but faults in the works of a *rival artiſt.* This is evident in the title which this invidious cenſor has thought proper to prefix to the ſtyle of architecture exhibited in the new chapel which has been the ſubject of ſuch miſplaced cenſure. He has thought proper to denominate it, "The Fantaſtic Order of Architecture." The title is not leſs invidious than falſe. The few deviations from the ſtrict rules of what is commonly called Gothic Architecture, in this edifice, are either ſuch as were unavoidable from *local circumſtances* (for which no allowance is made), or ſuch as are involuntary ſacrifices to convenience and accommodation. This will appear very clearly in the ſequel of this reply.

The firſt circumſtance which is imputed as a fault, is but one proof, among others, of this writer's want of candour, or of imperfect knowledge of his ſubject. He cenſures the practice of calling a place of worſhip after the name of the builder, or the ſtreet in which it ſtands, inſtead of naming it after ſome Saint. But it has eſcaped him, perhaps, that all religious edi-

* As it is improperly called.

* See ſome cynical obſervations on the faſhion of altering and beautifying antient Cathedrals, eſpecially Saliſbury.

fices

fices named in this certainly more appropriate manner are ſolemnly dedicated, by epiſcopal authority, to the purpoſe of divine worſhip, and that no chapel erected on *leaſehold premiſes can be ſo dedicated, or even conſecrated.* Similar to this, is his objection to the ſite of the building, which is North and South. This is not as he ſays, with *uncommon ſagacity*, becauſe "the front or entrance is South, whereby the edifice in length ſtands North and South;" this would have been a reaſon which none but himſelf would have thought of; but, becauſe the proprietor was neceſſarily obliged to place it ſo, having no choice of ſituation. But this is not quite ſo rare a thing as he imagines: witneſs the pariſh church of St. George, in the ſame neighbourhood. His next objection is, that "the doors of entrance are on each ſide of the centre of the deſign." In this diſpoſition of them there is a great ſpace under the gallery, which is now rendered very uſeful, and which muſt have been ſacrificed had the door of entrance been centrical. This rule has been frequently diſpenſed with in many antient and modern churches of ſmall extent. He next finds fault with the *ſplays* with which the doors are circumſcribed, and whereby they are much lighter. Theſe, he pretends, "are peculiar to windows only." But for this we have ſome of the beſt authorities; namely, Weſtminſter abbey, Chicheſter cathedral, and many other equally correct and elegant edifices. The ſquare-headed label over the pointed arch, which he next condemns, is of greater antiquity than the Tudor æra, and appears in the above antient ſtructures, as well as in many others. It is, perhaps, the firſt time that ever *mullions* were condemned for being too *ſmall*, the great beauty of which is ſuppoſed to conſiſt in their light and airy aſpect. Theſe, being not relieved with the trefoil and tracery (which would have increaſed the expence in a great degree), are on that account very properly light and ſlender, but not ſo diminutive as to be deemed "*petit.*" It is a "thick ſight" indeed, that can diſcern neither beauties nor convenience. The tracery, and all expenſive finiſhings, together with the angular mouldings, which are wanting on the "wire-drawn edges of the groins" (as he terms them), were neceſſarily omitted, as incurring too great expence. Fearing, Mr. Urban, to treſpaſs too far on your patience, the anſwers to the remaining objections ſhall be very ſummary.

The principal ornaments on the pinnacles are fair proportioned crotchets. The battlements are proportionably large. J. C's objection to the ſtove is frivolous. To ſuperſede the neceſſity of fire in places of public worſhip, it is neceſſary to revert to the times of greater zeal or ſuperſtition. Till J. C. can diſcuſe generally a due portion of *his* warmth of piety, he ſhould not object to this accommodation, without which places of worſhip, in a luxurious metropolis, would be deſerted. The panneling of the back pews is anſwered by exceſs of expence. Decoration was evidently intended, in relief, to the altar; but it is preſumed from the ſame cauſe has been at preſent omitted. The ſituation of the organ is cuſtomary. The pulpit is very convenient for delivery. The building is ſufficiently light, ſo as not to require either lateral windows or the removal of the organ. The length of the chapel was neceſſarily limited by the extent of the ground on which it is built, and could not have been extended. Here, again, effect unavoidably yielded to convenience. What would have been the uſe of decorating this end of the chapel with expenſive ornaments, when their view might have been ſhortly obſtructed by the erection of buildings on the contiguous ground, which is the property of another, and over which the proprietors of the chapel could have no controul?

Having replied to the points which are worth noticing, I paſs over ſuch idle ſneers as are unbecoming the man of true ſcience; but cannot forbear obſerving, that not only are the ſtrictures of this ſelf-conſtituted "Surveyor of the antient Architecture of England" frequently captious and erroneous, as has already been ſhewn; but that his ignorance of the common rules of grammar, and of the terms of art, even in their application to that ſcience in which he is ambitious of appearing profoundly verſed, diſqualifies him for the arduous office which he has ſo arrogantly aſſumed. Of this, here follow a few ſtriking proofs.

"What *is* there in theſe names that *are* analogous," &c. The ſides, or flanks of the chapel have *neither* buttreſſes, doors, windows, *or* battlements."—"The minds of the *real* pi-

ous."—"

ous.—" In one part, he talks of "THREE AILES *!!!"

From this unclassical style, I cannot suppose the writer to be acquainted with the best and most candid of antient critics, or I would not, as a necessary clue to the appositе citation, observe, that by invidiously carping at the defects of other men, we render our own more conspicuous, and make them very justly the subject of animadversion:

——— "Ut tibi contra
Evenit, inquirant vitiæ ut tua rursus et illi."
HOR. 1 Sat. iii. 26, 27.

In conclusion, Sir, permit me to add, that the chapel which has excited such affected contempt in the minds of these arrogant censors, was not intended as a complete specimen of Gothic Architecture. It has other and better claims to approbation. It was intended as an useful auxiliary to the mother church; and, when it is fairly contrasted with that, it will not be thought to disgrace its origin. Whatever may be its imperfections, it must surely be preferred, in point of beauty and effect, to its much-neglected parent. Every classical spectator, on comparing the two buildings, will naturally exclaim—if not previously prejudiced by the charms of antiquated beauty—*O matre pulchrâ filia pulchrior!*

Its best recommendation is, that it effectually supplies the defect of the Legislature, in not increasing the number of churches in proportion to the augmentation of houses in the metropolis. With this important and useful view, it is so constructed as to seat, very conveniently, full 1200 persons, and to give gratuitous accommodation to 300 of those members of the Church of England, who, from their peculiar circumstances, are excluded from their parish church through want of room. Whether this ample provision, both for those who can afford to contribute to the great expences of such a chapel, and to those who cannot, be at all important, I may safely leave to the consideration of those who duly appreciate the *utility of public worship*. That this single consideration would have more weight with every friend to the Church of England, than the strictest conformity to the purest models of antient architecture, could not be doubted; and, therefore, this was paramount with the projector, who is neither a *Papist*, a *Dissenter*, nor a *self-appointed* "Surveyor of the various styles of antient Architecture of England."

As the taste of the Architect is frequently called in question, and defects are imputed to *him* which were the necessary consequence of his peculiar circumstances; I must add, in vindication of him, that more effect has been produced than could be reasonably expected, or than ever was accomplished under similar limitations.

To you, Mr. Urban, as the friend of that most faithful and illustrious member of the Church of England, the pious, the truly learned and venerable Johnson, the appearance of zeal in the best of causes must be highly acceptable. You will, therefore, hail with exultation any attempts on the part of individuals, to extend the doctrines of that Church, which has long been the strongest bulwark of Protestantism, by facilitating the means of attendance on her public ordinances. That this was the *primary object* with the projector of the chapel which has, as unexpectedly as unjustly, excited so much invidious observation, I can aver on authority that is indisputable. It is this consideration which has induced me to trouble you with so long a letter. It is this also, which, with me, is superior to every other consideration, and in which, I flatter myself, I shall find a powerful and strenuous advocate in the Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine. In this confidence, I am, Sir, with unfeigned respect, J. N. P.

* Confounding the nave with the two ailes; an inaccuracy, to say the least of it.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 6.

AN old Correspondent, who always esteemed Dr. Lettsom a friend to humanity, is much pleased with his arguments in favour of the Vaccine Inoculation; and, if the *matter* be taken *immediately* from the cow, agrees that there can be no more hazard than in drinking the milk of the creature: but, if the inoculation is performed as in the old manner, by transmission of the matter from one subject to another, wishes to be informed by the Doctor if there is not equal hazard of any disorder the person has, from whom the *matter* is taken, being communicated to the person so inoculated. It has been disputed formerly of the old inoculation, whether any other disorder could be transmitted with the Small-

Small-pox; Dr. L. grants there may, which is a *ſerious* hazard.

The writer begs to ſubjoin another hint to the *paſtors* of churches (by whatever title they may bear, rectors, vicars, or incumbents), not to permit the corpſes of thoſe who have died of contagious diſorders to be carried for burial immediately after divine ſervice on Sundays, having ſeen them crowding into the church before the congregation are well out, in populous pariſhes, and often meeting them in the path. Sunday afternoon is choſen by the common people, on account of its being the leiſure day for themſelves and invited friends; yet the prevention of contagion ought to ſuperſede all other conſiderations. Indeed, the miniſters themſelves, when warmed in the exerciſe of their function, and not unfrequently in a ſtate of perſpiration, muſt be more liable to infection from fevers, together with the humidity of the atmoſphere in damp weather.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 7.

I BELIEVE the publick is unanimous in the opinion, that your Monthly Publication has from time to time imparted very uſeful hints for its benefit as well as rational amuſement; and, being perſonally impreſſed with this belief, I ſhall be much obliged if you will communicate the following obſervation on the unequal tax which Government has thought fit to impoſe on the probate of wills. Previous to this tax, many conſcientious perſons, parents as well as other relatives, in the diſpoſal of their property after death, for the better ſecurity of a proviſion to their ſurvivors, have veſted legacies in the funds under the appointment of truſtees. Many families under this tax have now great reaſon to complain of its oppreſſions, and eſpecially thoſe under the middling claſs, who are ſtreightened in their income; for, on the death of every truſtee, if the property is entered only in the name of one, a freſh probate will cauſe a freſh expence, and from 1000l. to 2000l. ſtock it often amounts to 40l. and upwards; an expence which the legatee could never have ſuppoſed would be entailed on the cautious proviſion he had made for the ſurviver, and in many inſtances almoſt ruinous to the little families who calculate their expenditure on ſuch a proviſion.

Yours, &c. POST-OBIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 8.

I HAVE before addreſſed you on the ſubject of *wills*, which has claimed the notice of ſeveral of your correſpondents. I will now proceed upon another ſubject reſpecting them; namely, that of *legacies*. It is the principle of our excellent laws, that no man ſhall take advantage of his own wrong; but that principle is often ſhamefully violated by an executor where he is alſo reſiduary legatee; for, if he entertains the leaſt doubt as to a legacy, however ſmall, he immediately refuſes payment of it; and particularly where legacies carry intereſt, the legatees think themſelves very fortunate to get the principal without any regard to their juſt right of *intereſt* thereon. I was lately preſent at a tranſaction of this nature, between an eldeſt ſon left ſole executor, where the youngeſt brothers claimed intereſt on their legacies; which the eldeſt brother refuſed paying, telling them they knew their remedy. True, was the obſervation of the others to me, but we fear that "the remedy is worſe than the diſeaſe;" a bill in Chancery for the recovery of 60l. or 70l. is no very favourable reſource. Such is the caſe of a variety of legacies which are refuſed payment by an executor who acts as judge in his own cauſe. The great expence attending the recovery of legacies by a ſuit in Chancery, frequently induces the legatee to abandon his juſt claim. I would recommend it to teſtators at the time of making their wills, not only to ſpecify at what time the legacies are to be paid, but alſo *when* intereſt is to be computed thereon, and at *what rate of intereſt*; the executor frequently making *five or ſix per cent.* intereſt, and keeps the legatee out of his legacy, knowing that the Lord Chancellor uſually *decrees* "FOUR *per cent.* from the end of one year after the teſtator's deceaſe, unleſs any other time of payment or rate of intereſt is limited by will, and in that caſe according to the will." I think ſome method ſhould be adopted for making legacies public; they are frequently, I believe, unclaimed becauſe unknown to the legatees, and wills being proved in various dioceſes, it is often attended with much trouble and expence to perſons reſident in London, to ſearch for wills in Yorkſhire, Lincolnſhire, &c. I think, if Government were to gain poſſeſſion of the unclaimed *legacies and intereſt*, it would

would produce a considerable revenue, and they are equally entitled to it as any other unclaimed property.

I wish W. Y. would favour us with a farther account of the *Gipsies*. A near relation of mine, a captain in the H. *militia*, enlisted one of them into his company at the commencement of the late war, who proved a very good soldier.

Probably the following circumstance may amuse some of your readers. I had, several years ago, a *linnet* given me; afterwards the same gentleman gave me a *canary bird*. The linnet died; and, being informed birds are apt to pine after their companions, I purchased a *bull-finch*. The canary bird ceased singing, and began to moult; the bull-finch being silent upwards of a twelve month, I changed him away for a mule (canary) bird, which dying, I purchased a fine canary bird in full song. My former one still continued moulting and silent. The last canary bird dying, I purchased a linnet; when, after two years continued moulting and silent, my former canary bird resumed his singing, and is now quite well.

In the *warehouse* of Mr. Delver, a whalebone merchant, in Fell-street, Cripplegate, are the *ten Commandments* still remaining. To what church or public place of worship was the same formerly appropriated? MENTOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 9.

YOUR correspondent P. P. p. 620, says, he can bring instances where no corpse is carried into church for which a fee is not paid. I am sorry to say, I can bring an instance of the service being refused to be read over a corpse in the church even after a fee *has been paid*. On Sunday, August 8, a funeral was brought into a church, where it remained nearly half an hour; when the mourners were informed, that a *law* had been made that no burials should be brought into church on Sundays; and the curate accordingly positively refused to perform the service. I am anxious to learn by what authority a *law* of this kind can possibly have been made. I make no doubt the directors of it will immediately come forward and justify their conduct. If abuses of this nature pass unnoticed, we may in a short time expect to see every church shut up, if it is in the power of churchwardens, curates, or even rectors, to dispense with or entirely omit, any part of the service. B. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Stafford, Oct.* 21.

ON passing by St. Mary's church in Stafford, when persons were removing the foundation of the old church this summer, used of late as a school, the workmen informed me they had found above a peck of old copper coins, some few square ones; the inclosed two were taken up in my presence. G. WAINWRIGHT.

*** If all the coins found in the above discovery are of the same sort as the two Mr. W. has sent, they are nothing but common Flemish jettons, which were used principally as counters at cards.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 20.

THE parish of Buscot is in Berkshire, adjoining Oxfordshire, Wiltshire, and Gloucestershire. The church is small, consisting of a single aile: it is antient; but that, as well as the church-yard, is in such a state of repair and neatness, as does credit to my excellent friend the rector, as well as the parish.

The chancel, ornamented with two elegant mural monuments, belonging to the family of Loveden, is probably more antient than the body of the church, one of the windows being lancet-shaped; but what is particularly observable, and is the occasion of my troubling you with this account, is the singular form of the arch which separates the chancel. It may be called a Saxon arch, for it is supported by two round pillars on each side, about six inches distant from each other, having rude Saxon capitals; and, as is usual in that style, the adjoining capitals are somewhat dissimilar, and the arch itself is ornamented with zigzag work of tolerable workmanship; yet, notwithstanding this Saxon appearance, the form of the arch is pointed rather sharply. To me, who am but a novice in such pursuits, this arch appeared singular; and I should be obliged to *An Architect*, or any other antiquarian correspondent of yours, if he would inform me whether it really be so or not. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 9.

AS much has been said in your Magazine, and elsewhere, concerning the architecture of our English churches,

churches, I beg leave to offer your readers a few remarks on that ſubject. The church architecture of this kingdom may, I think, be divided into ſeven claſſes, *viz.* the Saxon, Norman, Florid, Ornamented, Obtuſe, Grecian, and Modern.

By the Saxon, I mean that kind of building which was prevalent before the Conqueſt; the peculiarities of which are circular, maſſive columns, with plain ſemi-circular arches: of this ſtyle very few ſpecimens are now remaining in England; and the only one I ever ſaw, which I think wholly genuine, is St. Grymbald's crypt at Oxford. This building is ſituated under the chancel of St. Peter's church in that city, and is well worth the attention of all thoſe who are curious in architecture and antiquities; it is ſupported by very thick circular pillars, on which reſt ſquare capitals altogether plain, with the exception of (I think) two, and they are covered with ſome rude carvings, which the darkneſs of the place prevented me from minutely examining.

The Norman ſtyle was moſt probably introduced immediately after the Conqueſt. It is diſtinguiſhed by circular pillars with ornamented capitals, and ſemi-circular zig-zag arches, which, though generally called Saxon, are in my opinion much too elegant an ornament to have been invented by that rude and barbarous people. One of the moſt elegant and perfect ſpecimens of this ſtyle with which I am acquainted, is Iffley church, near Oxford. Some of the later Norman churches have pointed arches, of which New Shoreham church in Suſſex is a beautiful example.

The Florid ſtyle was introduced, ſays Raſtall in his Hiſtory of Southwell, in the reign of king John, *viz.* about the year 1200. In this elegant order of architecture the pillars are claſtered, and ſupport ſharply-pointed arches. Of this ſtyle, Mr. Urban, I think I cannot refer your readers to a more beautiful ſpecimen, than the venerable abbey of St. Peter at Weſtminſter.

The Ornamented order, which prevailed during the reigns of Henry VI. Edward IV. and Henry VII. by the elegance and multiplicity of its ornaments, has been deſervedly the admiration of all ſucceeding ages. Henry the Seventh's chapel, at Weſtminſter, is a fine ſpecimen of this ſtyle.

By the Obtuſe (for I know no other name to call it by), I mean that ſpecies of Architecture which took its riſe about the reign of Henry VIII. and continued in faſhion for near a century afterward. This ſtyle is a ſtrange mixture of Gothic and Grecian, though it does not properly belong to either; the arches are obtuſely-pointed, the windows are of various forms, and the arches over the doors are ſometimes pointed, and at others circular, as may be ſeen in the South aile of Stoke Newington church in Middleſex, where there are two doors made apparently at the ſame time (viz. about the time of Elizabeth), over one of which is a ſemicircular, and over the other a pointed arch.

The Grecian order of architecture had been gradually making its way until the reign of Charles II. when it was finally eſtabliſhed. As the ſeveral peculiarities of this are well known, it would appear ſuperfluous in me to point them out; and as St. Paul's, and as many of the London churches, are Grecian buildings, it would be alike uſeleſs to name any particular ſpecimen.

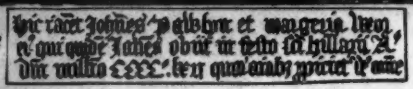
There now remains only one order to take notice of, which is the Modern, or that ſtyle of building which has been almoſt univerſally prevalent during theſe laſt forty years. This ſtyle is frequently called Grecian; but I inſiſt that it is entirely a different thing, as in our modern churches there are neither pillars nor arches, except as ſupports to the galleries; and indeed the church-builders of the preſent day ſeem to conſider light and airineſs as very ſuperior to ſtrength and ſolidity, and have therefore moſt cautiouſly avoided any thing which in the leaſt tends to ſhut out the rays of the ſun, except in one inſtance, which is the new church of St. Martin Outwich, where the paucity of the windows, and the loftineſs of the walls, have very much the appearance of a gaol.

And now, Mr. Urban, I ſhall only add, that as you have many correſpondents much more learned in matters of architecture and antiquities than myſelf, I ſhall be happy to receive, through the medium of your Miſcellany, any additions or corrections to the above ſketch. H. S.

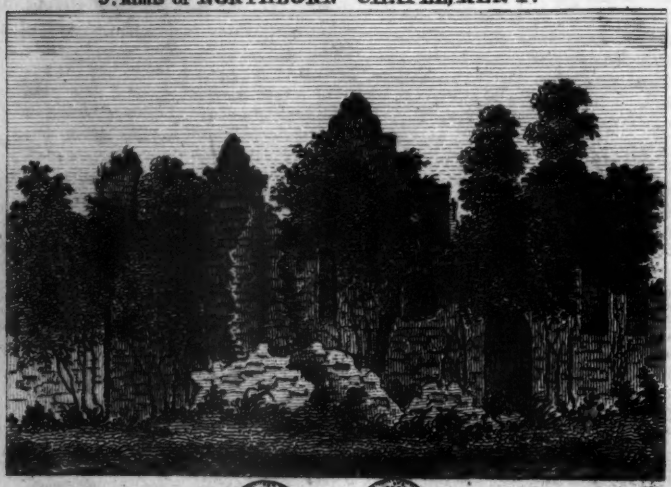
Mr.

1. SOUTHGATE CHAPEL.

2



3. Ruins of NORTHBORN CHAPEL, KENT.



4

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 30.

SOUTHGATE is a pleasant village, eight miles North of the metropolis, in the county of Middlesex, and parish of Edmonton. The chapel (of the South side of which I present you with a drawing *Plate II. fig.* 1.) is nearly surrounded by the grounds of her grace the Dutchess of Chandos. It is a small neat building, consisting of a nave, chancel, and North aile. The nave, which is evidently the oldest part of the edifice, is built with red bricks, and contains several hatchments and other heraldic insignia, with some monuments, which, as they are neither remarkable for antiquity nor beauty, I shall pass over in silence. The North aile is built of lighter coloured bricks, and is lighted by several modern windows; it also contains some hatchments, and two mural monuments, one to the memory of John Hill Winbolt, gent. and the other to the memory of Mrs. Cooper.

Yours, &c. H. S.

*** Fig. 2, is the fac-simile from St. Lawrence's church at Ramsgate, promised in p. 1003.

Mr. URBAN, *Deal, Sept.* 2.

I SEND you *(fig.* 3*)* the view of part of a place that, in my opinion, justly claims the tribute of admiration from all who delight in viewing the venerable remains of antient grandeur: probably I may entertain too great a prepossession for a place where I first saw Nature's light, and, thus viewing it with an eye of prejudice, deem those things grand and sublime, which others would pass by without even a moment's pause; nevertheless, if I relate to you its history as far as I am at present enabled, I am persuaded you will think with me that it is not altogether unworthy of notice.

NORTHBORN is situated about three miles from Deal, and four from Sandwich; and was once the ornament of that part of Kent.

The mansion-house, gardens, and pleasure grounds, containing about 30 acres, were all encompassed with a wall, which is still extant, through which you formerly entered by massy iron gates. The gardens rose gradually into divers terraces, which had been laid out with great art and expence for the cultivation of fruits and vegetables, and were watered by fountains and a beautiful stream or rivulet running through the lower part of the same.

The house appears to have been a large stately building. It was pulled down in 1750, and the materials sold; the walls are all that now remain of it, forming a very picturesque ruin on the declivity of a vale.

To have given you a sketch of the whole, would have made the view indistinct and confused; I have therefore only given you a North-east view of what little remains of the house and chapel on that side; which shall be followed by other detached views illustrated with what farther account I can gain.

At this place, about the time of the Saxon Heptarchy, Eadbald, king of Kent, had his palace, the remains of which Leland mentions in his Itinerary made in the time of Henry VIII.; and that, not many years before he made his perambulation, a wall was broken down, by which a little cell, or chamber, was discovered, where were found the fragmentary remains of two children, who had been immured in that gloomy repository for many preceding ages. They are said to have been two of the sisters, or daughters, of Eadbald, and to have been starved to death for some end now unknown. There are remains of a place at the bottom of the garden, called the Purgatory, where we are informed this horrid deed was perpetrated, and that this place was used solely for a place of penitence and punishment. It is walled round with exceedingly high walls surrounded with water, to prevent its victims from escaping; but whether we may place this to the credit of truth, faithfully handed down to us by our ancestors to this distance of time, or to the luxuriant imagination of some Winter's evening relator of legendary tales, I will not pretend to decide.

Eadbald, in 618, gave it to the abbot and convent of Saint Augustine, in which monastery his father Ethelbert lay, and where he ordered himself to be buried; in the convent's hands it continued at the time of the taking the Survey of Domesday in the 15th year of the Conqueror's reign.

Salamon de Ripple, a monk of this monastery, about the 10th year of king Edward III. made some considerable improvements and additions to this place,

place, and in particular new-built the chapel from the foundation, of the remains of which you herewith have a view.

It continued part of the poſſeſſions of the monaſtery till its final diſſolution in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. when it reverted to the crown, in which it continued but a ſhort time; for the king in his 31ſt year granted it to Archbiſhop Cranmer in exchange; and it remained part of the poſſeſſions of the ſee of Canterbury till Archbiſhop Parker, in the third year of Queen Elizabeth, re-conveyed it to the Crown in exchange; and the Queen almoſt immediately afterwards granted it to Edward Saunders, gentleman, her foſter brother, and where he afterwards reſided, having married Anne, daughter and coheir of Francis, ſon of Milo Pendrath, of Northborn, by Elizabeth, one of the heirs of Thomas Sewin, and nurſe to Queen Elizabeth. On his death, about the middle of that reign, the poſſeſſion of it again reverted to the Crown, where it remained till King James I. ſoon after his acceſſion, granted it in fee to Sir Edwin Sandys, on whom he conferred the honour of knighthood, for his firm attachment to him at that time. He rebuilt this manſion, and kept his ſhrievalty at it: he died about 1629, and was buried in a vault he made for himſelf and poſterity in Northborn church, over which is erected a very grand and noble monument; a deſcription of which, and of ſeveral pieces of coin found among the ruins at different times, I will give you in another letter. On Sir Edwin Sandys's death, his eldeſt ſon we find ſucceeded to this eſtate. On his death ſoon afterwards, it came to his next brother, Col. Edwin Sandys, the noted rebel colonel under Oliver Cromwell, well known for his ſacrilegious depredations, and inſolent cruelties to the Royaliſts; he died at Northborn houſe of the wound he had received in 1651, at the battle of Worceſter. Upon his deceaſe the eſtate deſcended to his grandſon, Sir Richard Sandys, who left four daughters, to whom it was entailed by his will. The whole eſtate about eight years ago was offered for ſale in different lots; when the ſite of the late manſion-houſe, gardens, and Long-lane farm adjoining, were purchaſed by Mr. William Wyborn, in whoſe poſſeſſion it ſtill remains. Thus you behold a once ſplendid and magnificent palace, after being for a long ſucceſſion of centuries paſt the property and reſidence of monarchs and of nobles, mouldering in decay and ruin, and at laſt veſted in an private individual. JOHN MERCER.

*** Fig. 4, is a Looe Token, perhaps the only one exiſting; it is of braſs, and well preſerved. Between the name is repreſented a dolphin. B. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec. 2.*

FROM the nature of the outlines, preſented in a former number of your Magazine, for a propoſed hiſtory of Yorkſhire by Dr. Townſon, I am doubtful whether a ſtatiſtical mode is not gaining ground of the hiſtorical, in the very laudable endeavour to collect and arrange the authentic documents of thoſe Counties which have not yet been deſcribed and elucidated in a topographical way. The Antiquary will be alarmed at the idea of ſubſtituting, or in any reſpect enhancing the importance of Natural Hiſtory, however deſirable, to the injury and prejudice of antiquities and the hiſtory of paſt times. Subjects of mineralogy, natural hiſtory, agricultural and other ſtatiſtical materials of every ſpecies, if defective, may be improved and perfected in future; but opportunities of improving the others, when originally omitted by the county hiſtorian, may very frequently be loſt for ever. The object of reſearch will be rendered leſs intereſting, in proportion as the more faſcinating parts are diſplayed.

Pleaſing as it is to ſee ſo many County Hiſtories completed, and in progreſs, on an extenſive ſcale; the County of WILTS, which affords ſuch an ample ſcope for the Antiquary's attention, ſtill remains without this neceſſary elucidation. Whether from the difficulty attending the execution, the magnitude of the undertaking, or any reluctance in its nobility and gentry to afford and contribute the neceſſary facilities for its accompliſhment, ſeems to be undetermined; certain it is, that various attempts have been made by individuals, and, after ſome progreſs, frequently not inconſiderable, conſtantly declined. For the honour of the County, collectively as well as individually, the laſt conjecture, it is to be hoped, is without foundation. Attributing it rather to the two former, connected with the unavoidable heavy expence

expence attending the prosecution, may it not be deemed an important service to suggest a practicable mode, the only one likely to be productive of so desirable an effect, through the channel of your valuable Miscellany? In facilitating the developement of such a plan, Mr. Urban's readers will hail their venerable benefactor.

A literary gentleman, of general knowledge, and of extensive application, has long been collecting materials for such a purpose. Engaged at present in digesting and classing them, already swelled to an unwieldy bulk, and dispersed in various MSS. that no untoward accident may occasion their being lost to the world; such is their abundance, that the winter months at least, with the most active exertion, will scarcely be sufficient for this branch of preparation. Many arrangements have also been made for a more effectual and expeditious search of the public libraries and repositories of records; and measures ascertained for completing so very important and laborious a work. The liberality of the nobility and gentry, by their generous communications and friendly support, in addition to these resources, would be also necessary, and must be productive of the happiest success. The communication of the plan to the inhabitants of the County is also said to be in contemplation; but, in the mean time, it would be extremely desirable if gentlemen friendly to such a vast undertaking would signify their approbation through the medium of Mr. Urban, which would add to the facilities already secured.

That individual exertion alone will ever execute a labour of such magnitude, is sufficiently established. All our County Histories have been principally accomplished by single persons. Through the individuals as a medium, all information must be communicated, however liberal or extensive; which does not paralyse the efforts of others, but supposes their necessity, and only directs the channel through which it must be conveyed to render it effectual. But few individuals possess the pecuniary means of perfecting such a labour; and to those who do, however pleasing those subjects may be as amusements, considering the numerous avocations which their rank in life renders unavoidable, the magnitude becomes an insurmountable obstacle. The County Historian must inspect public records with his own eyes, not with those of others; for he alone can best understand how far the information they afford is necessary, whether concisely or more in detail, or whether he may not already possess it. Much time and expence may be frequently saved by these means.

Not to mention the unexampled efforts of the Historian of Leicestershire; the late Rev. Mr. Hutchins, in his History of the County of Dorset, has given an example to others, in the assistance rendered him to procure intelligence. By a handsome subscription of the nobility and gentry of the county, he was enabled to collect his materials for two handsome folio volumes; and, by a persevering conduct, more than by a brilliancy of talent or extensive scientific knowledge, effected a work which will immortalize his name. Notwithstanding the natural impediment, as I am well informed, of extreme deafness, the most unpropitious to conversation and friendly verbal communication; by a liberal spirit in the county, he was first enabled to inspect the various offices, and afterwards to mount his poney personally to visit every parish, tithing, and hamlet, within the county, and to make every difficulty vanish before him. If such means, however, were necessary in a district of an extent comparatively small to perfect two folio volumes, much more must they be so in more expensive times, in a County so much larger, the materials of which could not possibly be digested in less than double the quantity. But by these means it may be accomplished: and Mr. Urban, by inserting this letter in his valuable Miscellany, will essentially promote such an undertaking; for which he will not think any other motive necessary to be urged by his very obliged servant, and old correspondent,

SEVERIANUS.

THE PROJECTOR, N° XII.

"Difficile est hoc de omnibus confirmare, set tamen est certum." CICERO.

THE fine compliment paid by Cicero to the uses of learning, in the oration from which I have taken my motto, "adolescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant, &c." happened lately to be repeated with some degree of triumph in a company of men of letters, where I had the honour to be present: and it

was

was followed by remarks, not very uncommon; that the refinement of the age is greatly indebted to the more general diffusion of literature; that it tends to make men wiser, and enables them to regulate the business of life with more discretion. In truth, panegyrics on the benefits of learning may always be expected in the company of those who have in any degree cultivated it. This is *l'esprit de corps*.

But while we were thus throwing indirect compliments at one another, as is the custom with Projectors, a gentleman who had not hitherto spoke on the subject, but had during the conversation applied himself to his snuff-box with more than usual assiduity, broke silence, by exclaiming, that there was one thing yet remaining to be mentioned, which letters could not make men: they could not make them *honest*. "I aver," continued he, "that, in the commonwealth of letters, there are all the crimes to be found, which are usual in any other commonwealth or kingdom; yes, all the rogueries upon record in the Old-Bailey." And then he burst forth into an enumeration of the thieves, rogues, pilferers, forgers, and murderers of literature; and gave such a catalogue of crimes as inclined us, so far from denying his assertion, to doubt whether, by some magical translation, we had not got into the press-yard of Newgate.

On my return home, this subject dwelt for some time on my mind; and, upon a recollection of past experience, I soon began to agree with our friend, that the similarity between the crimes of Grub-street, and those of the Old-Bailey, is very striking. Literary thefts are notorious: goods are stolen from books in the face of open day; and, although the thief attempts to disguise them, in order to make them pass for his own, the trick is so clumsily performed, that immediate detection follows. These thieves, too, may be subdivided according to their degrees of criminality, like the objects of our Sessions and Assizes. Some will steal a whole book, and endeavour to vend it for their own; these are a sort of capital felons, and may be said to break open warehouses, and carry off goods by wholesale; others, less hardened, will content themselves with a chapter or a section, and are a species of Booklifters, who may perhaps merit banishment; but the most numerous class are the pilferers, who aim only at such small articles as they think will not be missed, pretty little toys and beauties, which they may appropriate to their own use, and place in such situations as the owner will not be very likely to search. The dealers in rhime compose the greatest part of this class; and although the Critical watchmen very frequently detect and expose them, their poverty is such that the injured party is content to let them go with a little castigation, thinking it hard to confine a poor creature for pilfering a rhime, when perhaps he had but one line in the world, and did not know where another was to be found. One Alexander Pope, is said to have been a noted offender in this way, and was repeatedly tried, but as repeatedly got off by the goodness of his character in other respects.

Thefts, however, have become so common lately, that lenity, which has lost its effect, must be exchanged for severity. Public justice demands that honest men be protected in their writings, and that no person shall be allowed to invade an author's printed *caftellum* without a warrant from the higher powers. We Essayists are particularly liable to suffer by depredations of this kind; and I have myself had some reason to complain of the light-fingered tribe, who will sometimes steal a whole Projector, and serve it as their brethren of the *scamp* serve watches or plate, melt it down into paragraphs, in such a manner, that it is impossible to swear to the property.

Of the wholesale thieves, the principal part are called, in the language of the trade, *compilers*, which means the same as *divers* in the slang cant; for I am sorry to observe that, however honourably this term be sometimes applied, it is derived from *compilare*, which every Latin scholar will readily allow means *to steal*, and, when the articles are stolen, to heap them together, to pile them up, as thieves who break into houses, and pile up the plate and other moveables in bundles. And as the house-breaker has his *crow* to force a door, or his pick-locks to open closets and repositories; so the compiler may always be apprehended with a pair of scissars in his pocket, which no paper can resist.

There is one branch of theft, which I wish I could say might be excepted in these remarks on the crimes of the commonwealth of letters: but truth obliges me to add, that of late years innumerable

innumerable depredations have been committed on the property of ſome worthy clergymen, by ſtealing their Sermons, which, I humbly think, may be deemed a ſpecies of *ſacrilege*. There was a time when this was much practiſed on the property of Tillotſon, Barrow, Clark, &c; but of late, as far as my information goes, Dr. Blair has been the greateſt ſufferer. I was once preſent at the trial of an offender, who had broke into the Doctor's firſt two volumes, and taken out a good many articles; and, as he ſhowed ſome ſigns of penitence, I aſked him how he came to have the impudence to offer theſe as his own, when any attentive perſon might diſcover that they were the Doctor's property, and had beſides the *Hall* mark? He anſwered that *attentive* perſons might indeed diſcover all this; but that the perſons to whom he offered them, were principally a Corporation in the North, half of whom were *inattentive*, and the other half aſleep.

With reſpect to murder, that, I am ſorry to ſay, is ſometimes practiſed to conceal robbery. I have now before me the body of a diſcourſe, with the head cut off, and the limbs cruelly mangled by the baſe perpetrator of the theft, to avoid detection; and ſo artfully was this managed, that although the mutilated body was found in his houſe after his death, the features are ſo completely obliterated that no diſcovery can be made of the perſon to whom it belonged. The cruel practices of ſome of this gang would, perhaps, ſhock my readers too much; but by way of information, I cannot help mentioning that, when they catch a volume coming out of a ſhop, they cut off the title at one blow, knock out two or three paſſages, and ſtab the context ſo often, that an excellent diſcourſe has ſometimes been left all over *gore* nonſenſe.

The principal murders, however, are committed on the bodies of thoſe eminent characters whoſe reſidence is in and about Drury Lane, Covent-garden, and the Haymarket; and they are attended with circumſtances of particular atrocity, being generally performed before crowds of ſpectators, few of whom ever interfere; and very often for hire, which in the eye of the law, I humbly preſume, conſtitutes aſſaſſination. Theſe gangs of deſperados have been very common of late; and ſuch is their infatuation, that they care not whom they murder, ſo they only derive a *benefit* from it. They uſually come from the country, where they are firſt tutored to this buſineſs; but the eſtabliſhment of a good patrole, both *Morning* and *Evening*, will, it is to be hoped, put a ſtop to ſuch enormities, and induce the guilty to take to ſome more honeſt employment, than murdering Scotch Kings, Venetian Moors, and Daniſh Princes.

Beſides murder, there is another ſpecies of dramatic delinquents, who carry on the nefarious trade of piracy, and very much infeſt the coaſts of France and Italy, and are in league with a gang of land-robbers, who have lately committed ſundry depredations in Germany; bringing away entire plots, fables, and characters. They ſmuggle *ſpirits* alſo, which, though of a very inferior kind to thoſe manufactured by Shakſpeare and Company, are ſuited to the taſte of the lower claſſes in this country, who have a particular reliſh for articles of foreign growth—I cannot but remark, however, on this whole tribe of dramatic pirates, that they exhibit a melancholy inſtance of the force of bad habits; for, although the articles they bring over are ſo trifling and contemptible, that it is almoſt impoſſible to ſet a value on them, ſuch is their propenſity to thieving, that nothing of the kind eſcapes, upon which they can lay their hands.

There are likewiſe a low ſet of pilferers belonging to our theatres, who, not having the courage to take either to the open ſeas, or to the highway, are perpetually filching jokes out of the warehouſes of Joe Miller and Co's, and other old-eſtabliſhed repoſitories. It is wonderful with what dexterity they will ſteal a pun, or a quibble, and offer it as their own for a conſiderable time, without detection. They entered ſome years ago into a conſpiracy againſt one Henry Fielding, who *failed* in the dramatic line; and as ſoon as he was dead got poſſeſſion by ſome means of his effects, tore off the marks, and have ſince brought them to ſale as their own property. This ſpecies of ſwindling is not uncommon, for the publick is ſo credulous as to be duped, although, from the well-known characters of the parties, it is notorious that they live entirely by procuring credit on falſe pretences. They are ſometimes, indeed, condemned in the full penalties

penalties of empty benches; but, when men are hardened, common punishments lose their effect.

Forgery is a crime which has been very prevalent in the commonwealth of letters. One Lauder was a very noted character in this way, about half a century ago, having frequently forged the name of *Milton*, and would have ruined that very worthy character, if an ingenious Clergyman, now a high Dignitary in the church, had not stept forward, and, by proving Milton's writing, detected the roguery. This fellow had the art to deceive a Mr. JOHNSON, a very discerning man of those days, but who, when undeceived, made the forger sign a discovery of his tricks, before he was turned off.—Another noted character, was a man who forged poems upon one *Ossian*, an ancient gentleman of Scotland, and likewise produced a will and other documents. This long deceived the publick; but the Mr. Johnson above mentioned, who was become wiser in consequence of his former mistake, pursued this new delinquent until he was brought to trial. The trial lasted a very long time; and the Jury went several times *out*, before they could agree in their verdict. At length they brought in a general verdict of guilty; but an exception was taken by the counsel for the defendant, and a question referred to the opinion of the Judges; so that the matter was not settled before the defendant's death.

A more clear case of forgery, however, occurred very recently, when certain person or persons unknown attempted to forge the hand-writing of *Mr. William Shakspeare*, of Stratford upon Avon, in the county of Warwick, and produced a vast mass of writings, consisting of plays, letters, poems, &c. pretended to be written by the same William Shakspeare. Numbers of very honest gentlemen, who knew nothing of the matter, were taken in by these forgeries; when at length Mr. Malone, a very active and diligent magistrate in the commonwealth of letters, entered upon an investigation of the whole matter, clearly proved the papers to be forgeries, and, although he could not discover the immediate parties who imitated the hand-writing, was the means of bringing two persons to trial for "uttering them, knowing them to be forged"; and, notwithstanding the ability of their counsel, who offered many *apologies* for their conduct, they were condemned, with full costs of paper and print. Mr. Justice Malone also drew up a plan of police, which will be extremely useful in detecting similar offences hereafter, and for which he is entitled to the thanks of the publick at large.

But this system, however beneficial in the case of forgeries, cannot attach to the mass of other crimes noticed in this paper. It becomes me, therefore, as a Projector, to suggest that an entire new system of Police becomes absolutely necessary, to protect the property of literature, from the daily and nightly depredations of the numerous classes of delinquents, who infest the walks of learning. Crimes of this sort have been so common of late, that the *Monthly* offices have more business than they can possibly attend to; and although their *salaries* have been advanced twice within these ten years, they are obliged to dismiss some of the most notorious of the gang of pilferers and pirates after a very summary examination; the consequence of which is, that they return to their depredations more hardened than ever, by depending on the many chances of escape.

It was proposed, in the company mentioned in the beginning of my paper, that certain booksellers should be appointed to preside in certain new offices of Police, about to be established; but I objected to this, although I have a profound respect for many of the fraternity. The best of human hearts may yield to the slow progress of corruption; and there would be a danger of these gentlemen becoming *trading* justices, which would defeat the beneficial purposes of a strict and vigilant police. We agreed, indeed, that Mr. SYLVANUS URBAN, from his long experience, and advanced state of life, being now in his 72d volume, would be a very proper person to preside at one of the new offices, with full power to apprehend suspicious persons, and detain them in his pages, until they could give a good account of themselves.

But a more extensive and useful part of the plan would be to provide for such unhappy creatures as had no means of subsisting, after a gaol-delivery, but by returning to their evil ways. And this, it is apprehended, might be accomplished by a few sensible and humane persons, forming themselves into a Society, and providing employment for such as have forfeited

feited their character in literary society. It is well known that many of these unhappy objects have been brought up to an honeſt calling, but, for want of work, have been driven to the evil courſes enumerated in this paper. Some have lived genteelly and in good reputation, until in ſome evil hour, and probably by the influence of a bad example, they have mounted their Pegaſus, and robbed on the highways leading to Parnaſſus —But this I throw out merely as a hint to the humane and well-diſpoſed; prevention is better than puniſhment; and when puniſhment is unavoidable, let us at leaſt take ſuch meaſures as may lead to future repentance and amendment. And, in the mean time, a very neceſſary previous ſtep muſt be, to watch the receivers of ſtolen goods, who are a principal cauſe of all the evil. Theſe have too long been permitted to carry on their trade with impunity, and to purchaſe whole cargoes of ill-gotten hiſtories, and voyages, which they meaſure out in *ſixpenny-worths* to the poor, in ſuch a manner that both the right owner, and the poor, are equally defrauded. Such petty larcenies alſo defeat the purpoſes of juſtice; for, when brought to trial, it cannot be proved that the rogues have ſtolen to the value of *ten-pence*.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 8.

FROM the manuſcripts of the late Rev. John Jones, curate of Welwyn, I give you the following particulars, concerning the diſcoveries of Murder; which, from a recent event, may perhaps prove not unintereſting.

Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

January 16. 1760, Mr. Shotbolt, a gentleman upon whoſe fidelity in the account I can well depend, aſſures me from his own knowledge and remembrance of the following fact.

That one Captain *Paxton*, an officer in the army, about 40 years ago, or above, took a farm near Luton in Bedfordſhire, which he rented of Mr. Croſs, a brewer in London, who had formerly been a plough-boy to a farmer there. The captain would needs aſſume the air of a perſon of eſtate, and keep a bailiff to manage the affairs of his farm. He ſent him one market-day to ſell grain and other goods at Luton, expecting money at his return: the bailiff, whoſe name was Reddas, having laid out the money he had received upon ſome neceſſary occaſions, the captain fell into a rage, and in the height of his wrath ſtabbed the man, who ſoon after died of the wound. *Paxton*, upon this, fled into foreign parts, and continued there about two years. Having ſome urgent buſineſs to tranſact in England, he ventured to return, hoping he might paſs undiſcovered, wearing a black patch over one of his eyes. The very moment he ſtepped out of the boat at one of the landing-places upon the Thames, having ſcarcely ſet foot on the ſtairs of the place, the murdered perſon's brother (a barber at Luton) happened to be there, immediately knew him, and got him ſecured.—*Paxton* was brought down to Bedford, and ſentenced to the gibbet. J. J.

1763, 26 October, I had this ſtory atteſted to me anew, by another perſon of good character, who knew the man.

March 29, 1763.

This evening, George Keate, eſq. of the Temple, being at Dr. Young's upon a viſit, told us this remarkable ſtory, which he had from Mr. Pinkney, chief juſtice of South Carolina, and which Pinkney had received from the captain of the ſhip who had brought the Negro hereafter mentioned from Carolina into England, the laſt time of his coming over hither from thence, when he was taken up, as ſhall be hereafter related, in the preſence of the ſaid captain and of all his crew.

Whatever the occaſion might be, this Negro, ſome years before, put himſelf aboard a ſhip ſetting ſail for England; which probably might be the firſt time of his coming over hither.

He was landed in one of our docks near London, and contracted with a poor honeſt laundreſs in that neighbourhood for waſhing his linen. This poor woman wore generally three rings on one of her fingers, and was reputed to have ſome little money; which this wretch (the Negro) obſerving, and being in want, he reſolved to murder her, and to take what ſhe had. She was a widow, and had only a nephew living with her in her little cottage. This nephew, one evening, at a jovial carouſe, got exceſſively drunk, and was carried home, and put to bed. The Negro thought this a favourable opportunity to put his villainous deſign in execution. He got to the top of the houſe, and, being totally ſtript, got into the cottage through the chimney; marched immediately up ſtairs, and entered the woman's bed-chamber, when

when he ſoon murdered her, but not without her making a hard ſtruggle for her life, and alſo ſome noiſe; which ſuddenly awakening the nephew, in the next room, out of his dead ſleep, forced him to get up, in order to ſave his aunt. But, before he could get himſelf ready, the villain choked the woman, cut off her ring-finger, and flew directly to the nephew's apartment; who, diſabled as he then was, being a ſtrong young fellow, grappled with the murderer for a conſiderable time, the moon that night ſhining in bright at the window (as the unhappy man afterwards declared at his trial), and diſcovering the ſhape and colour of the villain; whom the poor ignorant wretch conteſting with him took to be the Devil. The Negro at laſt, finding that he could not get the better of this intoxicated fellow, ran away from him, carrying in his hand the woman's finger, and the money which he had found in her box, and running up the chimney at which he had come in, the drunken man purſuing him, and ſeeing him making his eſcape that way, which he looked upon as miraculous, declaring, when brought to the bar, that his Devil, in a moment, *flew up* into the air through that tunnel of conveyance, and he ſaw him no more.—By the way I ſhould obſerve, that this Devil, in the ſcuffle, had beſmeared the nephew's ſhirt in many places with blood, being the blood of the murdered aunt; in which the execrable ſlaughterer had imbrued his atrocious hands. The drunken wretch, her nephew, went to bed again, and ſoon fell into his former profound ſleep.—The next morning, the neighbours, obſerving the door and the window-ſhutters to remain unopened (contrary to cuſtom) at a late hour (9 of the clock or after), and having ſome ſuſpicion, broke in, found the woman murdered, and her nephew, in the next room, ſtill aſleep, and his ſhirt blooded; which was to them, as they thought, a ſufficient evidence that he was the murderer. And accordingly, being brought before a magiſtrate, and examined, he was committed to priſon, ſtill perſiſting in the declaration of his innocence, and in his ſtory of the Devil, which nobody could beat out of his head. At his trial he was condemned, and ſoon after executed, proteſting his total ignorance of the murder to the laſt, and throwing it wholly upon his black antagoniſt, whom he formerly believed to be no other than Satan.

[By the way, it was great pity, that ſome ſenſible and ſagacious perſon or perſons, eſpecially the clergyman, if any, who attended him after his condemnation, did not take the hint, from his ſilly notions and aſſertions, to make farther inquiry, and, if poſſible, to find out the ſkulking villain, ſo plainly deſcribed by the poor wretch, who knew no better.]

The Negro, with his little booty (the price of blood), decamped, as ſoon as he well could, for Carolina; came back the next year, went thither again the year following, and ſo on reciprocally for about 9 years running, being always uneaſy, and never able to quiet his conſcience, whitherſoever he went.

At laſt, as Providence would have it, he came back for the laſt time into England, landing at Rotherhith; whither he was no ſooner arrived, but a preſs-gang advancing towards the ſhip alarmed his fears, and convinced his guilty mind that they were coming to ſeize him for the murder above mentioned. He immediately ſlipt into the hold, or underdecks, crying out aloud that *vengeance* had at laſt overtaken him, and that he was the perſon that had committed the fact. Inquiry being made *what* fact, he confeſſed the whole; ſo that he had, in effect, murdered *two* perſons. The *aunt* he diſpatched with his own hands; of the death of her *nephew*, he was the principal cauſe, and underwent the puniſhment he deſerved.

This guilt (eſpecially that of blood) often diſcovers itſelf on the ſudden, contrary to all human expectations, and when it would not have been in the power of man to make the diſcovery. There is a ſecret hand of Providence in all ſuch diſcoveries.

Mr. Keate, at the ſame time, confirmed to us the extraordinary ſtory of the three women in the market, at the Deviſes in Wiltſhire, which is every where known, and authentically atteſted. This gentleman, having been often upon the ſpot, made particular inquiries, and ſaw the inſcription upon the monument ſet up in the market-place, in atteſtation and memory of the moſt ſurpriſing fact.—The inſcription was affixed ſoon after the fact; which, as near as this gentleman can now recollect, was in or about the year

year 1753. The whole town and market (a very full one on that day) were witneſſes to the fact, and ſaw the concealed money clenched up in the dead woman's hands, the moment ſhe expired. J. J.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 9.

IN addition to what your excellent correſpondent R. C. remarks, after Wheatley, on the paſſage in the Conſecration Service, vol. LXVI. p. 720, it is to be obſerved, that Dr. Nichols, on the authority of what he calls a *ſealed* book, contends for *own* inſtead of *one*. The *ſealed* book was a copy of the laſt reviſal of the Book of Common Prayer under the act of Uniformity 14 Charles II.; of which act, and an edition printed from ſuch reviſal, a copy was to be obtained by all deans and chapters before Dec. 25, 1662, to be kept and ſhown in any court of record, and other copies to be delivered into the reſpective courts at Weſtminſter, and into the Tower of London: which books, ſo to be exemplified under the great ſeal, were to be examined by perſons appointed under the great ſeal, and compared with the original book annexed to the Parliament Roll; which perſons were to have power to correct and amend errors in the printing, and to certify at the end of the ſame book that they have ſo examined and compared it. The divines made their corrections from a copy of the edition 1639; the book thus altered was tranſmitted to the convocations of the provinces of Canterbury and York, and atteſted by the archbiſhops, biſhops, and all the other members. The original Convocation book with the autograph is ſeparated from the Parliament Roll, and is not to be found: all that has been diſcovered in the Parliament Office is only a large-paper copy of the edition 1636, with the preface, "It hath been the wiſdom of the Church of England," &c. with a calendar, additional prayers and thankſgivings, with many leſs important variations, all in MS. Copies of the book were printed by the king's printer, 1662, but by ſome accident, not eaſy to be accounted for, differing from the book altered and ſigned by the Convocation, and annexed to the Parliament Roll. Theſe books were examined, atteſted, and ſigned and ſealed by a competent number of commiſſioners, and are called the *ſealed* books. It is doubted whether a printed copy of the act, and alſo of the book thus exemplified, be at this time to be found in the repoſitories of *all* deans and chapters; but in each of the courts at Weſtminſter it is probable there may. In the treaſury of the Court of Common-pleas is one, as there is alſo among the records of the Tower: both theſe, having been conſulted, are found to agree in the primitive reading *one**. Dr. N.'s aſſertion can only be juſtified on the ground, that the printer did not attend to the corrections of the Convocation, and was made to reprint this ſervice, as well as the leaf on which they had put the prayer, "O God, whoſe nature and property is ever to have mercy," between the laſt prayer for Ember week and that for the Parliament; notwithſtanding which, this correction was neglected in all the following impreſſions; and the error is in many copies continued to this day. See Antiquarian Repertory, vol. IV. 129—132. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 4.

TRAVELLING lately from Newmarket, I obſerved, at the entrance of the village of Newport, a chimney of extraordinary workmanſhip. I ſhould, perhaps, have ſaid three chimneys, as there are three apertures, connecting with as many different apartments. They are of three different patterns, moſt curiouſly formed of brick, and certainly of great antiquity. They have attracted the curioſity and attention of ſo many paſſengers, that I am ſurprized a drawing of them has not long ſince been communicated to you. I know that many of your readers will be glad if this hint ſhall induce ſome artiſt to tarry a few minutes, and take a ſketch of as ſingular a fragment of antiquity as can well occur. E. O. E.

* If I miſtake not, Dr. Gordon, late præcentor of Lincoln, ſhewed me a ſplendid copy of this book, in folio, to which probably the act was prefixed, lying in the library of the dean and chapter at Lincoln; a ſpacious room, built and fitted up at the expence of Dean Honywood, 1660—81, whoſe portrait is over the door, but not furniſhed in proportion to its dimenſions; and the MSS. toſſed about in the anteroom; and many of them, enumerated in the "Catalogus Manuſcriptorum Angliæ," not to be found. Of Dean Honywood, as rector of Kegworth, ſee Nichols's Leiceſterſhire, vol. III. p. 856.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Worceſter, Dec.* 5.

NOT having ſeen any tranſlation of the Greek inſcription on the ſtone lately brought into England from Roſetta, I think it may be a matter of curioſity to ſome of your readers to have the following tranſlation of it; till ſome perſon favours the public with a more complete one. I have alſo another reaſon for requeſting you to give this a place in your uſeful Publication; which is, that I ſuſpect a copy of it has already got into hands which it was not deſigned for, and that too not by honourable means, or for very fair purpoſes.

The ſmall numerals refer to the lines in the fac-ſimile, from whence this verſion is taken. A copy of the original Greek may be met with in the laſt Appendix to the Critical Review.

Yours, &c. T. PLUMPTRE.

[1] THE preſent minor king *(Ptolemy Philometor)*, now reigning, and having received the kingdom from his father, the ruler of theſe realms, greatly-glorious; who *(that is, which father)* eſtabliſhed the welfare of Egypt, and ſhewed his [2] piety towards the gods; was ſuperior to his enemies; regulated the lives of his ſubjects; lord, or chief of the τριακοντα ετηριδες [quære, whether this word relates to any "ſpaces of thirty years," or to any ſociety or order of "thirty companions," or has any reference to the word AET, as commented upon in Mr. Bryant's Antient Mythology, vol. I. p. 378, an old name of Egypt, and perhaps a ſacred term implying here prieſts, and which probably is the root of the word Αετος, which occurs twice in the fourth line] like the great Hephaiſtus *(or Vulcan)*, king, like the great [3] Helius, king of the countries both in the upper and lower diſtricts; deſcended from the gods Philopators, whom Hephaiſtus approved, to whom Helius *(the Sun)* gave victory; the living image of Dis *(or Jupiter)* the ſon of Helius; *(namely,)* PTOLEMY the [4] immortal, beloved by Phtha *(a title of Vulcan)*, whoſe influence is over the prieſt of the Eagle, in his ninth year, the Eagle *(I ſay,)* of Alexander [alluding, if not to the word AET, as above, then to the two eagles who were ſaid to have lodged upon the houſe of Philip at the birth of Alexander, from whence poſſibly an order of prieſthood might have been denominated] whoſe influence is over the prieſt of the gods Soters, and the gods Adelphi, and the gods Euergetæ, and the gods Philopators, and of himſelf alſo, being now the god [5] Epiphanes, well-beloved, who received many mortal honours; *(whoſe influence is alſo over)* Berenice Pyrrha wife of Euergetes, and a ſacred charger-bearer, the daughter of Philinus; *(whoſe influence is alſo over)* Arſinoe Areia, the wife of Philadelphus, the well deſcended prieſteſs; *(alſo over)* Arſinoe Philopator Eirene, the wife of Ptolemy, [6] on the fourth day of the month Xanthicus, [2 Maccab. xi. 30] the 18th of the month Machir of the Egyptians; the high prieſt and prophets, and thoſe who are uſually admitted into the interior of the temple for the robing of the [7] gods, and the female [attendants] bearers of wings [feathers or fans] and the hieroglyphic writers, and all the other prieſts, who from the other temples throughout the land met the King at Memphis at the great celebrity of the aſſumption of the [8] crown of Ptolemy the immortal, beloved by Phtha, the god Epiphanes, which *(crown)* he alſo received from his father, [the high prieſts, &c.] being thus aſſembled in the temple of Memphis on this day, have thus decreed: [9] whereas king Ptolemy the immortal, beloved by Phtha, the god Epiphanes, highly favoured, the ſon of Ptolemy and Queen Arſinoe, the gods Philopators, in many reſpects hath conducted himſelf well towards the temples and thoſe [10] who reſide in them; and to all who were placed under his government; being a god from a god and goddeſs, even as Orus the ſon of Iſis and Oſiris, who aſſiſted his father Oſiris, being well diſpoſed [11] towards the gods, brought ſupplies to the temples both in money and corn, and ſuſtained many expences in order to place Egypt in tranquillity, and to eſtabliſh all ſacred concerns; and hath done ſervice to mankind by all his powers; [12] and, of the contributions and taxes ariſing in Egypt, hath put an end to ſome, and hath lightened the weight of others, in order that the people and all others throughout his kingdom might be put in a ſtate [13] of plenty and proſperity; and hath remitted to the people at large the payments due to the king, being conſiderable, which were owed by thoſe in Egypt, and others in the reſt of his dominions; and hath ſet at liberty thoſe who were confined in the priſons, [14] and had lain under charges there for a long time; and hath moreover appointed, that the revenues for the

temples,

temples, both the contributions yearly made to them in corn [15] and money, and alſo the proper allotments to the gods from the vineyards and gardens, and other things belonging to the gods in the time of his father, ſhould remain [16] eſtabliſhed throughout the country; and did appoint alſo, that with regard to the prieſts, they ſhould pay nothing towards the treaſury beyond what they were appointed to pay, until the firſt year of his father; and hath releaſed thoſe who are of the [17] ſacred orders from the charge of an annual voyage to Alexandria; and did appoint that they ſhould not make a contribution towards the voyage; and hath remitted two parts *(of three, ſuppoſe)* of what was charged upon the temples for the royal treaſury, of flaxen linnen; [18] and hath reſtored to order all that hath been neglected in former times; providing, however, that the accuſtomed rites towards the gods ſhould be performed with decency; [19] and hath alſo diſtributed juſtice to all men, being great himſelf even as the great Hermes; enjoining that thoſe who ſhould return from baniſhment both from among the military, and from all others whoſe minds were ſet upon the property of their neighbours [20] in troubleſome times, *(that theſe)* returning ſhould abide upon their own ſpot and ſettlements, *(not wandering about as* Gypſey-*vagabonds,* πλαζομενων Αιγυπτιων, *as Theocritus ſays)*—and provided alſo that forces both of horſe and foot and ſhips ſhould be ſent againſt thoſe who ſhould invade [21] Egypt by ſea or land; having ſuſtained great charges both in money and corn, in order that both the ſacred concerns of the country and all perſons that were in it might be placed in ſafety; and going to [22] Lycopolis in the diſtrict of Buſiris, which was garriſoned and fortified for a blockade *(againſt him)* by a ſuitable proviſion of arms and of all other ſupplies, as a ſpirit of change and [23] innovation for ſome time had exiſted among the worthleſs men who were aſſembled in it, who had done much harm to the temples and to thoſe who dwelt in Egypt, *(he)* ſitting [24] down againſt it ſurrounded it with mounds and trenches and walls of conſiderable magnitude; and *(whereas)* the Nile had made a great advance now for the eighth year, and was accuſtomed to flow over the [25] level grounds, he checked it in many places, ſtopping up the mouths of rivers, and having expended upon them a large ſum of money, and having appointed horſemen and infantry to watch his works, [26] in a ſhort time he both entirely reduced the city, and puniſhed the impious inhabitants, even as Hermes, and as Orus alſo, the ſon of Iſis and Oſiris, conquered thoſe who in the time of his own father had revolted before in thoſe very [27] places, and had injured the country, and the temples. *(So he)* coming to Memphis, while aſſiſting [28] his father's government, puniſhed all *(the revolters)* very properly, at ſuch time as he came *(to Memphis)* in order to fulfil the accuſtomed ceremonies for the aſſumption of the government; and *(whereas)* he remitted what was due from the [29] temples to the royal treaſury up to the eighth year, conſiſting of no ſmall quantity of corn and money: in like manner remitting the value of flaxen linnen [30] due to the treaſury which had not been paid, and the difference *(unleſs* διαφορα, *means* taxes, *or gifts, as in 2 Maccab.* i. 35) alſo of what had been paid *(in part)* for tolls in the markets *(ſee Suidas in voce* Δημια*)* for the ſame time; and *(whereas)* he releaſed the temples from the payment of the *(accuſtomed)* buſhel, *(or quantity)* per acre *(or fixed portion)* of the church property, and alſo remitted the meaſure *(or gallon)* for every fixed [31] portion of their vineyards; and gave large contributions for Apis and Mneuis, and for the other ſacred animals in Egypt, much more than during the reigns before him; always and in all things aiming at what was becoming; and [32] giving largely and honourably what was proper for their interments; and what was to be expended upon their ſeveral temples; together with ſacrifices and ſolemn aſſemblies and other cuſtomary circumſtances; and hath preſerved all the precious [33] things *(relics, plate, &c.)* both of the temples, and of Egypt throughout all the country, in purſuance of the laws; and hath repaired the temple of Apis with coſtly work, expending on it no ſmall quantity of gold and ſilver [34] and precious ſtones; and hath erected temples and ſhrines and altars, and provided alſo all proper requiſites, having the godlike inclination of a benevolent deity towards mankind, in all proper caſes; and having moreover enquired after what was moſt valuable among the other temples, he made new that of his own palace, as was becoming,—on which accounts the gods beſtowed upon him health, victory, ſtrength, and all other bleſſings attendant

attendant on a kingdom [36] that was perpetuated to himſelf and to his children for ever, in the name of good fortune.

It ſeems good to the prieſts of all the temples throughout the country [here much uncertainty begins in the copy from the broken ſtate of the original inſcription] mightily to increaſe the fame of the [37] immortal king Ptolemy, beloved by Phtha, the god Epiphanes; and in like manner alſo *(to do honour to)* his parents the gods Philopators, and his anceſtors the gods Euergetæ, [38] and the gods Adelphi, and the gods Soters; and to cauſe to be ſet up an image of the immortal king Ptolemy, the god Epiphanes, highly favoured in every temple, in the moſt conſpicuous part of it, [39] which image ſhall be ſurnamed the image of Ptolemy the Defender of Egypt; near to which the peculiar god of the temple ſhall be fixed, preſenting to him a victorious ſuit of armour, which ſhall be prepared in due form, [40] and that the prieſts ſhall religiouſly attend upon theſe images thrice every day, and ſhall provide for them ſacred veſtments, and ſhall perform the other cuſtomary rites as for the other gods, both by [41] feaſts and ſolemn aſſemblies of the people, and ſhall ſet up a ſmall *(moveable)* image of the king Ptolemy, the god Epiphanes, well beloved, the ſon of Ptolemy and Queen Arſinoe, the gods Philopators, and a golden ſhrine *(containing the image)*, [42] and ſhall place this in the innermoſt parts of the temples among the other ſhrines, to lead forth alſo in proceſſions the ſhrine of the god Epiphanes, ever amiable, on all ſolemn aſſemblies of the people, in which proceſſions of the ſhrines take place; [43] and that it may be conſpicuous now and hereafter, that there be laid upon the ſhrine ten golden crowns of the kings, to which the Aſp ſhall be added [44] according to the pattern of the aſp-formed crowns upon the other ſhrines; in the midſt of which ſhall be the crown called ψχεντ *(an Egyptian word probably)* which he having on entered into Memphis ..... [45] when the ceremonies were performed at his inauguration; and that there be placed upon the ſquare ornament about the crowns, according to the aforeſaid kingly ſtyle, golden amulets ..... [46] *(in due honour)* to a king who has done eminent ſervices both to the upper and lower diſtricts; and that on the 30th day of the month Meſra, on which the birth-day of the King is held, as alſo on ..... [47] that day in which he received the kingdom from his father, and which days men have called after their names in the ſacred Calendar, which days indeed were the beginnings of many bleſſings to all men, *(it ſhall be decreed)* to obſerve a feaſt and a publick celebrity in the temples throughout all Egypt for the [48] month, and to perform in the temples, ſacrifices, and libations, and all other cuſtomary obſervances, as in the other celebrities, and that the offerings which are made [49] ... *(unintelligible)* .... in the temples, and to hold a feaſt and an aſſembly of the people to the immortal King Ptolemy, the god Epiphanes, beloved by Phtha, highly favoured, every year [50] .... throughout the country, from the new moon of the month Thoth, for five days, in which they ſhall wear chaplets, performing at the ſame time ſacrifices and libation, and other fitting obſervances, [51] .... and the prieſts in addition to the other titles of the gods to whom they pay ſacerdotal honours, ſhall alſo ſeparate a prieſthood for him, for the purpoſes of oracular reſponſes and all other *(ſacred offices)* [52] ..... and that it be permitted to the common people at large, not initiated in the myſteries, to hold a feaſt, and to ſet up *(in their houſes, a reſemblance of)* the aforeſaid ſhrine, and to hold among them [53] .... three times a year; that it may be known wherefore the inhabitants of Egypt reſpect and honour the god Epiphanes, king, as is decreed by law, [54] ... *(and the prieſts have thought fit to inſcribe this decree upon)* hard ſtone, in hieroglyphics, the vulgar tongue *(the Coptic)*, and in Greek characters, and to place it in each diſtrict, both of the firſt and ſecond *(great diviſions or diſtricts of the country.)*

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 11.

IT is now near twenty years ago ſince I gave in my name to Mr. Dade's Hiſtory of Holderneſs, the propoſals for which bear date June 19, 1783, at which time he had above 260 ſubſcribers at two guineas (one in hand); when he propoſed, after 240 copies were ſubſcribed for, to put the book to preſs. Mr. Dade died Aug. 2, 1790 (ſee vol. LX. pp. 767, 1196); and his work was then ſuppoſed to be partly printed, and a number of plates engraved. I ſhall be much obliged to any of your correſpondents who can inform me in what ſtate it is at preſent, and whether we may expect to ſee it publiſhed. ANTIQUARIUS.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 14.

I HAVE now before me three editions of *Abdolatiph's* brief Hiſtory of Egypt *. The firſt, in 96 pages ſmall octavo, without any title expreſſing the place or time of publication, exhibits the original Arabic with a Latin tranſlation; which laſt breaks off abruptly (leaving one page of the Arabic untranſlated) in the deſcription of the pyramids at p. 99 of Dr. White's two editions, where it is ſtyled "*Verſio Pocockiana.*" This, it ſhould ſeem, is that tranſlation which Dr. P's ſon began and left unfiniſhed.

Dr. W's firſt edition, publiſhed at Oxford, 1788, 4to. dedicated to Abp. Moore, was Pococke's tranſlation beforementioned, and continued to the end with his own. Dr. Hunt was poſſeſſed of a complete copy of P's tranſlation given to him by P. but no more than is above printed is now to be found. Hunt himſelf intended an edition of Abdolatiph. Profeſſor White publiſhed a ſecond edition of his own labours at Oxford, 1800, inſcribed to Sir William Scott, in the preface to which ſeveral paſſages are added, and many in the notes to the former omitted. The original and tranſlation are of the firſt edition; the preliminaries and appendix are of the ſecond.

The ſeal, p. 998, is the private ſeal of Mathew, monk of Aberbrothoc, in Scotland.

S. P. W. MATHI MONAC'
D'ABURBROTHOT.

Two angels are cenſing a biſhop, whoſe right hand is elevated to bleſs.

The ring fig. 5 is inſcribed IHS and AVE MARI[A]. That fig. 6 ſeems to bear a croſs or key, and a ſceptre.

The Ruſſian braſs book reſembles that of ſilver-gilt, engraved in Archæologia, vol. XII. pl. L. p. 332, though that is called a *tablet*. There is nothing in your engraving of the tiles like Offa's name.

The collection of bones under Hythe church (p. 1002) ſeems to be only the common furniture of bone-houſes, as at Rothwell and Stratford-upon-Avon (LVII. p. 952).

P. 1003. The conſecration of the new church at Ayot St. Laurence may be ſeen in your vol. XLIX. p. 374, LIX. 972; the Biſhop of Lincoln (Thurlow) would not let the old one be taken down.

P. 1009, col. 1, l. 21, For *Arrius Proclaneus*, r. *Annius Plocamus*; and col. 2, l. 61, for *Anaſioritus*, probably *Oneſicritus*.

P. 1015. There does not appear to have been any *baronet* of the name of *Wheler* in 1649, that honour having been conferred, 1660, on Sir William, already a knight, and deſcended to his couſin Charles, who, by marriage, acquired the preſent family-eſtate and reſidence at Lemington Haſtang, co. Warwick.

P. 1320. The *date* on *Hadley* church has been ſhewn to be 1494; the laſt, like the ſecond, numeral being the antient half 8, 8.

P. 1023. Does not the keep of *Odiham caſtle* remain, though not the *palace*?

P. 1076. The village of Billingborough had only two vicars in a century: Peter, father of the venerable antiquary, Robert Kelham, eſq. of Staple-inn (preſented 1702; who died April 23, 1752, aged 76); and the late Mr. Towers, preſented 1752. D. H.

* See p. 649.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 10.

MR. PORTER, p. 988, betrays a total deficiency of hiſtorical and practical knowledge. The buildings at the early period he refers to were all of *ſtone*, caſtellated manſions; the chimneys in which, as their ruins yet ſhew, were as ſecure as they were capacious; the timbers of the floors, where the floors did not reſt on arches, were inſerted into ſquare holes in walls of prodigious thickneſs, and ſometimes ſupported on brackets of ſtone, projecting from the walls. The material of which fires were made was wood, the ſoot of which is known to cake and adhere cloſely, and not to produce danger, like the ſoot of coal. Till, therefore, the period much after Alfred, there was no occaſion for ſweeping of chimneys by men or brooms. The ſuggeſtion of the criminal or the negro being the firſt chimney-ſweeper is a mere *argumentum ad captandum vulgus*. The hazard of ſweeping modern chimneys by wiſps of ſtraw, or bundles of thorns, is too great to be dwelt upon, beſides the difficulty of procuring bundles large enough to ſweep a college-hall, or an old cottage-chimney. Care muſt be taken not to let Humanity get the better of Common Senſe. P. Q.

*** Another correſpondent recommends that neither men nor boys ſhould be employed in this indiſpenſable buſineſs;

neſs; but a wheel, turned by jack-aſſes, fixed on the top of the chimney, like thoſe uſed in draw-wells in many countries. P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 2.

WITH all due ſubmiſſion to H. B. I apprehend he muſt have been at ſome diſtance from that part of the City where his new improvements are to be introduced, when he penned the account in p. 1011.

Behind the Royal Exchange, he ſays, "the houſes in Bartholomew-lane will be ſet back at leaſt 50 feet;" by which I ſuppoſe is meant that theſe houſes muſt come down, for I know no room behind for ſuch "ſetting-back." The Stock Exchange will then be *laid open*; and I am ſure the good people of London will think this one of the greateſt improvements of modern times. The proceedings of that houſe have of late very much required to be *laid open*. But what follows? "The houſes at the end of Bartholomew-lane, in Throgmorton-ſtreet, will come down, to make the opening to the grand ſtreet which will go through Tokenhouſe-yard;" and, if it does, H. B. may be aſſured no ſtreet ever went in ſuch a direction; for Tokenhouſe-yard happens to lie not only directly fronting the centre of the Bank, but above an hundred feet to the Weſt of the end of Bartholomew-lane; and what is more, the church of St. Margaret lies between. So that, in order to make this new ſtreet, the Bank muſt be cut through, and then the ſtreet will have no more connexion with Bartholomew-lane than with Leadenhall-ſtreet. I wiſh improvers would take the trouble to look at the ground before they begin to pull down houſes, and banks, and churches, in this looſe manner.

But, if H. B. inſiſts on cutting through the Bank, I have no objection, except the trifling difficulty of the operation, not to ſpeak of the conſent of the Directors, which, after all, it would be but good manners to aſk. The *difficulty*, I preſume, will be apparent to any one who has ſurveyed the improvements of that maſs of ſtone, brick and mortar, and the Hercules pillars which ſeem to defy the end of the world itſelf. Blowing up the rock at Blackwall will be a joke to our modern Gibraltar, which, if it has any merit as an edifice, it is that of giving ſtockholders an idea of permanency and immovability.

But I forget: here is another propoſed improvement. After removing the houſes in Bartholomew-lane 50 feet back, "the church will remain, and the arch under the preſent ſteeple will lead to the new foot path." The church will certainly make a fine figure ſtanding by itſelf—any one may be convinced of this who will take a peep at the meaneſt edifice of the kind in London; but, what the old tower is to do when the bottom is hollowed out in an arch for foot-paſſengers, I know not. It looks at preſent as if it wanted all the ſolidity of a firm baſe; and if its under-ſtanders are weakened, I would adviſe foot-paſſengers to be prepared for accidents.

Still, Sir, as I know that *improvers* make no more of pulling down churches than if they were chandlers ſhops, I am very willing, though an old inhabitant of the pariſh, to give them up this church; the true way to render the loſs of a church a mere trifle, is to take away the pariſh itſelf firſt. Now this pariſh has been of late years ſo cropped by the Bank, that a moderately-ſized drawing-room will hold us all; or we may be united to Ben'et-finck, the next pariſh, as St. Chriſtopher's was a few years ago united to St. Margaret's, in order to give room for the Weſt end of the Bank.

The building of a new London bridge, and the removal of Bedlam, are alſo parts of our new improvements, to which no objection can be made, if we did not talk of ſuch undertakings with as much coolneſs as if we were giving orders for a new pariſh Bible, or a couple of haſſocks for the Churchwardens' pew. I dare ſay there is not an inhabitant of Bedlam that does not know that a new Bedlam muſt be finiſhed before a brick of the old can be moved out of its place; and I humbly think this cannot be done in a day. Yet moſt people ſeem to be of opinion that all we want is an Act of Parliament. I will beg leave to tell you, Sir, what an Act of Parliament is. It is a piece of parchment or paper, which can be *made* as faſt as it can be *read*—but ever after it is one of the ſloweſt things you can conceive in its operation; and if any of our improvers

provers chuſe to doubt this, let them caſt their eyes beyond Temple-bar, and recollect when the improvements there were firſt undertaken. Yours, &c.

A Bartholomew-lane Man.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 8.

IN p. 1066, ſpeaking of the religious principles of the late much and deſervedly-reſpected Mr. Joſeph Harford, of Briſtol, it is aſſerted that "he was bred up a Quaker; but, from a thorough conviction of the ſuperior excellency of the doctrines of the Church of England, he became a member of it many years before his death." From an accurate account of facts well known to near relations of mine from their intimate knowledge of Mr. Harford, I can aſſure you, that he left the Society only on account of his aſſuming the magiſterial character, which he avowed to the Society he entered into from a conviction that he might become more uſeful to his fellow citizens, than in his then private rank. His being obliged to take the oaths and ſubſcribe to the teſts, alone prevented him remaining a member of that Society; and as farther proof that his ſentiments ſtill remained the ſame on the leading principles of his firſt religious profeſſion, his ſon did not undergo the ceremony of baptiſm till a late period of life, and in conſequence of being married within the pale of the Eſtabliſhment; and the two ſiſters of his excellent lady were and are in the habit of attending the meetings of the Society; and he himſelf rarely attended the church, but when obliged by his public capacity. G. H. C.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 9.

AMONG the curioſities which the city of London has to exhibit to the diligent purſuit of the Antiquary, but which hitherto ſeem to have eſcaped their obſervation, is ſome beautiful old carved work in wood, at the hall of the reſpectable Company of Carpenters at London Wall. At the above place is to be ſeen a table of curious workmanſhip, probably about the time of James the Firſt. But ſtill more worthy of obſervation are the arms of the Company as well as of ſome private individuals, carved in panuels above the door at the entrance. If any of your correſpondents ſhall be induced from this hint to viſit Carpenters' hall, we may perhaps in due time have a drawing in your Magazine of a ſpecimen of art which well merits preſervation. Elbow.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 10.

IN the late Dr. Johnſon's correſpondence with Mrs. Piozzi, there is a paſſage (Letter LXXVII) which ſeems ſo deficient in ſenſe and connexion, as to warrant the ſurmiſe that ſome eſſential words belonging to it may have been omitted by the printer or tranſcriber. This paſſage, as printed in Mrs. Piozzi's own edition of the letters, and in Dr. Johnſon's works publiſhed by Mr. Murphy, is as follows.

"A very great proportion of the people are barefoot, and if one may judge from the reſt of the dreſs, to ſend out boys into the ſtreets or ways: there are however more beggars than I have ever ſeen in England, they beg, if not ſilently, very modeſtly."

Mrs. Piozzi will perhaps have the goodneſs to inform the publick, through your moſt uſeful Magazine, how this paſſage ſtands in Dr. Johnſon's Manuſcript. In complying with which requeſt, ſhe may ſpare much labour to ſome future commentator on that diſtinguiſhed Engliſh claſſick, and will confer a favour on her and your very ſincere well-wiſher, S. S.

Grecian Architecture. No. XIII.

Mr. Urban, *Portſea, Oct.* 3.

SINCE the perfection of architecture depends on diſpoſition in its three modes, this ought to be clearly apprehended by thoſe who addreſs themſelves to this art. Our maſter Vitruvius, we have ſeen, conſiders diſpoſition as one of the ſix things, that conſtitute architecture; but his illuſtration of its modes leaves room for farther elucidation of the ſubject, not indeed to undervalue, but to penetrate and familiarize what he has only briefly hinted. From his hints, however, when cloſely followed up, we may gather, that diſpoſition is the principal conſtituent of the art, and that order, diſtribution, decorum, eurythmy, and ſymmetry, are its ſubordinates. By a cloſe attention to this arrangement, keeping in our view the two ends propoſed by architecture, convenience and ornament, we may form a diſtinct notion of the nature and extent of diſpoſition; for when it terminates in the buſineſs of convenience, it then acts by order and diſtribution: when in affairs

fairs of ornament, it is aſſiſted by decorum, eurythmy, and ſymmetry; theſe are perfected by experience, taſte, and knowledge; as order and diſtribution are by ſkill and judgment.—Now to purſue theſe diviſions; it is evident, that the ordination of an architectural plan is immediately ſubſervient to diſpoſition, and requires ſkill in arithmetical operations, to diſcover ſuch dimenſions, for the ſeveral members and compartments of the intended ſtructure, as will coincide with commenſurability. And diſtribution, which has to do with the procuration of materials, ſuitable to the purpoſes determined by diſpoſition (on which therefore it is ſo far dependent), certainly requires judgment to diſcern the quality, and aſcertain the value of materials, ſo as to adequate them to the eſtimate given.

Diſpoſition again, as directed to the ornamental part, is aided by decorum, eurythmy, and ſymmetry (in the ſenſe of commenſuration), and theſe are perfected by experience, taſte, and knowledge. Decorum is diſpoſition's right hand, as it were; its firſt care is to reſtrain all improper aſſociations of mediocrity with magnificence, or the aſſumption of ornaments into any ſtructure which are the characteriſticks of ſome other; and perfection herein depends much on hiſtorical information of cuſtomary obſervances.—Eurythmy again is the very life and eſſence, as it were, of diſpoſition, and is an endowment of mind acquired by a familiarity with conſummated ſymmetries; and is brought to perfection by the refinements of architectural taſte; which is not merely the delight and approbation ariſing from the enjoyment of the forms of ſymmetries, but alſo a well-guided fertility of invention, by which deviations may occaſionally be made from known rules and precedents, when by the change a better effect can evidently be produced; and this refinement of the imagination is what is here ſignified by good taſte.

And ſymmetry furniſhes, as it were, the very tools by which diſpoſition works; and is, in this ſenſe, the actual application of rules to the various objects, that are to receive commenſurate ſizes; and this is perfected by knowledge, which is a poſſeſſion of architectural forms, collected and laid up in the memory by a ſtudious application of the mind to the rules of ſymmetry, and examples of the approved works of the antique.

But ſince, in apprehending diſpoſition under all theſe conſiderations, we muſt of neceſſity refer to quantity; it is here the proper place to diſcuſs that ſubject.—We are taught that our notion of quantity, as great or ſmall, is conceived only by compariſon: or, that no limited extent is either much or little conſidered in and by itſelf: but our ideas of theſe terms are formed by compariſon. When we ſee a mountain, we call it large, if before we have ſeen others not ſo apparently extenſive. And though each man's ſight deceives him, not in the gradations it forms of apparent extenſions, becauſe he daily and hourly ſees them in the ſame proportions; but in concluding hence, that any other man muſt ſee the ſame objects in the ſame apparent extenſions, as well as in the ſame proportions; in this he is deceived. Peter, for example, forms an idea of the extent of a ſhilling coin, by comparing it with a ſixpence; but John, from a different formation of his eyes, may ſee a ſixpence in the extenſion in which Peter ſees a ſhilling; experience proves the truth of this in ſhort-ſighted people, who ſee objects in a greater apparent extenſion than long-ſighted, though not ſo diſtinct; and who find, on trial of concave glaſſes (if required to be very deep) that a ſhilling is diminiſhed to about the ſize in which before they ſaw a ſixpence, and are apt hence to conclude, that the glaſſes ſuit not their eyes, though they ſee with them more diſtinctly, and to a far greater diſtance, and in fact then ſee like the generality of other people, but have no criterion to convince themſelves of this truth; uſe only reconciles them to theſe new appearances of extenſion.—However, by the invention of meaſures, which, with us are miles, furlongs, poles, yards, feet, inches, and parts, we are enabled to conceive, and communicate our ideas of quantity and extenſion without confuſion or any *known* deception, leaving to every man to make as much as he can of an inch, and of its twelve repetitions for a foot. Theſe meaſures or portions of extenſion, for diſtinction's ſake, ſhall be called arbitrary quantities; by a ſkilful reference to which the ordination of an architectural plan is adjuſted, ſo as

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to coincide with thoſe quantities that ariſe from commenſurability, which in architecture is the idea we have of the parts of a given quantity, as they are commenſurate among themſelves, and with the whole; as halves, quarters, eighths, ſixteenths, &c; and thirds, ſixths, ninths, &c; which are conceived as referable, not to any meaſure of arbitrary quantity, but only to their own integer: and by theſe are adjuſted all appropriate ſymmetries. Now it belongs to diſpoſition, by the management of arbitrary and commenſurate quantities, in the manner already explained, to aſſign the forms, ſituations, and ſize, of every conſtituent of a building, with ſuch propriety and elegance as beſpeaks good taſte.——In proceeding to the practical accompliſhment of all this, Vitruvius directs us to aſſume ſome ſmall member out of the intended work, by which we may ſettle the commenſurate ſize of all the others; as the diameter of the column, or breadth of the triglyph: but this diameter, this triglyph, muſt have its limits determined by an arbitrary quantity, before ſuch an aſſumption can be made. For example, were it required to erect a decaſtyle Grecian temple in the Corinthian manner, the firſt thing required to be known is one, at leaſt, of the three extenſions, of the intended temple, either its breadth, length, or height. Vitruvius gives the breadth, for the purpoſe in view; but, as it may happen that a particular height may be required, and the breadth left to fall out as it may, our maſter's rule will not then obtain. Let us take a height of 39 feet, from the level of the ground, to the ridge of the pediment; and the platform, 4 feet 6 inches, to be aſcended by nine ſteps; here it is evident, that the height, which has in it commenſurability, is 39 leſs 4½ equal 34 feet 6 inches. Then, proceeding by a ſuppoſed diameter, we may diſcover the true one, which will be commenſurate with the given height. For as the height, commenſurately produced by a given diameter, is to that diameter; ſo is any other height to its commenſurate diameter. Suppoſe a diameter one foot, and that the laws of commenſurability give the Corinthian column ten diameters and a half, and the entablature two and a quarter (as in the portico of the pantheon), this produces a height of 12 feet 9 inches. And to aſcertain the height of the pediment, we muſt find the extent of the cymatium of the cornice, determinable by the ſpecies of intercolumniation adopted, ſuppoſe the pycnoſtyle, i. e. one diameter and half between the ſhafts of columns; then ten columns = 10 feet; 9 intercolumniates at 1½ = 13 . . 6; two projectures of cornice beyond the angular ſhafts at 18 minutes and ½ (as in the Pantheon) = 1 . . 7½. So that 10 feet + 13 . . 6 + 1 . . 7½ = 25 . . 1½ the whole extent of cymatium; and by a rule given in the IV. book of Vitruvius three ſeventeenths* of this may be the height of pediment above the cymatium of the cornice, which quotes 4 feet 6 inches, this + 12 feet 9 inches = 17 . . 3 the entire height from platform to ridge of pediment, on a diameter of one foot. Laſtly, as 17 . . 3 : 1 : : 34 . . 6 the given height: 2 feet, the diameter ſought. And this diviſor of 17 feet 3 inches will quote a diameter, for the ſame deſign, in any other given height whatever.—Thus is demonſtrated in what manner commenſurate and arbitrary meaſures of quantity cooperate and coincide with each other in architectural calculations.

Yours, &c. PHILO-TECHNON.

*** In July, Letter XII. ſhould be numbered XI. and that in September, XI.

(To be continued.)

The Purſuits of Architectural Innovation. No. LV.

Farnham.

THE CASTLE. The remains are ſtill conſiderable, and many of the walls appear in their primæval ſtate. Thoſe alterations which have taken place on the principal range of apartments, (ſuch as caſing the walls, and putting in modern doorways, windows, &c.) appear as done in Charles the Second's reign. As ſuch, it is foreign to our purpoſe to particulariſe them at this time. Our ſurvey leads us to note, that the foſs ſtill ſurrounds the major part of the outworks, which bear on our ſight, and are extremely romantic. The great gateway of entrance has re-

* Three ſeventeenths is the height of pediment above the line that is imagined to paſs in front from the orlo of the cyma recta, the height whereof in the calculation is included in the height of the entablature, which in execution, (the cyma recta being omitted in front, in the ſtrait line) muſt be added to the three ſeventeenths.

tained ſome of its characters; the reſt being loſt in the new dreſſings, and plaſterers work. The entrance tower, to the Caſtle-ward itſelf, is of that mode of brick-work brought into uſe in Edward the Fourth's reign. It certainly adds much effect to this front of the edifice. Paſſing through this tower (leaving on our right the great hall, and the communications to the ſtate rooms, chapel, &c; as having little, in their preſent modern dreſs, to excite the attention of an Antiquary), we enter into the great court; where caſting the eye directly in the centre of our courſe, the keep of noble aſpect mounts before us. All prepoſſeſſion in favour of Antiquity apart (for an infant), ſurely there is not one viſitant, but muſt feel ſomething more than a bare ſatisfaction in the view of this ſcene: an inbred conviction of the force of ſimple grandeur muſt awaken his utmoſt admiration. (Antiquity! I incline to thee again.)—That this affection is not hyperbolically brought forward, is moſt certain, as it has had ſway over the minds of ſome men, or we ſhould not now have occaſion to ruminate thus. The aſcent to the Keep is truly impreſſive. Entering within the doorway, of maſſive and plain maſonry, our ſteps are ſtill continued upward, through a lengthened avenue, whoſe walls have ſeveral arches and receſſes to diverſify the paſs. When arriving at the ſummit, a ſecond doorway brings us into the area of the Keep. Here is little more than the exterior wall of the work, to recompence the labour of gaining ſo vaſt a height; however, in the deſcent, our nouce is a ſecond time entertained with the view of the ſeveral architectural peculiars appertaining to the avenue, evincing how well they are wrought, and how well they have endured. On the Eaſt ſide of the great court of the caſtle, in the baſement ſtory, is an avenue leading down to the ſpot where once ſtood the Sally-port. Not much of the way is paſſable, as at ſome 20 or 30 feet the deſcent has been walled up. Even in this darkened place there is ſome excellent arch-work, with architraves of many mouldings. On the South ſide of the great court are two or three Saxon columns, "ſupporting" pointed arches. Within the building, the other ſide of theſe columns and arches are ſeen; above them, is a plain pointed arched vault: ſome niches and receſſes appear in the walls. This remnant is of much import; as preſenting a good ſpecimen of the original magnificence of the interior of this caſtellated manſion.

In my walk from Farnham to Waverley-abbey, before I had proceeded the three miles which mark their diſtance from each other, I ſtopped to behold that natural curioſity, "Ludham's Cave." It ſhews a large kind of arched opening in the perpendicular ſide of a ridge of rocks. Within its concavity, both on the ſides, and over head, all the intelligible parts appear as the united and ſportive efforts of Nature and of Art. At the diſtance of about 20 or 30 feet, the cave rapidly declines in height, to not more than three feet, its width diminiſhing alſo to 5 or 6 feet. The eye, in tracing round this wild and dreary retreat, hunts out many ſtrange figures of imaginary beings and things, fit to occupy the mind to give way, in forgetting for a while, the buſineſs of the world, and to live alone in pleaſing reveries. Several ſtone ſeats invite repoſe; a gentle rill, iſſuing from out the inmoſt receſſes of the rock, winds along a waſhed groove, cut in the centre of the ground, which in ſoft murmurs accompany thoſe involuntary ſighs ariſing from meditation in ſuch a cell as this.

Waverley Abbey.

This monaſtic ſeclution is but little known, and barely ever mentioned; owing, no doubt, to its remote ſituation, or to the indifference ſhewn by poſſeſſors, in regard to their entering into the concerns of Antiquity. So it is, that, previous to the preſent viſit, I had never ſeen any drawings made from the ruins, or heard one Antiquary tell of its remains. Chance, in a manner, more than from information, conducted me hither. Much gratification fell to my ſhare, though not unconnected with ſome mortifications, as in the ſequel.

On a general ſurvey, I found this abbey not much other than detached ranges of ruined walls, yet not ſo dilapidated, but that I could aſcertain the principal arrangements. The ſite of the Cloiſters is diſcernible; they are on the South ſide of the nave of the church, the wall of which nave, in ſmall portions, give the line very exact. At the South Weſt angle of the cloiſters is a building rather in a perfect ſtate. This, I preſume, was the Dormitory. The baſement ſtory, or crypt, belong-

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ing to it, is the part beſt preſerved, and exhibits a double aile, with windows, columns, and groins of a ſuperior taſte. We, however, regret the diſregarded ſtate of the Northern end, which, from ſome caprice or other, has been thrown open, to afford what is termed a "proſpect;" a cruel ſtroke indeed, and aimed againſt the entire extermination of this moſt complete part of the whole remains. It is true, I have taken ſketches of its deſign, which with ſome may be held ſufficient, as it is become the humour with many Antiquaries to be quite paſſive as to the deſtruction of a piece of antiquity, ſo long as a ſketch has been taken from it, though of the ſlighteſt kind; they preferring thus, a "ſhadow" to the ſubſtance; a few indefinite ſtrokes given by a pencil or a pen to the antient and hiſtorical object itſelf, whoſe features convey into our boſoms all that "enthuſiaſm" only known to thoſe who can deſpiſe the ridicule endeavoured to be caſt on them for ſuch their envied enjoyments.

Continuing on with a wall running parallel to the Weſt front of the laſt-mentioned work, we find an erection, bearing evident ſigns of having been the Refectory; its Weſt front entire. Having thus particulariſed the remnants of the once domeſticated part of the Abbey, we come to the ſite of the Church. At the Weſt end, the right ſide of the door of entrance is viſible; the South wall of the nave, as before cited, is to be made out; but the Northern wall, ſaving a few feet to the Eaſt, is wholly gone. The walls marking the tranſepts, and the great tower between them, ſhew many conſiderable portions. The Choir likewiſe carries on the traces of ſide and Eaſt walls. At the Weſt entrance of the church, and at the beginning of the choir, are ſepulchral ſtones, and a ſtone coffin. At the South ſide of the South tranſept are the walls of the chapter houſe, to which is attached a ſemi-circular-headed avenue.

Thus much for the Church and its attendant buildings. It is to be underſtood that, except the crypt of the Dormitory, and the avenue, the other parts of the pile are no more than remnant walls, deſpoiled of all their mouldings, and other characteriſticks. Deſpoiled did I ſay? Yes. Two centuries have afforded opportunities enough for the exerciſe. What is the date when the laſt recreation of this ſort took place, I am uncertain; however, a new-erected manſion juſt above, looking ſo neat, ſo trim, may have derived ſome of its ſtone materials worked over again into flutes, huſks and pateræ, from this religious quarry. How has Time at Waverley ſtown over its demeſnes for theſe few years paſt? has happineſs been conſummate? has Miſfortune been a ſtranger here? We muſt ſuppoſe each day has paſſed on, ſerene or louring as at other places; each hour has told its number, bleſt or fearful, as to all they muſt.—Well, I am ſatisfied!

At my leaving Waverley, the preſent owner (a new inhabitant) did me the honour of a viſit; went with me over the ruins; liſtened with the utmoſt condeſcenſion to my detail of each curious particular; and when we were in the Crypt of the Dormitory, vied with me in commendation of its intrinſic worth: but how ſhort a date is uniſon of ſentiment, when a diſcordant ſenſe breaks in upon diſcuſſion! From an unfortunate and perverſe animoſity which I bear againſt the cultivation of ivy in certain places, I could not refrain from obſerving, how much it militated againſt the durability of the walls wherein we then ſtood; I adviſed, with the moſt earneſt entreaty, the taking away the greater part of this vegetation, not only to reſcue the walls from ruin, but to reſtore to light thoſe ſeveral decorations hidden by it. "Sir," anſwered my accompanyer, "I value my ivy more than this my antient building, and had rather behold this luxuriant ſtate of Nature's beauteous foliage, than all thoſe architectural features which you ſeem to hold as poſſeſſing the greater charm. So, good ſir, a pleaſant evening to you." Convinced at this time of a rebuke ſo ſtrictly juſt and unanſwerable; I, rather abaſhed, took my leave, being fully ſenſible I was quite reprehenſible, and that my ſentiments were without either point or reference: ſo on I went, reproved, not juſtified.

(To be continued.)

*** In deference to OXONIENSIS's ſkill in Architecture, p. 987, I muſt remind him, that, with regard to my ſurvey of Oxford, the memoranda were as copious as the nature of this Miſcellany could admit of, and that I profeſſed to treat of the external architectural innovations only (the interior ones hereafter). And farther: it is as poſſible that the great Founder's walls of New College

College may have had windows introduced in them in lieu of the original ones in Henry the Eighth's reign, as in the reign of George III. Theſe windows are made to ſhew out modern "ſaſh frames, Venetian blinds," &c. Oxonienſis miſ-ſtates my aſſertion; I do not ſay that any part of the walls of New College were erected in Henry the Eighth's day. I contend again, the doorway under the chapel, and thoſe to the ſeveral lodgings in the court where the chapel ſtands, are not the Founder's work, but "pitiful imitations" of our antient architecture. What other innovations wrought in this College may have paſſed unnoticed by me, Oxonienſis has done well to ſpecify; corroborating at the ſame time the neceſſity of my ſurvey, notwithſtanding he may not altogether reliſh the New College part of it; though for what reaſon he is the beſt judge. This Oxford friend of mine finds likewiſe, that the whole of my ſurvey alſo is not either "juſt or true." However, I have no doubt but others, more impartial, will own that "it" is even what I have ſet down, a faithful recital of facts. AN ARCHITECT.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 11.

IN Mr. Dibdin's Introduction to the Knowledge of rare and valuable Editions of Greek and Roman Claſſics, no notice is taken of Apollonius Rhodius, Aratus, Lycophron, Appian, Strabo, Manilius. The lateſt edition of Lycophron's Caſſandra is that by Henry Godfrey Reichard, at Leipſic, 1788. This editor, beſides the aſſiſtance he derived from former editions by Aldus, one at Baſle, and thoſe by Canter, and Meurſius, with the ſcholia of Tzetzes and verſion of Scaliger, received freſh aids from three MSS. in the univerſity at Wittemberg, one on parchment, and two on paper, of modern date, with little variation of text, referred to in his notes, but interlined with ſhort ſcholia beſides thoſe of Tzetzes. But the notes of Canter are ſuch an inexhauſtible comprehenſive fund of Grecian antiquity and mythology, that it ſeems extraordinary ſucceeding editors have not laid more ſtreſs on them. His verſion is adopted by the preſent editor, as both exact and clear, but with the addition of a paraphraſe under the lines as well as the text, corrected by him and Potter, and the whole of Canter's commentary, which, though the work of a youth only 23 years old, is ſuperior to that of Meurſius, who, with a profuſion of learning, corrects other writers, leaving Lycophron with little illuſtration. The preſent editor has added a few notes, marked with his initial, and a grammatical index, and ſubjoined an imitation of his own in a poem, in German, on the ſiege of Magdeburg. He would have reprinted Scaliger's verſion, but thought it too obſcure. Our editor agrees with Mr. Meen (vol. LXXI. p. 57), that the obſcurity of Lycophron is *intentional*, or, as he calls it, *artificial*, all prophetic ſubjects requiring a ſublime and obſcure ſtyle; and in this ſtyle Caſſandra is always introduced ſpeaking by the poet, and expreſſly by Eſchylus. Mr. M. agrees with the editor in the character of the editions of Canter, Meurſius, and Potter, and the ſcholia of Tzetzes, but ſays more of Bertram's tranſlation. CLASSICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 4.

IN your vol. LII. p. 558, your correſpondent B. C. decyphers the ſeal of the corporation of Maidenhead, of which you gave a plate in the preceding Auguſt, rather unſatisfactorily to ſeveral of your friends, who have lately endeavoured to decypher it alſo; and we therefore offer you the following ſuggeſtions.

In the firſt place, the town lies in the hundred of *Bray*, in Berkſhire, bounded by the Thames. The village of *Thorney*, or *Derney*, lies on the Buckinghamſhire ſide of the river, but it does not give the name of the hundred, for it ſtands in the hundred of *Burnham*, and is ſo called from a town not far from the river: this ſeems to militate againſt the interpretation of the letters which B. C. has ingeniouſly decyphered *Cantredus Thornie*. B. C. alſo ſuppoſes the head to be that of an eccleſiaſtick, from there not being any tonſure; whereas, upon inſpection of the ſeal, it appears to be the head of a female, adorned with a nimbus, or ſcarf, embroidered with gold, which diſtinguiſhed women formerly wore on their heads or foreheads; ſurmounted by a ſemilune, or glory, always attached to repreſentations of the Virgin Mary, of the Saviour, and of the ſaints. Hence it ſeems more probable, that the ſeal meant to repreſent the Virgin Mary, who in the reign of Edward III. (who granted the firſt charter of incorporation to Maiden-

head,

head, thentofore called Maiden-*hith*, and anciently *Southealington*) was very generally the chief object of adoration. There does not appear to be any ground to aſſimilate this with the ſeal of the great charter, from the fact ſtated by B. C. that the ſemilune on that ſeal is not inverted, and that a X is prefixed inſtead of a ſtar; for a X was the common mode of making and delivering all deeds, and thus we find on this ſeal a croſs at the top of the legend; but the ſtar and the ſemilune under it, and immediately over the head, gives the head the pre-eminence intended it ſhould convey of that of the bleſſed Virgin Mary, and which interpretation accords with one of the moſt celebrated hymns in the ſervice of the Roman Catholic church, "Ave Maria Stella." The ſtaff lines on each ſide, we conceive to be merely ornamental, correſponding with thoſe below the head. Now we find, in Camden's Britannia, *tit. Barkſhire*, that the town takes its preſent name from a Britiſh maiden, whoſe name he does not know, but pays her the compliment of ſuppoſing her to have been one of the 11,000 virgins who ſuffered martyrdom near Cologne, in their return from Rome with Urſula their leader, by the tyranny of Attila. This probably was the tradition of the place; but whether the name of the town was altered to this fabulous, though induſtriouſly circulated ſtory, which has ſince occupied the ſkilful pencil of Claude Lorrain and other painters, and ſome poets, and whether the patroneſs was the Virgin Mary or St. Urſula herſelf, or one of her train, have been all loſt in the lapſe of time, and which none of the records of the Corporation elucidate. This preſſes for the more practicable enquiry into the deſcription of the John Godayr on the ſeal. We do not find any hiſtory of *Thorney*, or *Dorney*, in Bucks, near Maidenhead; but we do find another Thorney, near the banks of the Cam, in Cambridge; in which place Camden, on the authority of Malmſbury, gives a very pictureſque and romantic deſcription of a famous abbey, ſtanding among thorns and buſhes, which before that foundation had been the reſort of Anchorites, from whom the town had derived its antient name of *Ankarige*. Here it was that *Sexwulph*, a devotee, founded a monaſtery, with hermits cells, which was afterwards ruined by the Danes, but ſince re-built by Ethelwold, biſhop of Wincheſter. Malmſbury calls it "a lodge for chaſtity, an harbour for honeſty, and a ſchool for divine philoſophy." The diſtance between this place and Maidenhead is too ſmall for that circumſtance to oppoſe the probability of John Godayr being the *Chancellor*, canon, or prieſt, of that foundation, and erecting a religious houſe on the Banks of the Thames at *Southealington*, and dedicating it either to the Bleſſed Virgin, or to St. Urſula, or to one of her ſiſter martyrs, whoſe name has been ſince loſt, but who had been an Engliſh lady, poſſibly of his own houſe. Beſides, we find that about the period of the date of the charter of Maidenhead, the ſeals of laymen were either a man on horſeback with a ſword in his hand, or a coat of arms; whereas thoſe of archbiſhops and biſhops only were, by a decree of Cardinal Otho, legate to this country in 1237, directed to bear in their ſeals, their title, office, dignity, and even their proper names (Encyclop. tit. Seal). It is therefore fair to conclude, that if John Godayr had not the rank of archbiſhop or biſhop, yet he might have adopted this decree as a prieſt or canon, and was perhaps principal of his order, or of his own religious houſe. From ſome or all of theſe apparent probabilities, we venture to deciſpher CAN to be *Cancellarii* (Chancellor), or *canonici* (prieſt or canon), and not *cantredæ* (the hundred). But we wiſh to ſubmit this interpretation to the attention of ſome of your more intelligent readers. S. and H.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec. 2.*

IF J. M. p. 1014, can bear a little *Stultiloquium* from one who has been fitted in a very whimſical manner with the cap and bells of a *Stultus* by the ſelf-elected Surveyor in the ſame page (and whom I refer to p. 987), I will apologize in part for what I have ſaid to him. J. M's expreſſions of good-will are very acceptable; and I am ſorry our reſidences are ſo remote from each other, as I do not doubt we ſhould be good friends were we perſonally acquainted. It is very poſſible that my obſervation "that a place in Heaven was to be purchaſed by erecting a ſuperb church, and founding a chantry in one corner of it," &c. may convey too general a cenſure on the motives which operated in producing

many

many of *our* abbeys and other churches. Taking it in that point of view, I do not hesitate an instant in retracting my words in every instance where "the Christian and moral virtues" prevailed. Far be it from me to despise the offerings of a contrite heart, let it beat in the breast either of a monarch, a prelate, or a native of the islands in the South Seas. I view the structures of the former with admiration, and praise the piety of the founder. My feelings are in the latter case veneration for the impelling motives of the Otaheitan, while my risible muscles are agitated at the form which he has given to his deity. The *motive* is only to be considered; and a strange variety might be produced for the origin of our sacred structures. Many were erected doubtless from genuine piety; many as offerings, or expiations, for many wicked deeds; some in the way of barter; thus, "Lord, if thou wilt deliver me from this peril or that, I will erect a monastery, a church, or an hospital, to thy name, or that of my patron saint;" some for pure vanity, and others "for masses in one corner" to redeem a soul from a few thousand years or days punishment. Nay, how many noble buildings have we whose walls have arisen through the dignified means of indulgences! "If you will give me so many pounds, or marks," saith the pious Bishop, "I will release thy soul from 40, 60, or 100 days of torment in purgatory." May our land be ever destitute of churches, rather than that one other should thus arise! no, let them in future be built from true "Christian and moral virtues," and piety, and gratitude; not for a release from shipwreck, nor for a calculation how many pews may be filled at so much *per annum* above, and how many bottles may be stowed below. That your correspondent J. M. *can* object to any of my objections as shewn above, I believe to be impossible; with my apology, I hope he will receive my best wishes.

J. P. MALCOLM.

Alphabetical List of the principal Technical Terms introduced into the Portraits of Architectural Innovation.

BALCONY. A projecting decoration in the front of a building; from whence may be viewed all public festivities.

Balustrade. An open-worked fence, or parapet, on the tops of buildings, balconies, &c.; a term relating principally to modern erections.

Banner. A warlike and armorial distinction, embroidered with the arms and devices of great personages, as kings, dukes, earls, knights, &c. and borne before them in battles, tournaments, &c. In religious solemnities this object was carried in processions enriched with sacred representations. Corporate bodies on their anniversaries exhibited also banners illustrative of their several occupations.

Baptistery. A building set apart for Baptism; a grand one on the North side of Canterbury cathedral.

Barn. Many noble antient ones in the kingdom; they are of vast dimensions, built with stone, and enriched with arms and other sculptures; as at Buckland abbey, Devon. Glastonbury. One near Tetbury, &c.

Barriers. Particular stations for combatants in warlike exercises.

Barr. An additional fastening to doors of large dimensions, besides locks and bolts. They are contrived to draw in and out of the walls of our antient buildings.

Barrows. Circular erections of earth, of various dimensions, raised over the bodies or ashes of those slain in battle or otherwise.

Base. Those mouldings which support a column, such as rounds, hollows, fillets, raised on one or more plinths.

Bason. A vessel to contain the lights used at the antient altars in our churches.

Bassorelievo. A sculpture of any subject, religious, historical, or allegorical; composed of one or more figures, with buildings and landscape. The work is attached to a ground, or plane: which work projects from it more or less, as occasion may require.

Battle-axe. A weapon of offence borne by noble and royal warriors, worked either of steel, silver, or gold. Its make is a handle of two or three feet in length, and at the extremity knobs, spikes, &c.

Battlements. Notches, or interstices, in a breastwork or parapet. They are worked either plain, or have their component parts enriched with various small perforations, &c.

Bead. A globular ornament, peculiar to Saxon architecture, carved in the

the mouldings, such as hollows, &c. They likewise enriched the edges of garments, being pearls.

Beam. The principal timber of a roof, &c.

Beard. The various fashions this ornament to the face has undergone in this kingdom are curious and infinite; and may be traced back for many centuries, by consulting our national coins, paintings, and sculptures.

Bed. This convenience for repose, in its general form, has undergone but little change from the reign of Henry III. See the historical frieze in Edward the Confessor's chapel, Westminster, and so downward from other remains of representative art.

Bequiffing. White-washing the interiors of our antient churches, new-glazing the windows in the modern quarry or sash manner, cutting out their tracery, or the double and treble turns within their sweeps; knocking out their mullions and tracery altogether; filling up the aisles and body of the churches with pews; substituting new pavement for the old; introducing and placing Buzaglo stoves and pulpits before the altars, &c. By which specimens of modern refinement, the walls have their innumerable historic paintings washed out; the windows lose some of the most scientific masonic beauties that can possibly be conceived; the columns cut into, and monuments hid, to make pew-room; the pavements deprived of their ancestral brasses; and, in conclusion, we witness those objects indecent and unclerical raised up to obstruct our pious attention, and the table of the Lord.

Bell. Great and small, in towers, to ring to prayer, striking the hours, &c. Hand-bells were used formerly at our altars, to give general notice (more especially to those who from their distant stations in large churches could not distinctly behold the ceremony) of the elevation of the Host.

Birds-eye view. Understood when a view is taken of a statue lying on a tomb by standing over it: or any object seen below the feet.

Bishop. If we examine our various antient sculptures and paintings, their dresses appear to have undergone great variations; and many of them shew a splendour of embroidery and inlaying of jewels, that exceed all description. One of the most perfect specimens in proof is the statue of Bishop Branscomb, on his monument in Exeter cathedral.

Block. A plain or enriched projecting division in an entablature.

Books. If we may judge from the few illuminated books remaining in the collections of the curious, the studious chambers of our ancestors must have shone with a lustre beyond all comparison. The bindings keep pace with their contents, they being covered with velvet, silver, gold, and jewels.

Borders. The ornamented edges to any subject, either architectural, or of raiment.

Bosses. Circular sculptures, placed in the centre of the groins to arched vaults.

Bow. A warlike instrument to shoot arrows from: they are of two sorts; the Long-bow, and Cross-bow. The first discharges an arrow by the force of him who draws the bow; while the latter owes its extension to the power of a small lever, which is let off by means of a trigger.

Bow. In Architecture, is that part of a building which is worked in a circular direction.

Bower. A small chamber in an antient and noble edifice, allotted to the use of ladies, to array themselves, or otherwise employ their hours of retirement. The finishings of these chambers were costly and profuse to a degree. The windows belonging to them took sometimes a circular, and at others an octangular form, projecting in most instances from the main body of the building.

Bracket. A projection from a wall, either of wood or stone, for bearing up of the timbers of a roof, &c.

Brasses. Sepulchral engravings on large or small brass plates let into slabs in the pavement of our antient churches; pourtraying the effigies of illustrious personages, with the accompaniments of buildings, &c. The greater part of the figures are as large as life. The various colours for the dresses, armours, and coats of arms, in many instances were laid on in enamel; the attitudes well drawn; and the lines, both of dresses and architecture, are made out with a precision and truth of imitation altogether charming and surprising. We refer for proof in particular to the abbey church at St. Alban's, and St. Margaret's church, King's Lynn.

Breaks. Certain parts of walls, made

made to break, or come forward in small projections, so as to diversify a long continued line of building, &c.

Brick. A composition of clayey earth. Those made by the Romans in this country were of different dimensions, from three or four inches in length, to thirty inches, or more; their widths and thicknesses of the like unequal size. When they were revived in Edward the Fourth's reign, they partook of that form in which we continue to manufacture them of at this day.

Bridge. An erection, with arches, or otherwise, thrown over a river, for the passage of men and horses, &c. It is a fact, that at present this part of the art of construction is on the decline, as we seldom witness any attempts in the building of bridges, but they either fall before or as soon as completed, or are taken down before they arrive at that crisis, on account of the failures in their foundations, uprights, and sweeps. A lamentable instance in this latter respect has been open to general view, within these two or three years past, at Staines. If we seek for further examples of the perishable state of those bridges that yet stand, and which have been erected within these few years; examine Black-Friars-Bridge; the new bridges at Durham, Rumsey, Hexham. This latter bridge has been rebuilt three several times, before it could be brought to that state of durability which it now seems to bear; and many more ineffectual trials of the like nature are every where to be met with. In opposition to this deficiency in modern skill, refer to London bridge; (although so miserably disguised and curtailed with regard to its original form), Framwelgate bridge, Durham, Ouse bridge, York, bridges at Barnard's castle, Gloucester, &c. &c. Centuries corroborate, by these names, the triumph of ancient architectural men over the present professional tribe, which tribe are so sedulous to destroy the like remote and mighty works, that they may set up in their room transitory wood, stone, and iron air passes, not for the benefit of futurity, but for the contemplation of this generation, to witness their foundation, completion, and decay.

Broach. An ornament, by way of a fastening to particular parts of drapery, as seen on our antient statues. Many real broaches have been dug up, which are to be found in the cabinets of collectors.

Buckle. An ornament, holding together the arms of warriors. For examples as in the preceding article.

Building. In this list, any work of art, such as mansions, castles, churches, cathedrals, &c. Or the act of raising such works.

Bufto. That part of a statue, which comprehends the head and shoulders (or the head only); sometimes the arms are taken in, which are made to hold certain insignia, either religious or civil.

Buttery. An office adjoining our antient halls; whence the viands and liquors are delivered.

Buttress. Taken in its general sense, is a meer external support to the piers of windows, or the angles of buildings. They are worked under the denomination of solid, open, or flying buttresses, and their principal character shews them divided into two or more stories; diminishing in their heights, to an edge drawn finish at their terminations. Buttresses are sometimes enriched with pinacles, niches, statues, and other ornaments. Open buttresses are understood as those which, in their profiles, shew certain perforations; and flying buttresses are those which at a particular situation have an arch springing from them, to butt against a detached wall, not alone as a support to the same, but to give an air of lightness and elegance to the general structure. These buttress distinguishments (reduced to certain dimensions) make a part in the various interior decorations of our antient piles, as on niches, canopies, stalls, &c. &c.

Mr. Urban, *Tottenham, Nov.* 6.

An answer to the following query would be an act of humanity, and may be a means of easing some one under a dreadful, painful malady. A gentleman near town was ill, a little time back, of the Stone or Gravelly complaint, who had always used himself to drink filtered water (not being able to get soft water clear); when he was advised by the medical gentlemen to leave it off, and by no means to drink *filtered* water. I always understood that soft water filtered was the most wholesome of any sort to drink, as all foul particles was thereby extracted from it: and should be glad to know upon what grounds it is not thought wholesome?

Yours, &c. T. E.

219. *His-*

219. *History of the British Expedition to Egypt. To which is subjoined, A Sketch of the present State of that Country, and its Means of Defence. Illustrated with Maps, and a Portrait of Sir* Ralph Abercromby. *By* Robert-Thomas Wilson, *Lieutenant-colonel of Cavalry in his Britannic Majesty's Service, and Knight of the Imperial Military Order of* Maria-Theresa.

"SINCE my work has been in the press, V. Denon, one of the Sçavans who accompanied Gen. Bonaparte to Egypt, has published what was advertised to be a scientific exposition of the antiquities of that country, and which consequently was a labour warmly to be encouraged. Unfortunately, the philosopher proves himself to be a most obsequious courtier, using that bombast in the relation of the battles he was a spectator of, which has rendered every public French dispatch during the war, with some very few exceptions, ridiculous; and he at last terminates many exaggerations with the round assertion, that at Aboukir Bonaparte destroyed 20,000 Turks, 6000 being killed, 2000 taken, and the remainder drowned; whilst there were but 8000 altogether, as the reader will afterwards find. Such a perversion of fact by a man of M. Denon's character will make no favourable impression in honour of his countrymen; but if he has forgot what is due to truth, the world will not forget that this Sçavan was the distinguished favourite of Bonaparte; for that general, almost immediately previous to his leaving Egypt, sent the rest of the commission into Upper Egypt, contrary to a sacred promise, that, whenever he returned to France, they should accompany him, and selected this man to be the companion of his fortunes. The boon was considerable; and M. Denon endeavours to repay his patron: but, perhaps, his former associates may not be so obsequious, irritated particularly as they must be at this second march being stolen upon them by a publication, which certainly anticipates in some degree, yet will not lessen the value of theirs, some destined parts of which have been shewn when I had the good fortune to be present, and which surpass in elegance and execution all works of a similar nature which have yet appeared*." Introd. p. xxi.

After giving a patient hearing to all the extended details of the French respecting their invasion and conquest of Egypt, and their conduct in it, which subjected them to the just detestation of all its inhabitants, it is time to allow our own countrymen, who bore so eminent a figure in the recovery of that country from their oppressors, to tell their own story, and vindicate the honour of the British arms from the misrepresentations of Regnier and others. Sir Robert-Thomas Wilson dedicates his narrative to the Duke of York, with the modesty yet boldness of an independent British officer, who reserves to himself a power of exercising and delivering his own opinion in his own science. He does not deny the hazards of the service, or the damp cast on the soldiery by "indeterminate councils and feebly-executed plans," or the total want of information respecting Egypt from maps or draughts, nor a harbour capable of receiving them but Marmorice bay.

"Here let the reader pause for a moment, to dwell on this solemn scene (the first landing of the troops in

* "Fourier, a gentleman of most considerable information, who made the discovery of the declination of the Zodiac, in the temples of Upper Egypt †, and who proposed, in order to avoid distracting the world with any new theories, to publish his observations on that subject in Latin, for the discussion only of the superior order of society, has undertaken the compilation of this voluminous and extensive work, for the benefit of all the artists who contributed to its formation. Nouet gives the astronomical part; Redouti the natural history, and nothing can exceed the beauty of his drawings; Fourier the mathematical division; and other men of science the various other branches. The publick will also hereafter, probably, be gratified by some accounts, on a smaller scale, from Mr. Hamilton ‡, secretary to Lord Elgin, Lieut. Hayes, of the engineers, and Capt. Legge, of the artillery, who, since the conquest of Egypt, have penetrated farther than any of the French, proceeding near 100 miles beyond the Cataracts."

† This discovery has been ably refuted by the Rev. S. Henley, first in the Monthly Magazine for October, and again in the Philosophical Magazine for November, 1802; and we understand he is intent on enlarging this dissertation for a separate work. EDIT.

‡ We are sorry to learn that all Mr. Hamilton's notes and collections, together with Lord Elgin's marbles, were lost by the foundering of the brig on the rocks of Cythera, in 12 fathoms water, coming to England. EDIT.

Egypt), and imagine to himself the feelings, the impatience, the suspence, which agitated every mind, the hopes and fears which distracted the spectators, the anxiety of the gallant Sir Ralph Abercromby for the success of this hardy enterprize, and the fate of the intrepid men who so cheerfully engaged to execute his orders. The heart of the brave man will beat high with enthusiasm; and may those who have hitherto with indifference regarded the service of the army, from this moment pay it that tribute of respect which is the recompence of the soldier! May those young men who are devoted to the military life seriously consider its important duties, and seek to render themselves capable of commanding, ever remembering that, in the course of their service, the fame and lives of such soldiers must be hazarded to their judgment!" (p. 18.) Such is the language of a British officer. "The battle of the 21st of March admits of more observation, which should not be deemed arrogant, as information, not personality, is the object. The chief error of Gen. Menou consisted in the precipitation with which he decided on the attack. How many battles have been lost by an indiscretion, the non-existence only of which, in this instance, Gen. Regnier has a right to deprecate!" (p. 42.)

"Gen. Regnier will not find an universal sentiment of approbation, as to the conduct of the French right on that day, in his own army. The most distinguished officers have coincided with what was apparent to the English, that the right did not support at any moment (and there were some advantageous opportunities) the exertions of the left, or cover its discomfitures. But perhaps the Gazette account, which states that the French right was always kept refused, has goaded Gen. Regnier, who commanded it, and who thus, without equal foundation, retorts. Gen. Menou directed the right to be thrown back only until the left and centre were warmly engaged; and even if his orders were not so explicit, Gen. R. must know that, in an attacking army, no positive arrangement can be made, and that a general must and should act frequently on his own responsibility, from momentary circumstances. It is in vain he attempts to detract from the honour of this victory; nor will his misrepresentation of the 42d regiment crouching, *sentre à terre*, under the cavalry, find credit any where, since the bravery of the Scottish regiment has this war been too frequently witnessed. With more implicit faith will it, however, be believed that many of the French troops were in a state of intoxication; a habit which has been too frequent this war, and which originates in the issue of spirits always before a pre-arranged attack. But no excuse can be formed for the officers, one of whom, and of rank, was so tipsy when taken as to be the object of general derision. It must, however, be stated that the conduct of the French soldiers, whatever might be the incitement, was exceedingly gallant, and amongst the wounded several traits of heroism were displayed." (p. 42.) When Sir Sidney Smith went, with a flag of truce, to Alexandria, in conversation with the soldiers respecting their situation and the affair of the 21st, it appeared, that they by no means fought for Egypt because they wished to continue in the country; "indeed, they pitied the English, who had now so fair a prospect of possessing it." (p. 44.) The letter which Sir Sidney carried proposed that the French should evacuate Egypt, and return to France, without being considered prisoners of war; but their shipping, artillery, &c. to be surrendered to the English. The commander expressed great surprize that such a proposal, so disrespectful to the army of the East and himself, should be made, since circumstances by no means warranted the proposal, and that the French were determined to defend Egypt to the last. (p. 45.) Sir Ralph Abercromby died of a mortification in his thigh, whence the ball could not be extracted. "His loss was a severe one; his death universally mourned. He was beloved by the troops for his kindness and attention to their welfare; and his courage was their pride and example. His age, combined with his services, exertions, and manners, rendered him an object of enthusiastic admiration." (p. 47.)

April 13 was a memorable day for Egypt. In Gen. Roiz's pocket had been found a letter of Gen. Menou, anxiously expressing a fear that the English had cut the canal of Alexandria, and thus let the waters of the sea into Lake Mareotis. From that moment it had become the favourite ob-

ject

ject of the army, as, by securing the left and part of its front, the duty would be diminished, the French army nearly cut off from the interior, and a new scene of operations opened. But there were very serious objections to the measure. Gen. Hutchinson reluctantly consented, while the army were in raptures. Four cuts were made, the water rushed in with a fall of six feet, and the pride and peculiar care of Egypt, the consolidation of ages, was in a few hours destroyed by the devastating hand of man. (p. 54.)

In one of the patroles the erroneous statement of Gen. Menou was ascertained respecting the canal of Birimbal, which he described to Bonaparte as being now, during the whole year, navigable from Lake Bourlos to the Nile; and descanted on the advantages to be derived from this great work: whereas there has not been a single improvement made by the French: except at high Nile, it is dry as all the other canals are, and four miles from Lake Bourlos it terminates, then running under an archway, like a drain. But Bonaparte himself began these tales of wonder; and Gen. Menou copied the story of Birimbal from his romance of the canal of Alexandria. (p. 56.)

"Rosetta is built of a dingy red brick; a great part of the town is in ruins, many of the houses having been pulled down by the French for fuel; the streets are not more than two yards wide, and full of wretches which the pride of civilized man revolts at to acknowledge human. The quantity of blind is prodigious; nearly every fifth inhabitant has lost or has some humour in his eyes: the erysipelas, the dropsy, the leprosy, the elephantiasis, all kinds of extraordinary contortions and lusus naturæ, constantly offend the sight. Filth, mosquitos of the most dreadful sort, vermin of every kind, women so ugly that, fortunately for Europeans, their faces are concealed by a kind of black cloth veil, on which two eye-holes are cut, stench intolerable, houses almost uninhabitable, form the charms of Rosetta and Savary's garden of Eden. The quay is alone a handsome object, and this certainly might be made noble. The Nile, the celebrated Nile, afforded, unincumbered with its bounties and wonderful properties, no pleasure to the sight; the muddy stream, rotten banks, putrifying with the fatness of the slime left from the waters, its narrow breadth, not being more than 100 yards across, impressed with no idea of majesty; but a reflection on the miraculous qualities of this river, an anticipation of the luxuries the very kennelly waters would afford, rendered it an object of considerable gratification. The baths at Rosetta were esteemed very fine, and Savary describes them as such, therefore they must be mentioned. The curious stranger enters first into a large saloon, where many people are lying naked in bed, or getting up, having performed their ablutions. He then passes through narrow passages, smelling shockingly from the abuses allowed in them, each becoming gradually warmer, till the steam-heat is almost intolerable. When he arrives in the room where the baths are, there he sees a number of naked people in various attitudes, some in the water, others rubbing down by the attendants with gloves filled with cotton. Their horrid squalid figures, with their bald heads, excepting a little tuft of hair left on the crown, and bristly black beards, made the place resemble a den of satyrs. No scene could be more disgusting; and it is astonishing how any person could remain five minutes, since the air is so tainted and oppressive. Hundreds of English, attracted by the description, attempted to get as far as the baths, but were obliged to turn back when they had advanced a little way. The Mosaic pavement with which the floors are paved is really beautiful, and repays some inconvenience." (p. 61.) The Mahometan ladies consider their faces as the sacred parts of modesty, and are totally indifferent as to the concealment of the rest of their persons. These faces they are particular in ornamenting on the forehead, cheeks, and chin, with large blue blotches, resembling the tattooing, which sailors use to mark themselves with. (p. 62, n.)

"The dancing-girls of Montubis, called *Almas*, whom Savary describes as beautiful, elegant, and voluptuous, are frightfully hideous, ill-dressed, and coarse; their movements, instead of being graceful, are violent and disgusting, contortions of the body inspiring very different sensations from those they are intended to excite. At Cairo there was not even a better sort; but it should be related, as an instance of the state of society even among the Franks, that these Almas are constantly employed to dance

dance before their women and themselves; and that at a wedding they become an unalienable part of the ceremony, and are admired in the degree that they are most indecent." (p. 71, n.)

"The Turks justified themselves for the massacre of the French by the massacre at Jaffa. As this act, and the poisoning of the sick, have never been credited because of such enormities being so incredibly atrocious, a digression to authenticate them may not be deemed intrusively tedious; and, had not the influence of power interfered, the act of accusation would have been preferred in a more solemn manner, and the damning proofs produced by penitent agents of these murders; but neither menaces, recompence, nor promises, can altogether stifle the cries of outraged humanity, and the day for retribution of justice is only delayed. Bonaparte having carried the town of Jaffa by assault, many of the garrison were put to the sword, but the greater part flying into the mosque, and imploring mercy from their pursuers, were granted their lives; and let it be well remembered, that an exasperated army in the moment of revenge, when the laws of war justified the rage, yet heard the voice of pity, received its impression, and proudly refused to be any longer the executioners of an unresisting enemy. Soldiers of the Italian army, this is a laurel-wreath worthy of your fame, a trophy of which the subsequent treason of an individual shall not deprive you! Bonaparte, who had expressed much resentment at the compassion manifested by his troops, and determined to relieve himself from the maintenance and care of 3800 prisoners*, ordered them to be marched to a rising ground near Jaffa, where a division of French infantry formed against them. When the Turks had entered into their fatal alignment, and the manifold preparations were completed, the signal-gun fired. Vollies of musquetry and grape instantly played against them; and Bonaparte, who had been regarding the scene through a telescope, when he saw the smoke ascending, could not restrain his joy, but broke out into exclamations of approval: indeed he had just reason to dread the refusal of his troops thus to dishonour themselves. Kleber had remonstrated in the most strenuous manner; and the officer of the etat-major who commanded (for the general to whom the division belonged was absent), even refused to execute the order without a written instruction; but Bonaparte was too cautious, and sent Berthier to enforce obedience. When the Turks had all fallen, the French troops humanely endeavoured to put a period to the sufferings of the wounded; but some time elapsed before the bayonet could finish what the fire had not destroyed, and probably many languished days in agony. Several French officers, by whom partly these details are furnished, declared this was a scene, the retrospect of which tormented their recollection; and that they could not reflect on it without horror, accustomed as they had been to sights of cruelty. These were the prisoners whom Assalini, in his very able work on the plague, alludes to, when he says, that for three days the Turks shewed no symptoms of that disease, and it was their putrifying remains which produced the pestilential malady which he describes as afterwards making such ravages in the French army. Their bones still lie in heaps, and are shewn to every traveller who arrives; nor can they be confounded with those who perished in the assault, since this field of butchery lies a mile from the town. Such a fact should not, however, be alledged without some proof or leading circumstance stronger than assertion being produced to support it; but there would be a want of generosity in naming individuals, and branding them to the latest posterity, for obeying a command, when their submission became

* "Bonaparte had in person inspected, previously, the whole body, amounting to near 5000 men, with the object of saving those who belonged to the towns he was preparing to attack. The age and noble physiognomy of a veteran Janissary attracted his observation, and he asked him sharply, 'Old man, what did you do here?' The Janissary, undaunted, replied, "I must answer that question by asking you the same; your answer will be, that you came to serve your sultan; so did I mine." The intrepid frankness of the reply excited universal interest in his favour. Bonaparte even smiled. "He is saved," whispered some of the aids-de-camp. 'You know not Bonaparte,' observed one who had served with him in Italy; 'that smile, I speak from experience, does not proceed from the sentiment of benevolence; remember what I say.' The opinion was too true. The Janissary was left in the ranks, doomed to death, and suffered."

an act of neceſſity, ſince the whole army did not mutiny againſt the execution: therefore, to eſtabliſh farther the authenticity of the relation, this can only be mentioned, that it was Bonn's diviſion which fired; and thus every one is afforded the opportunity of ſatisfying themſelves reſpecting the truth, by enquiring of officers ſerving in the different brigades compoſing this diviſion.

"The next circumſtance is of a nature which requires, indeed, the moſt particular details to eſtabliſh; ſince the idea can ſcarce be entertained, that the commander of an army ſhould order his own countrymen (or, if not immediately ſuch, thoſe amongſt whom he had been naturalized) to be deprived of exiſtence when in a ſtate which required the kindeſt conſideration. But the annals of France record the frightful crimes of a Robeſpiere, a Carriere; and hiſtorical truth muſt now recite one equal to any which has blackened its page. Bonaparte, finding that his hoſpitals at Jaffa were crowded with ſick, ſent for a phyſician, whoſe name ſhould be inſcribed in letters of gold, but which, from weighty reaſons, cannot be here inſerted: on his arrival, he entered into a long converſation with him reſpecting the danger of contagion, concluding at laſt with the remark, that ſomething muſt be done to remedy the evil, and that the deſtruction of the ſick in the hoſpital was the only meaſure which could be adopted. The phyſician, alarmed at the propoſal, bold in the confidence of virtue and the cauſe of humanity, remonſtrated vehemently, repreſenting the cruelty as well as the atrocity of ſuch a murder; but, finding that Bonaparte perſevered and menaced, he indignantly left the tent with this memorable obſervation: "Neither my principles, nor the character of my profeſſion, will allow me to become a human butcher; and, General, if ſuch qualities are neceſſary to form a great man, I thank my God that I do not poſſeſs them." Bonaparte was not to be diverted from his object by moral conſiderations. He perſevered, and found an apothecary, who, dreading the weight of power (but who has ſince made an atonement to his mind by unequivocally confeſſing the fact), conſented to become his agent, and to adminiſter poiſon to the ſick. Opium at night was adminiſtered in gratifying food; the wretched unſuſpecting victims banqueted; and in a few hours 580 ſoldiers, who had ſuffered ſo much for their country, periſhed thus miſerably by the order of its idol. Is there a Frenchman whoſe blood does not chill with horror at the recital of ſuch a fact? Surely, the manes of theſe murdered unoffending people muſt be now hovering round the ſeat of government and . . . . . If a doubt ſhould ſtill exiſt as to the veracity of this ſtatement, let the members of the Inſtitute at Cairo be aſked what paſſed in their ſitting after the return of Bonaparte from Syria; they will relate that the ſame virtuous phyſician, who refuſed to become the deſtroyer of thoſe committed to his protection, accuſed Bonaparte of high treaſon, in the full aſſembly, againſt the honour of France, her children, and humanity; that he entered into the full details of the poiſoning of the ſick, and the maſſacre of the garriſon; aggravating theſe crimes by charging Bonaparte with ſtrangling previouſly at Roſetta a number of French and Copts, who were ill of the plague; thus proving that this diſpoſal of his ſick was a premeditated plan, which he wiſhed to introduce into general practice. In vain Bonaparte attempted to juſtify himſelf. The members ſat petrified with terror; and almoſt doubted whether the ſcene paſſing before their eyes was not illuſion. Aſſuredly, all theſe proceedings will not be found in the minutes of the Inſtitute;—no; Bonaparte's policy foreſaw the danger, and power produced the eraſure: but let no man, calculating on the force of circumſtances which may prevent ſuch an avowal as is ſolicited, preſume on this to deny the whole; there are records which remain, and which in due ſeaſon will be produced. In the interim, this repreſentation will be ſufficient to ſtimulate enquiry; and, Frenchmen, your honour is indeed intereſted in the examination." (p. 72—76.) "Bonaparte pleaded that he ordered the garriſon to be deſtroyed becauſe he had not proviſions to maintain them, or ſtrength enough to guard them; and that it was evident, if they eſcaped, they would act againſt the French, ſince among the priſoners were 500 of the garriſon of El Arith, who had promiſed not to ſerve again (they had been compelled in paſſing through Jaffa by the commandant to ſerve); and that he deſtroyed the ſick to prevent contagion, and

and ſave themſelves from falling into the hands of the Turks; but theſe arguments, however ſpecious, were refuted directly; and Bonaparte was at laſt obliged to reſt his defence on the poſitions of Machiavel. When he afterwards left Egypt, the Sçavans were ſo angry at being left behind, contrary to promiſe, that they elected the phyſician preſident of the Inſtitute, an act which ſpoke for itſelf fully." (76, n.)

"A curious letter was brought, written by General Belliard to another general, in which he complained of the weakneſs of his garriſon at Cairo, the dreadful ravages of the plague, and ſtated that in 6 days 150 ſoldiers had died, and within the laſt 48 hours his wife and three ſervants; concluding with the melancholy account of his having been in conſequence obliged to burn all his buſin. Every body was anxious to ſee *Rouah*, as the former capital of Egypt, but the place was worſe than Roſetta. Good bread was, however, ſold there, the French having inſtructed them, as they here had their ovens." (79.)

In p. 81—91 we have a detail of the affair at *Rhamanick*, with a plan of it. "Whatever difference might exiſt on the ſubject, the poſſeſſion of this place was in itſelf moſt important, acquired alſo with a facility beyond the moſt ſanguine hope. The armies of Gen. Menou and Belliard were now divided by a vaſt extent of deſart, combined offenſive operations rendered impoſſible, the command of the Nile ſecured, and a communication with the whole interior of Egypt eſtabliſhed. Conſiderable, however, as were theſe advantages, much remained to be done. The French had retired, if repulſed, not weakened; their concentrated force from Cairo might always advance." Gen. Hutchinſon, notwithſtanding the conſiderable oppoſition to the meaſure of advancing to Cairo rather than returning to attack Alexandria, whoſe fall muſt inevitably produce that of Cairo, continued firm to his deciſion, ſhewing that perſeverance, where he thought himſelf right, was a quality he amply poſſeſſed. (p. 94—96.)

"All language is inſufficient to give a juſt idea of the miſery of an Egyptian village; but thoſe who have been in Ireland may beſt ſuppoſe the degree, when an Iriſh hut is deſcribed as a palace in compariſon to an Arab's ſtye, for it can be called by no other name. Each habitation is built of mud, even the roof, and reſembles in ſhape an oven; within is only one apartment, generally of about 10 feet ſquare. The door does not admit of a man's entering upright; but, as the bottom is dug out about 2 feet, when in the room an erect poſture is poſſible. A mat, ſome large cans to hold water, which it is the conſtant occupation of the women to fetch, an alkaras, or drinking pitcher, made of fine porous flag, found beſt in Upper Egypt near Cunſe, and in which the water is kept very cool, a rice-pan, and coffee-pot, are all the utenſils. Here a whole family eat and ſleep, without any conſideration of decency or cleanlineſs, being in regard to the latter worſe even than the beaſts of the field, who naturally reſpect their own tenements." (p. 97.)

An union with the Turkiſh army, and the junction of the Mamelukes, who from their influence ſecured the country, and left the French deſtitute of reſource, convinced Gen. Hutchinſon that two great objects of his march were accompliſhed. (p. 121.) When an attack was intended upon Giza, Gen. Moran and Gen. Hope had a conference under three tents with a guard of honour. "Gen. Belliard had at firſt propoſed that each party ſhould have an armed eſcort; but Gen. Hutchinſon anſwered, that between the troops of civilized nations ſuch a precaution could not be neceſſary; a reply which handſomely maintained the dignity of his allies. No congreſs was ever more intereſting. Never in the preſence of ſuch an army, compoſed of the troops of ſo many nations, on ſuch remarkable ground, on a more important ſubject, was heretofore a military council held! Gen. Moran unequivocally declared, that the object of his inſtructions was the evacuation of Cairo, and the returning of that garriſon to France." The capitulation of Cairo crowned the daring march which Gen. Hutchinſon's judgment planned, and reſolution perſevered in. Its conqueſt ſecured Egypt, and, without the moſt improbable misfortunes, the ſpeedy fall of Alexandria. (p. 128—130.)

The height of the large pyramid is at laſt definitively aſcertained by the French to be 600 feet, the length of its baſe 700 feet. Near the top, part of the caſe ſtill remains, on which are ſuppoſed to be hieroglyphicks. Its pinnacle

nacle is about 30 yards square, on which the French Sçavans once dined, and which was now constantly crowded with English. The names of Bruce, of Algernon Sydney, Volney, and several others, were carved on the stones. The view from hence is frightfully barren, an immeasurable desart. (pp. 184, 5.) The ascent to the top is very difficult; each stone is at least 4 feet high, and the only steps are made by each superior one receding, to form the pyramid, about 3 feet. At the base of the North front is a door over which are many hieroglyphics, and on the level of the base or solid rock, which the French have cleared at the four corners, proving that the bodies of the pyramids are constructed of this rock, covered with porphyry and granite. There are two other very large pyramids, and ruins of about 13 smaller; numerous catacombs in the rocks, in many of which the colours of the bas-reliefs on the wall are preserved perfectly fresh. The Sphynx is of one stone, and no hollow in the neck or body. In the bird-pits millions of earthen pots lie in recesses, and occasionally the bones of animals. The pots are closed by a strong cement, which no air can penetrate. When broken, there drops out what is apparently a lump of burnt cinders, which proves to be the cloth in which the bodies were preserved. In almost all, the string which bound them remains perfect, and their feathers are preserved with their very shades of colour. The mummy-pits will, for four sequins to the Arabs, furnish a mummy. They brought to some officers in the Sheik's house at *Menf* village a basket with four human heads, three of which retained their eyes and a beautiful set of teeth; three arms with hands, two legs with feet, and one foot separate, all having the nails perfect and sinews distinct. On the floor of the wretched hovel lay a flat stone, 3 feet by 2, on which were sculptured 14 or 15 fragments of women apparently dancing, with a great many lines of hieroglyphics above and beneath. Mr. Hammer, foreign secretary to Sir Sidney Smith, a gentleman whose services are gratefully acknowledged by that officer, and whose perfect Arabic knowledge enabled him to prosecute the most interesting researches, afterwards removed this very stone, and sent it to Vienna.

"Between the pyramids of Sacarah and Giza is supposed to have been situated the celebrated city of Memphis, and that the plain of the mummies was the burying-ground. Historians have never agreed, however, as to its positive situation *; but the French, working in some ruins, found the hand of the colossal statue of Vulcan, which originally stood in Memphis, and which may be deemed good circumstantial evidence of the site being about that spot. This hand was taken from the French at Alexandria, and will be lodged, with the other antiquities, manuscripts, and valuable trophies brought from thence, in the British Museum, when the publick may hope to receive an accurate account of the whole from Col. Turner, of the guards, whose learning and particular attention to this branch of science justly selected him as the proper person to have charge of, and add to, the collection of those valuable monuments. (pp. 139, 140.)

"An Account of Pieces of antient Sculpture taken by the British Forces under the Command of Lieut.-gen. Lord Hutchinson, in Egypt, from the French Army in Alexandria, and sent to England under the Charge of Col. Turner, September, 1802:

1. An Egyptian sarcophagus of a stone called by the French *breche verte*, from the mosque of St. Athanasius, in Alexandria. [See before, p. 833.]

2. Ditto ditto of black granite, from Cairo.

3. Ditto ditto of basaltes, from Menouf.

4. The fist of a colossean statue, supposed to be Vulcan, found in the ruins of Memphis.

5. Five fragments of statues with lions' heads, black granite, brought from the ruins of Thebes.

6. A mutilated figure, kneeling, black granite.

7. Two statues, white marble, supposed to be Septimus Severus and Marcus Aurelius, found in the researches made in Alexandria.

8. A stone of black granite, with three inscriptions, hieroglyphic, Coptic, and Greek, found near Rosetta.

9. A statue of a woman sitting, with a lion's head, black granite, from Upper Egypt.

* The name of *Menf*, preserved in the adjoining village, within 200 yards of the catacombs, seems to determine this question. EDIT.

10. Two

10. Two fragments of lions' heads, black granite, from Upper Egypt.

11. A small figure, kneeling, with hieroglyphicks, black granite, from Upper Egypt.

12. Five fragments of statues with lions' heads, black granite, from Upper Egypt.

13. A fragment of a sarcophagus, black granite, from Upper Egypt.

14. Two small obelisks, remarkably fine, with hieroglyphicks, basaltes, from Upper Egypt.

15. A cotolican ram's head, of a stone called by the French *rouge grais*, from Upper Egypt.

16. A statue of a woman sitting on the ground, of black granite; between the feet is a model of a capital of a column of the temple of Isis at Dendera.

17. A fragment of a statue with a lion's head, black granite, from Upper Egypt.

A chest of Oriental MSS. amounting to 62, Coptic, Arabic, and Turkish, belonging to the library of the French Institute at Cairo.

W. TURNER, colonel and
captain 3d guards."

Several antiquities were found by the English; the most valuable were, the figure of a Roman soldier, as large as life, and a large tablet, the inscription of which stated, that whatever this belonged to was erected in honour of Septimus Severus, by the veterans of the 11th legion, which tablet is now in the possession of Gen. Coote. A stone was also found in the camp of the 3d regiment of guards, with hieroglyphicks of the same unknown kind as the Memnon. (pp. 258, 259.)

Great praise is bestowed on Kleber, whose familiar address to him, by the style of *Camerade*, was never forgiven by Bonaparte, who had vowed vengeance if the stroke of the assassin had not anticipated it. (p. 142.) The body of Kleber and the skeleton of his assassin were conveyed to Europe. (p. 143.)

The French were much disappointed in their view of Cairo; the English, instructed by their error, expected little, yet did not reduce their ideas low enough. (p. 145.) The surrender of this city is canvassed, and justified by the opinion of the chefs des brigades, the generals being equally divided on the question. Regnier justifies it, on the ground of scarcity of ammunition and provision; and thus Gen. Belliard has the hard fate to be obliged to defend himself both from friends and enemies. (p. 154.)

The painful march of Col. Loyd, across the desert, to conduct the succours from Suez, is well detailed, p. 156—160. Col. Carruthers set out from Cossir to Kiuneh, to meet him (p. 165—168.)

"Mr. Clarke, brother to Capt. C. of the Braakel, came to Egypt, having made, with Mr. Harvey, one of the most considerable and interesting tours which travellers could accomplish. After having passed all over the continent, they proceeded, by the Crimea, to Constantinople; from thence visited all the islands in the Archipelago, and remained some time, examining the plain of Troy, which Mr. Clarke, in opposition to Mr. Carlisle, maintains exactly to correspond with Homer's description, and of which he is so convinced as to imagine that he saw the actual graves of the principal heroes slain in that war. Some Greek inscriptions, which he has brought home from thence, may probably illustrate, in some degree, this dispute, which is almost to be lamented was ever agitated. After visiting every thing remarkable in Asia Minor, they arrived in Egypt; but, as Cairo was not then taken, they went to Jerusalem and Acre. Returning again to Egypt, they proceeded to Cairo, with the intention of visiting Faoum and Thebes, and from thence to return home by the Morea and France. Their collection is extremely valuable, and is destined to adorn one of the colleges of Cambridge; and Mr. Clarke, from the zeal he has shewn, will, no doubt, give the world much information." (p. 175, n.) Of the arrival of their collections see p. 1062.

General Hutchinson joined General Coote before Alexandria, the siege and surrender of which occupies p. 176—199. "General Menou was certainly intitled to every consideration which a brave but unfortunate officer has a right to expect from a generous enemy: and General Hutchinson knew well how to appreciate conduct which had been so honourable, to accede every indulgence not incompatible with the interests of his country and credit of the army. Policy obtained from him the terms of Cairo; and the noblest of motives induced his consent to these. That man who does his duty must at the same time acquire the esteem of his adversaries,

adverſaries, or they but ill merit their ſucceſs. General Menou's defence was ſuch as his country had every reaſon to be ſatisfied with; a longer reſiſtance would not have been ſufficiently conſiderate for the troops under his command, unleſs they voluntarily devoted themſelves to render glorious, by their ſacrifice, the memory of the army of the Eaſt." (p. 209.)

The exterior wall of Alexandria has in it, fixed horizontally, at the diſtance of ten yards, large pillars of granite, perhaps remains of Alexander's original city. Within this wall are the maſſive ruins of the temple of the Sun, many gigantic pillars of granite, and other large fragments. The gate of Roſetta is an elegant ſpecimen of Saracen architecture; and on the ſpace between the walls and ſea are innumerable blocks and pillars of granite, porphyry, and marble. Cleopatra's needle ſtands near another lying uncovered by the French, only the apex being viſible. Each is one piece of granite ſixty-three feet high, and the baſe ſeven feet ſquare: the hieroglyphics on the Eaſt face of that ſtanding are much effaced by the wind. Much it is to be lamented that ſuch a ſuperb monument of the Egyptian expedition could not be brought to England; the zeal of lord Cavan urged an attempt, but the ſwell of the ſea deſtroyed the quay he had conſtructed to embark it from; and the funds are ſo exhauſted as not to admit the formation of others; yet, ſurely, this is a project worthy the co-operation of government and the country at large.

Pompey's pillar at a diſtance appears noble; approach cloſer, the pillar is lovely beyond deſcription. The dimenſions are ſtupendous. The French filled up with cement the vacancy under the baſe; which, to the diſgrace of the Engliſh, they broke away, and a centinel was placed to prevent further damage by officers knocking off pieces for preſents on their return. A French officer, who ſuperintended the manufactures of Giza, propoſed removing it to France; probably the attempt would have proved beyond his or any other man's abilities. (pp. 209—213.)

"Who is there, after a peruſal of Gen. Lord Hutchinſon's official letter on the capitulation of Alexandria, and a recollection of the events traced in this work, will refuſe to add, that he has proved he amply poſſeſſed in himſelf thoſe virtues and talents he ſo forcibly delineates in others? Who can deny that to his judgement, firmneſs, and perſeverance, the final conqueſt of Egypt ſhould be principally aſcribed?" (p. 218.)

Nor is our author backward in paying a juſt tribute to the character of Gen. Menou, and particularly to his acknowledged diſintereſtedneſs, that, though he had the full command over the revenue of his government, he returned to France as poor as when he left his country; and every one knows that his income was inconſiderable.

"War," never ending, ſtill beginning, "was the univerſal idea (the French and Vizir alone had better information; for the latter at Cairo had mentioned and inſiſted on the probability of peace), when, to the diſcomfiture of every proſpect and hope, Nov. 15, the Lodi brig ſtood into Alexandria with a white flag, announcing the preliminaries being ſigned; but, whether peace is unnatural to ſoldiers, or the terms diſpleaſed, no joy was excited at the intelligence. Had the army heard the ſhouts of Engliſhmen yoked to the carriage of the French aide de camp in the ſtreets of London, the echo would have been reverberated in tones of horror: nor would they without ſhame have reflected that this rabble were their countrymen; or would their indignation have been unnatural againſt the hirelings who ſold that national character, which to maintain the beſt blood of England had flowed." (p. 222.)

The moral and phyſical ſtate of Egypt occupies about 80 pages. Its fertility produces three crops; and, after nouriſhing 3,000,000 inhabitants, vaſt ſupplies are ſent to Arabia and Turkey. Good ſugar is manufactured; and the olive tree might be introduced, with attention. The revenue under the Beys amounted annually to 1,500,000l.; and the French derived, in addition, ſufficient ſupplies for their armies. The miſery of the Nubian terminates the moment he becomes the property of a maſter. As a domeſtic he is more favoured than any other; and the females are admitted into the houſes as ſervants to the favourite women. Even Turks may teach Europeans humanity! Egypt has been much miſrepreſented; and the terrors of the deſart are conſiderably diminiſhed by

by the frequency of paſſage, and an examination into its nature; and water is to be found almoſt every where throughout on digging. Suez is repreſented, p. 229, as not of ſuch great importance as generally ſuppoſed, and the difficulty of the French gaining poſſeſſion of India through it fairly ſtated; though death only prevented Paul I. from concurring with them to execute an immenſe project communicated to his predeceſſor. Our not retaining Alexandria or Malta, or both, is regretted. Egypt is now in the abſolute poſſeſſion of the Turks. The death of the Beys as ſhewn, p. 234, to be no act of the Pacha or his ſovereign; but every circumſtance concurs to keep down and finally extinguiſh the Mamelukes. The beſt means muſt be deviſed to render the Turks capable of reſiſting a French invaſion. One plan here propoſed is, to inſulate Alexandria, and raiſe ſtrong fortifications round it, beſides others at Rhamanich and the Delta. The character of the Captain Pacha ſanctions the hope that theſe prejudices and abuſes which have occaſioned an unnatural weakneſs may very ſoon be extirpated. He ſeems to be born, in this age of ſplendid talents, to retrieve the fortunes of the Ottoman empire, and refix the creſcent in the ſphere from which it has wandered. The hoſtility of the Turks to France offers a favourable moment for the completion of deſigns neceſſary to the intereſts of England and Turkey, who ought to form an inſeparable alliance. The friendſhip of Turkey is of ſuch importance to England, that every exertion ſhould be made, and ſome ſacrifices even not reſiſted, if they tend to prevent France reſuming her influence in the Divan." (p. 240.) Of the diſeaſes of Egypt the principal are the plague and the epidemical fever. Since the French expedition great diſcoveries have been made as to the progreſs of the plague. Aſſalini, in his excellent work on it, denies its contagion, and proves the influence of the atmoſphere, by men eſcaping from Jaffa into the deſart, and recovering; and that the Turks rifled the diſeaſed in the peſt-houſes, and dug up corpſes recently buried at Cairo, without being infected, any more than the Engliſh and Turkiſh armies, which marched to Cairo through an infected country. In Cairo laſt year 40,000 people were ſuppoſed to be infected; and many of the French garriſon died, though treated in their hoſpitals with great abilities by the juſtly-celebrated Deſſagnettes, chief phyſician to the French army*. In Upper Egypt 60,000 of the inhabitants periſhed, and there whole villages were ſwept away, and remained abandoned when the Indian army deſcended the Nile. Yet no contagion was communicated when it returned again, and numbers of Sepoys died at Roſetta. Dr. White, after reſiſting two inoculations of it, fell a martyr to the third.

The ophthalmia is a moſt painful diſorder; "the anguiſh of the affected part nearly equal to delirium." Nearly every fifth inhabitant has loſt one eye, and many both. All the children have ſore eyes, and the Europeans do not eſcape better. It is aſcribed to the nitrous particles emitted from the ground by the force of the ſun, and the acrid and burning duſt flying conſtantly in the atmoſphere. Opium was found the beſt application. Dyſentery generates and expires with the ophthalmia. To theſe principally are to be added, leproſy and elephantiaſis of the worſt ſpecies; herniæ extremely frequent; ſyphilis of the moſt malignant kind; dropſy, ſore heads, worms, liver complaints, very frequent. Minor plagues of Egypt are rats and every kind of noxious inſects. The Appendix conſiſts of official papers and returns†.

220. *The Evidence for the Authenticity and Divine Inſpiration of the Apocalypſe ſtated, and vindicated from the Objections of the late Profeſſo* F. [J.] D. Michaelis; *in Letters addreſſed to the Rev.* Herbert Marſh, *B. D. Fellow of* St. John's *College*, Cambridge.

MR. M. having publiſhed the work of Michaelis with only part of his own obſervations, and it not being probable, from Mr. M's own account, that what he has farther to add is ſoon likely to appear, the letter-writer, a

* Q. if alluded to pp. 75, 76? EDIT.

† The charge brought by Buonaparte againſt Sir Sidney Smith, that Dghezzar Pacha, under his influence, ſtrangled and threw into the water 200 Chriſtians, inhabitants of the country, and that Sir Sidney put the French priſoners on-board veſſels infected with the plague, refutes itſelf in the latter inſtance; and is founded in the firſt only on Dgheezar having, before the Engliſh landing, put to death 30 French, knowing the Engliſh would not ſuffer ſuch an action.

clergyman

clergyman of the Church of England, thinking it desirable that the misconceptions of the great Michaelis on this important subject should be met without loss of time, advances this as an earlier though not a perfect answer, in hopes of stimulating Mr. M. to countenance what is available in it, and to supply its defects. In the second letter, the author proposes to review the evidence, *external* and *internal*, for the authority and divine inspiration of the Apocalypse; to add to it some farther collections of his own, and occasionally introduce remarks on the observations on the last chapter of Michaelis's work, which tend to invalidate this part of the Sacred Writings. In Letter III. the time of its being written is determined to A. D. 96. In Letters IV. and V. the *external* evidence is collected from the Fathers who lived at the time nearest its publication appearing, by their quotations or allusions, to have received it as Sacred Scripture, Irenæus and the Fathers before him, Ignatius, Hermes, Polycarp, Papias, Justin Martyr, Athenagoras, the church of Gaul, Melito, Theophilus, Apollonius, Clemens Alexandrinus, Tertullian; with a biographical chart, representing the times in which these writers flourished. Letter VI. examines the evidence against it, and refutes the daring objections against it by Marcion, the Gnostic, and the Alogi; and Letter VII. those of Hippolytus, Caius, Origen, and Dionysius of Alexandria. The evidence in its favour is carried down for 150 years.

"Upon the whole, the candid examiner cannot but perceive, that the external evidence for the authenticity and divine inspiration of the Apocalypse is of preponderating weight, and that Michaelis is by no means justifiable in representing it, when placed in the scale against the contrary evidence, as suspended in equipoise. It is a complete answer to the assertions of his third section to affirm (and we now see that we can truly affirm it), that the authenticity of the book was never doubted by the Church during the first century after its publication." (p. 47.) Letter VIII. contains the testimonies of Gregory of Neo-Cesarea, and of Dionysius of Alexandria; his private opinion; that of other Fathers of this century; of Eusebius, and the fathers in his time, whose opinions he has preserved, and after him; and of the reception of the Apocalypse at the time of the Reformation. Eusebius places it among the books allowed to be genuine, or, if that should be disputed, among such as were fit to be read, the work of a pious and eminent Christian if not of an apostle, but by no means to be considered as a forgery, a spurious, or an impious book. Jerome pronounced positively in its favour "on the authority of the antients," that is, external evidence; and he was followed by the Fathers of the Western churches. He tells us he does not follow "the fashion of his times, the fashion by which some of the Greek churches were induced to reject the Apocalypse. Michaelis mistakes Gregory of Nyssa, who does not place it among the apocryphal writings, but only says *he had heard* of some who did so; meaning only that it was now accounted such by many of the Greek church. "There are books of the Old Testament which are called apocryphal by some of our Church; yet some of them have been deemed divinely inspired by our own writers. If such a writer should quote from such a book, for instance, the second book of Esdras, and introduce his quotation after the manner of Gregory, 'I have heard the prophet Ezra, in the Apocrypha, say,' we should conclude that he esteemed the second of Esdras as the work of Ezra the scribe, and an inspired writer in the Old Testament, the work of a divine prophet. Somewhat of this kind, I believe, happened in our own times*."

The *internal* evidence, from the completion of its prophecies, and its correspondence in doctrine and imagery with other books of the New Testament, are next illustrated. In Letter IX. the objections of Michaelis on these grounds are replied to, the true characters of beauty and sublimity as exemplified in it, are pointed out, and an argument strongly stated from them: the Apocalypse is compared with other books of the same age, pretending to a divine origin, such as Hermes, and the second book of Esdras;

* Is not the learned author of the "Morsels of Criticism" here referred to, as a strenuous advocate for the second book of Esdras, only to be found in the Latin Vulgate, and the fiction of some one, who was a Jew by nation and a Christian by profession, a little before the death of Domitian? See Wilson's Observations on it.

dras; and objections derived from the obſcurity of the Apocalypſe anſwered. "Michaelis allows that the internal ſtructure of the Apocalypſe is noble and ſublime; that 'the imitation of the antient prophets is for the moſt part more beautiful and more magnificent than the original, more ſhort, more abounding in picturesque beauties.' Whilſt I agree with our author, in this deciſion, I would point out the cauſe of it. It is not to be accounted for from the genius of the writer (for there is in him no aim at eloquence); he drew ſimply, nay, with rude outlines, from the heavenly objects before him: they were frequently the ſame objects from which other ſacred penmen had coloured, but they were preſented to the writer of the Apocalypſe in a more noble attitude and appearance by his divine conductor." (p. 64.) The doctrines contained in the Apocalypſe are the ſame as thoſe in the other writings of St. John. The Millennium is not a *doctrine* but a *prophecy*, delivered in the figurative ſtyle, and yet unfulfilled. "The Apocalypſe, fairly underſtood, contains nothing which, either in point of doctrine or in relation of events paſt or to come, will be found to contradict any previous divine revelation. It accords with the divine counſels already revealed; it expands and reveals them more completely." (p. 67.) The beauty of this book is its pure and ſimple ſublimity, which is independant of the dreſs of human art, and to be found, perhaps, only in the Sacred Scriptures; on which account it muſt be pronounced to be a heavenly production, like the other divine writings, or ſuch an imitation, ſuch a forgery, as the Chriſtian authors of that time were not very likely, were not very able to produce; for there has been obſerved to be a very unequal gradation and deſcent in point of pure eloquence, juſt ſentiment, and unfullied doctrine, from the apoſtles to the firſt fathers of the church. And this circumſtance has been applied (by Le Clerc and Jortin) to ſhew that the books of the New Teſtament are of a ſuperior nature, and could not be fabricated by thoſe Fathers, or in thoſe times. The ſame argument may be applied to the origin of the Apocalypſe, and with more force and effect, ſince it appears to have been publiſhed in the very times of thoſe firſt Fathers." (p. 68.) "No one can ſhew that the Apocalypſe contains prophecies which were fulfilled before they were written." (p. 70.) No other revelations aſcribed to the apoſtles will bear any compariſon with it. The viſions of Hermes contain ſome dreams which the author may have invented as uſeful allegory, and the preceptive and doctrinal parts are ſimple and moral, and uſed in the primitive church to initiate youth into religion; but it does not appear to have been received as a divine work by many of the antients. The ſecond book of apocryphal Eſdras is made up of prophecies which appear fulfilled, and were evidently written after the events foretold. The author has otherwiſe a ſuperior dignity to Hermes, and imitates more ſucceſsfully the ſacred prophets, and has made great uſe of the prophecies of the apoſtles. (p. 71.)

The obſcurity of the Apocalypſe in prophecies unfulfilled is not greater than that of Daniel in prophecies fulfilled. The greater part of learned Chriſtians, who have applied themſelves to the ſtudy of the Apocalypſe, ſee evidence by which they are perſuaded that a part of the prophecies have received their completion. (p. 73.) "The grand bulwark of its internal evidence has not yet been ſufficiently explored. The diligence of future enquirers will, I truſt, evince to the world, from a direct proof of the actual accompliſhment of the apocalyptical prophecies, that the work is from God." (p. 91.)

In the tenth Letter the five arguments of Dionyſius of Alexandria, and others by Michaelis, as to the Apocalypſe being, from a compariſon with his other writings and its ſtyle, the work of St. John, are ſatisfactorily obviated. It is alſo ſhewn, that John the *Evangeliſt* and John the *Divine* were the ſame perſon, though the latter epithet was given to him in late ages, and is not to be found in the moſt antient and authentic MSS. The letter-writer concludes with a poſitive evidence in favour of the Apocalypſe being written by St. John. "In ch. i. 13, he who is ordered to write the book beholds in the viſion "one *like* unto the Son of Man." Now, who but an eye-witneſs of our Lord's perſon upon earth could pronounce from the *likeneſs* that it was *he?* St. John had lived familiarly with Jeſus during his abode upon earth, and had ſeen him likewiſe in his glorified appearance at his tranſfiguration, and

and after his resurrection. No other John had enjoyed this privilege. No other eye-witness of our Lord's person appears to have been living in the late period of the apostolical age when the visions of the Apocalypse were seen." (p. 90.)

Beholding, as we do with pleasure, that the crisis of the times has awakened many readers to an attentive perusal of this mysterious, but self-explaining and far from unintelligible book, we with pleasure venture to recommend these ten Letters as highly illustrative of its authenticity and importance; with a sincere wish and prayer, that the Divine Spirit, which communicated these revelations to the Apostle, may inspire the members of the Church of Rome with just apprehensions of them. In their present state, they speak to Christians of every denomination—in their accomplishment, to all mankind.

221. *On preaching the Word. A Discourse, delivered at the Visitation of the Reverend* Robert Markham, *M. A. Archdeacon of York, at* Doncaster, June 5, 1801. *By* John Lowe, *M. A. Curate of* Wentworth, *and domestic Chaplain to the Right Honourable Earl* Fitzwilliam. *Published at the Request of several of the Clergy.*

THE injunction of St. Paul to Timothy, 2 Tim. iv. 1, 2, is here explained, of preaching the word effectually, "without the whining cant of hypocrisy, the sturdy zeal of bigotry, or the wild irregularities of enthusiasm; without arts for acquiring a transient popularity, for the sake of establishing a new sect, or supporting an old one; neither with a cold freezing manner, or a trimming accommodating system of preaching. It is also to be preached with a plainness and simplicity, considering how uncultivated are the minds of the bulk of the hearers; and, as Bp. Burnet observes, 'a preacher is to fancy himself as in the room of the *most unlearned man in the whole parish*." This applies also to the choice and manner of treating subjects. Preaching, though a small is yet an important part of the ministerial office. "The circumstances of the times imperiously demand our utmost exertions in the cause of truth and righteousness. Our country claims the payment of our immense debt of gratitude. The interests of religion and virtue, of social order and rational liberty, of every thing that ought to be dear to us as men, as Britons, and as Christians, call upon us in these awful and perilous times with a warning voice, not to slumber on our posts, but to be watchful, to be vigilant, that we may adorn the doctrine and profession of our faith, and preserve and extend the blessed influence of religion on those who are committed to our care. Let us accept the challenge of a learned and liberal Dissenting minister (Robert Hall, M.A. Cambridge), and lay aside our controversies about the peculiar ceremonies, opinions, and practices, by which different societies of Christians are distinguished; let the "only rivalry felt in future be who shall most advance the interests of our common Christianity; let the only provocation sustained be that of provoking each to love and good works; let us, divested of every other spirit but the genuine spirit of Christianity, *faithfully*, *earnestly*, *plainly*, and *simply*, preach the word; and may the blessing of God go forth with it, and bring forth fruit abundantly, to the comfort of our religion, and the everlasting salvation of *minister* and *people*." In the latter is required a suitable disposition of mind, and a sincere desire to be instructed in the will of God, in order that, knowing it, they may faithfully fulfil it.

222. *An Enquiry into the Origin of the Constellations that compose the Zodiac, and the Uses they were intended to promote. By the Rev.* John Barrett, *D. D. and senior Fellow of* Trinity *College*, Dublin.

IF we should regret that a great deal of learning has been here, perhaps, thrown away on establishing a new hypothesis respecting the signs of the Zodiac, which, incontestibly, was a discovery of very great and general antiquity, though whether before the flood we do not pretend to decide, we would not be understood to cast any imputation on the design of the ingenious author of this hypothesis, as if he were not actuated by the best views, the establishment of the divine truth of religion questioned and denied by modern Sceptics, with Volney at their head, whose profane views have been, it may be, better exposed by Mr. Roberts (see our vol. LXXI. p. 721.) Dr. B. conceives *Aries* to represent the divine providence; *Taurus* the ocean; *Gemini* day and night; *Cancer* the firmament; *Leo* the sun; *Virgo* the earth. These first signs represented the creation

creation of the world by an almighty being; the six last relate to the fall of man. *Libra* is the symbol of the sabbath; *Scorpio*, or the serpent, of the fall; *Sagittarius* the great deliverer; *Capricorn* the grand enemy of man, or the devil; *Aquarius* the troubles and miseries consequent on sin; *Pisces* the dead. In chap. v. the Doctor hopes to make it appear, that the twelve signs "contain not merely the history of the past, or the creation and fall of man, but also announce the future, and contain the history of all the grand events which were to take place on the theatre of the world from its first formation to its final dissolution, and the consummation of all things." (p. 81.) In chap. vi. the same conclusions are attempted to be established by means of the opinions which have been entertained, and the practices which have prevailed, among all nations; and it is endeavoured to be shewn that they all arose from the persuasion, that the Zodiac contained the knowledge of futurity.

In chap. vii. the Mythology of Greece is attempted to be translated from Natural Language.

In chap. viii. the objections to this hypothesis are briefly considered.

In chap. ix. the uses to be derived from this system are pointed out.

223. *Reflections on* War. *A Sermon, preached at the Baptist Meeting at* Cambridge, *on* Tuesday, June 1, 1802, *being the Day of Thanksgiving for a general Peace. By* Robert Hall, *M. A.*

"THE writer is not aware that the sentiments contained in this discourse require apology; though he is convinced he needs the candour of the publick with respect to the imperfect manner in which they are exhibited. If it be deemed an impropriety to introduce political reflections in a discourse from the pulpit, he wishes it to be remembered that these are of a general nature; and the occasion he cannot suppose it improper for a Christian minister to impress. With party politics he is determined to have as little to do as possible; and in the exercise of his professional duties nothing at all. Conscious that what is here advanced was meant neither to flatter nor offend any party, he is not very solicitous about those misconstructions or misrepresentations to which the purest intentions are exposed. It will probably be observed that he has dwelt too much on the horrors of war for a thanksgiving sermon; in answer to which, he begs it may be remembered, that as the pleasure of rest is relative to fatigue, and that of ease to pain, so the blessing of peace, considered *merely as peace*, is exactly proportioned to the calamity of war. As this, whenever it is justifiable, arises out of a *necessity*, not a desire of acquisition, its natural and proper effect is merely to replace a nation in the state it was in before that necessity was incurred, or, in other words, to recover what was lost, and secure what was endangered. The writer intended to add something more on the moral effects of war (a subject he should be glad to see undertaken by some superior hand), but found it would not be compatible with the limits he determined to assign himself. The sermon having been printed for the benefit of a benevolent society, instituted at Cambridge, will sufficiently account for the observations on charity to the poor introduced towards the close. The good which has already arisen from the exertions of that society is more than equal to the most sanguine expectations; and should this publication contribute in the smallest degree to the formation of similar ones in other parts, the author will think himself abundantly compensated for the little trouble it has cost him." We congratulate the publick, as well as the Baptist congregation at Cambridge, on possessing a successor to their late pastor, of principles and temper so different with respect to religion and political party. The text is Psalm xlvi. ver. 89. The introduction may serve as a specimen of the author's manner, which is at once temperate and animated, discriminating and impressive. "To the merciful interposition of Providence we owe it that our native land has been exempted, for nearly 60 years, from being the seat of war, our insular situation having preserved us, under God, from invasion, and the admirable balance of our constitution from internal discord. We have heard, indeed, of the ravages of armies and the depopulation of countries; but they have merely supplied a topic of discourse, and have occasioned no serious alarm. The military system, as far as it has appeared in England, has been seen only on the side of its gaiety and pomp; a pleasing shew, without imparting any idea

idea of its horror; and the rumour of battles and slaughter conveyed from afar have rather amused our leisure than disturbed our repose."

224. *A Sermon, preached at* Millhill *Chapel, in* Leeds, *on the late Day of Thanksgiving for the Restoration of Peace. Published at the Request of the Congregation. By* William Wood, *F. L. S.*

THOUGH this sermon does not boast the originality and depth of thinking with the preceding, from the same text, it is not undeserving of an attentive perusal.

225. *The only Security for Peace. A Sermon, preached at the Meeting-house of the Protestant Dissenters in* Sidmouth, Devonshire, *on* Tuesday, June 1, 1802, *being the Day appointed for a national Thanksgiving on Account of the Peace between* Great Britain, France, *&c. By* Edmund Butcher. *Published by Request.*

NOT remarkable for any novelty of sentiment, and rather swoln in style. Text, Psa. lxxxv. 10.

226. *The Prospect of future universal Peace considered, in a Sermon preached in the Baptist Chapel in* Taunton, *in the County of* Somerset, *on the 1st of* June, 1802, *being the Day of national Thanksgiving for the Peace. By* Joshua Toulmin, *D. D.*

TEXT, Isa. ii. (no verse given: but part of 4). Dr. T. flatters himself circumstances tend to produce a change of sentiment respecting war, likely more gradually to banish it from the world. They must have taken place then since Oct. 1, 1801; for, till the sudden signature of the preliminaries, the fury of war was by no means abated. Peace was expedient for the tyrant who had depopulated and overturned Europe to establish his empire; and to the oppressed and plundered nations, whether his subjects or his allies, it was not less necessary to recruit their exhausted strength and spirits. Commerce, so far from preventing war, has often urged rival nations to it, and, unless we can suppose the love of gold co-operating with the love of peace, we have no great reason to presume on quiet gain. It is a pleasing speculation to indulge in the progress of Christian principles: but are we sure peace is pre-eminently distinguished by moral honesty as much as by boasted humanity? Till we see an end to the spirit of political party displayed in parliamentary elections, and the spirit of robbery defying the best regulated police, what must we think of the influence of Virtue and moral obligation? We may look forward with hope to better times, and to predictions which "bear marks in their nature of a divine original, of an inspiration from that Being whose councils reach through all time; predictions which at least give an importance and dignity to the prophetic character, and should screen it from the contempt with which some have treated it;" and we may concur in our endeavours to promote the accomplishment of these predictions by encouraging early benevolence.

227. *A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of* Witham, *in* Essex, *on* Tuesday, *the 1st of* June, 1802, *being the Day appointed for a general Thanksgiving to* Almighty God *for putting an End to the late bloody, contended, and expensive War. By the Rev.* William-James Aislabie, *M. A. late of* Pembroke *Hall,* Cambridge.

WE have reviewed an ordination sermon by this gentleman, p. 335; and we can recommend the present as an appropriate comment on Psa. xlvi. 8, 9, 10, 11, which he has chosen for his text. After painting the horrors of war pathetically, he recommends the improvement of the duties of peace. "A quiet and dutiful submission to government, and a patient acquiescence in the additional burthens which the war has entailed upon us, will become the lower orders and degrees of the people much better than strife and clamour, which have sometimes defeated the wisest measures of public utility. But the events of the late contest have been so singularly variable, the strength and resources of the different powers engaged in it have been subject to such alarming vicissitudes, that they have raised in the great body of the people an insatiable curiosity, degenerating into a restless and unprofitable spirit, which spirit, moreover, has been encouraged by the effrontery, and fed by the trash of political scribblers, until the lowest of the people, forsaking their usual employment, have, to their own vexation, erected themselves into courts of judicature, and presumed to exercise the province of judges over those measures which it is impossible for them to understand. Let it be one of the happy features of the peace, to call off this useful order from those matters which are too high for them, and to restore them to a sober application

tion to the duties of their respective callings. To effectuate this, let it be the earnest endeavour of their spiritual and temporal superiors to instil into their minds the absurdity and danger of this uneasy and dangerous practice; to convince them how foolish it is to obstruct the wheels of government, and, by counteracting its intentions, to increase that expence which they must themselves ultimately contribute to discharge. Let them wisely be persuaded, that their own industry is the strength and sinews of their country. When the nation is thus returned to its old good nature, its old good manners, and its old good humour, peace will unfold its blessings in their genuine proportions, and all orders and degrees of people, each rank, age, and sex, will discern and acknowledge its excellency and pre-eminence." (pp. 13, 14.)

229. *A Picture of* Monmouthshire; *or, An Abridgment of Mr.* Coxe's *Historical Tour in* Monmouthshire. *By a Lady.*

"THE merits of Mr. C.'s historical Tour in Monmouthshire are generally acknowledged, and few works have been so universally admired; but, from the size, it is too bulky for the traveller, and, from the costliness of the decorations, the price is too high for the common purchaser. This little book, therefore, owes its origin to a few minutes made for the use of a friend, which proved of great service in pointing out the objects most worthy observation. Judging from this essay, that an abstract of Mr. C.'s interesting Tour would be particularly agreeable to those who visit the county, and not unacceptable to the publick in general, I applied to the author for permission to publish this abridgment, which he readily granted." Advertisement.

230. *Hierogamy; or, An Apology for the Marriage of the* Roman *Catholic Priests without a Dispensation. In a Letter to the Rev.* J. A. *from the Rev.* John-Anthony Gregg.

IF there ever was a time when an apology for celibacy was necessary for priests of every denomination it is the present, when even a small portion of the good things of this world falls to the lot of so few of them. The author of this pamphlet, a converted Catholic priest, converted by his good sense to Protestant *discretion*, with much shrewdness and fair argument shews, that Grace is not superior to Nature in drawing off the thoughts from the fatal tree of knowledge in the midst of the garden; that such an effort was never intended for man by his Maker.

"I maintain that this celibacy can be of no advantage to the mind; and, having no more connexion with the mind than with nature itself, it can be furnished from neither of them with succours or means of competency to its end. It is no more belonging to the understanding and will than it is related to the constitution of the sexes. It is not a native of this world, and in heaven they never wanted such a thing. On earth it is at most a suspicious outlandish man, with a soul much too gross and unregenerate—to be allied to the pure spirit of the empyreal virginity." (p. 26.) "However, then, the Romish ecclesiastical celibacy may address itself to reason, it can thence derive no sound title to establish its rights in the understanding, and consequently in religion. To be finally competent to this end, it should be able to appease insuppressive instinct, to silence the most eloquent of the passions, and thus secure the mind from the free importunities of these so troublesome relatives and guests. Till celibacy, with all its privations, can effect this, it must ever be regarded as incompetent to its great end." (p. 27.) "I resumed, then, the reins of my own discretion, thinking I had an unalienable right to do so, and I found at last and took up poor Matrimony on the road of truth. I could more elucidate the general subject, but I have adapted it to another work, which I beg leave soon to expose, as conveying deep thoughts to the mercurial, and pleasant ones to the saturnine. If *temporizing* means changing our opinions like the Vicar of Bray, I have taken the wrongest course in the world. *Even to this present hour we both hunger and thirst.* But if *temporizing* may imply squaring one's conduct to the principles now fairly embraced by the understanding, I certainly do temporize, and, I think, with truth and justice on my side. At the same time, I entertain so high a respect for religious and rational society, that I should scorn to be admitted to any rank or place in either, if through mean favour or weak partiality." (p. 29–31.)

230. *An Essay on the Method of illustrating Scripture from the Relations of modern Travellers*

vellers in Palestine *and the neighbouring Countries.* *By* John Foster, *B. A. Scholar of* Trinity *College*, Cambridge.

TOO much commendation can not be bestowed on those who apply their reading to this purpose. The success with which it may be pursued will strongly appear from the conformity between the Hindoo traditions with the Mosaic narrative. For this we are indebted first to Sir W. Jones, and at his instigation to Mr. Maurice. This conformity Mr. F. briefly states, in accommodation to the generality of readers, who have not opportunity of entering into detailed comparison. Besides a variety of interesting conformities, the curse of Noah on Ham is particularly preserved in the Hindoo books. Mr. F. has done justice to his subject. His "observations are sufficiently numerous to establish the method which we should pursue of illustrating Scripture from the relations of modern travellers in Palestine and the neighbouring countries. By quoting when it is practicable the passages to be illustrated at large and in order, we shall save the inconvenience of perpetually recurring to the Sacred Volume; and by stating with precision the modern Oriental practices, which coincide with those that are particularly mentioned, or accidentally hinted at in the Bible, we shall avoid the prolixity of detail, which, above all men, writers of travels have carried to a ridiculous excess. It frequently happens, that the same image recurs in the same and different authorities of the Old and New Testament. In instances of this kind it will *generally* be sufficient to quote one of the passages, and refer the reader to the others. A work conducted on these principles, and combining in its plan the illustration of passages which relate as well to antient as to modern practices, would serve as a regular treatise of perpetual reference, and afford one evidence among many of the conformity of the Sacred Writings with the voice of truth, of nature, and of art." (p. 40.) Our increasing acquaintance with the East, and more particularly with Egypt, will prove an useful source of materials for such a work.

231 *Divine Authority, conferred by Episcopal Ordination, necessary to a legitimate Discharge of the* Christian *Ministry. A Sermon, preached before the University of* Oxford, May 16, 1802. *By* George Stanley Faber, *M. A. Fellow of* Lincoln *College.*

IN this discourse, whose text is Ephes. vi. 19, 20, Mr. F. endeavours to establish two positions; 1. that "no man can lawfully arrogate to himself the office of a minister of the Gospel, but that he must receive his ministry from those who have power to grant it;" and 2. that "such power does not belong to presbyterians, but is vested in bishops." From the authority of Scripture and the case of St. Paul, who received this power as *ambassador* from some *prince*, which is God, as a king possessing unlimited power, sending him as his ambassador for the purpose of treating with men as his rebellious *subjects*, with the offer of a free pardon, such as no person can offer without a commission. "Hence a self-appointed evangelist, without any delegated authority, is the very same anomaly in the spiritual world that a self-appointed ambassador, without any credentials, is in the political." Our Saviour delegated a divine commission to preach the Gospel to the eleven Apostles, and appointed St. Paul to execute the office of an ambassador in a special and miraculous manner. All the Apostles derived their authority immediately from Christ; in virtue of such authority, and not from the enthusiastic impulse of uncommissioned zeal, proclaim glad tidings of great salvation to all the families of the earth. The successors of the Apostles must have received their commissions from the Apostles, or have exercised their ministry without any commission. But we find Timothy possessed the authority of ordination; and no person had a right to officiate as an evangelist till he had previously received imposition of hands, as in the case of Matthias. In all ages the church of Christ has been governed by three distinct orders, *bishops*, *presbyters*, and *deacons*. Ignatius, who intimately knew the mind of St. John, his contemporary, confirms this. If, then, the existence of three different orders be satisfactorily proved, the other part of the question, that "presbyters, as such, have no right to grant a commission to preach the Gospel," will follow almost of course; for, it is not easy to conceive, when the government of the church was vested in the hands of bishops, that presbyters could ever have possessed the power of ordaining presbyters,

presbyters, and *that* even in direct opposition to the will of the bishop, were they so inclined. "I think, however, that granting *episcopi* and *presbyteri* to be distinct appellatives, we may collect from Scripture itself the present mode of appointing ministers; a mode, in fact, which appears to be the very same as that adopted by the church of England. St. Paul exhorts Timothy, in his *episcopal capacity*, to lay hands suddenly on no man; and, in the same Epistle, he reminds him that he was himself ordained *with the laying on of the hands of the presbytery*."

232. *A Sermon, preached on the Anniversary of the Royal Humane Society, at* Grosvenor *Chapel, the 4th of* April; *at* Holy Rood *Church*, Southampton, *20th of* June; *and at* St. Helier's *Church*, Jersey. *By* Richard Valpy, *D. D.*

FROM the year 1775 to 1802 Twenty-eight Divines of the Established Church, eminent for their abilities and benevolence, have exerted their oratory, and the influence of a truly Christian spirit, in support of this most excellent and useful Institution

The approving comments of sound judgment having heretofore ascribed the praise and honour that has been justly due to those who have gone before Dr. Valpy in the labour of good will and good works, room only is left to say a few words respecting the present production.

Without meaning to depreciate in the remotest degree from the efforts of others, we scruple not to say that the discourse now before us, though last, is not least in comparative or sterling merit. The address to those whose lives were preserved last year from impending death by this Society; the concluding prayer; the historical and classical Notes, illustrative of such passages as would not admit of explanation in the delivery of this Sermon; are so replete with learning, fair and dispassionate reasoning, founded on the most unanswerable proofs from sacred and profane writing, that the sceptic is disarmed and the quibbler put to silence. On the whole, Dr. Valpy, in this discourse, has proved himself a forcible as well as elegant orator, divine, and scholar.

233. *The Maid of* Lochlin, *a Lyrical Drama; with Legendary Odes, and other Poems. By* William Richardson, *M. A. Professor of Humanity in the University of* Glasgow.

THE subject of this poem is taken from Fingal; but, though the peculiar sentiments and machinery of that performance are judiciously introduced into it, the composition is not a tissue of Ossianic imagery and phraseology. With the exception of a few expressions, such as "king of woody Morven," the dialogue has the features of originality. It is in general animated without turgidity, and characteristic without obscurity. The Gothic mythology is happily employed, and has a powerful effect. The strain of the lyric part is of a higher mood than that of the dramatic dialogue, and rivals, in the epithalamium and other passages, the most successful imitations of the Scandinavian poetry. Of the short poems subjoined, the "Elegiac Verses, written at Eton College, on the Prospect of leaving Britain," possess in a high degree the merit of refined sentiment, of an elegant and feeling mind. The verses on the "Drawing of a Cascade in Stirlingshire," are delicate and well-turned, and are rendered peculiarly valuable by the notes respecting Smollett and Buchanan. We subjoin, as a specimen of the lyrical part, the following stanzas from the prophetic speech of a Scandinavian pontiff.

"Sudden, on leathern wing,
Why round me flits the noisome bird of night?
What fell foreboding would thy vigil bring?
Scare not the day, wheeling in airy ring,
Vile imp! nor quail me with portentous fright.

"Darkness unusual dims
The troubled welkin; and uncouth dismay
Shakes to convulsion mine enervate limbs!
What spectre indistinct before me swims?
Foul shape, avaunt! terrific hags, away!"

We add the following as a specimen of the author's sentiment and imagery in the dramatic part:

"Weak and unwise, and traitors to the weal
Of those they govern; of their own renown
Wreakful assassins, are those shallow rulers
Who own not nor revere the Pow'r that form'd, [world.
Rules, and preserves the fabrick of the
Yet holy homage and divine respect,
By guilt, or void of heinous gilt, may oft
By weakness be perverted, and misus'd
As the base engin'ry of low desire.
No, mighty pontiff! I would not traduce
Thy holy office: I revere thine office,
That intercession's golden ladder lays
Reclining on the mercy-seat of Heaven,
And bids the prayers of penitence ascend,
Veil'd in a cloud of reverential awe,

Rose-

Roſe-lip'd aſcend, with heſitating ſtep,
Into the preſence of divine Forgiveneſs."

234. *The Five Promiſes.*
By Sir Francis D'Ivernois.

THIS is a new pamphlet on the affairs of France; and its deſign is to ſhew that Bonaparte has violated the five principal engagements by which he had pledged himſelf to France, and to Europe at large, viz. To reſpect the property of individuals; to reſpect the French Conſtitution, and to cauſe it to be reſpected at home; abroad, to conquer peace without abuſing victory, by adding to his own pretentions, or by aggrandizing France beyond the limits which Nature had aſſigned; to fix the repoſe of the Republick, and the happineſs of Europe on the faith of treaties; and, finally, to re-eſtabliſh public credit by an inviolable fidelity to all the engagements of the State. The violation of all theſe obligations is proved by the enumeration of all thoſe facts which we have ſucceſſively noticed as they occurred, but which a publication of this kind, not limited to the narration of what is new, can collect, and preſent with additional force, derived from the collective view. The writer dwells particularly on the violation of the engagement not to interfere in the internal regulation of other nations; and on the affairs of the Swiſs, he enters into details which the general intereſt for that highly-reſpected people would render pardonable even if he were not himſelf a Swiſs. The fallacy of Bonaparte's promiſes for the re-eſtabliſhment of public credit, he ſhews, as well by the enumeration of the various deſperate financial meaſures which have been adopted ſince the eſtabliſhment of the Conſular Government, as by a general review of the revenues and expences of France, by way of introduction to the work. He very judiciouſly remarks, that the promiſes of œconomy, held forth by a government which is abſolutely extravagant in works of mere pomp, while it is abſolutely ſtingy in works of great and acknowledged public utility, cannot afford any certain proſpect of relief from public diſtreſs. The expences for public fêtes, theatres, and other exhibitions, he proves to be more than ten times the ſum that has been laid out for the encouragement of agriculture, arts, and manufactures.

7

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The learned profeſſor Munter, of Copenhagen, has lately publiſhed, in a ſmall volume, Obſervations on the Antiquities, Inſcriptions, &c. found among the ruins of Babylon. At the end of which is a Diſſertation on the Carthaginian and Vandalic medals; with a plate.

Dr. Beauford, of Collon, in Ireland, whoſe excellent map of the kingdom we noticed, announces a work, in two vols. 4to, as to appear early in the winter, 1803, under the title of "A Sketch of the preſent State of Ireland, ſtatiſtical and picturesque; to be illuſtrated with Maps and a Variety of ornamental Engravings."

There is now announced for ſale at Paris a ſuperb cabinet of medals, collected, during 40 years, in Aſia, Africa, and Europe, by D. Ballvet, ci-devant biſhop of Babylon, and French conſul at Bagdad. This collection conſiſts of near 6500 medals of gold, ſilver, and bronze, claſſed and arranged by the biſhop's nephew, a diſtinguiſhed amateur of Beſancon, to whom they deſcended by inheritance.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

It is not without much regret that we announce from our very accurate Meteorological Correſpondent at Baldock, that it is probable he may not continue his monthly Journal longer than the end of the preſent year.—"I hope," he ſays, "that ſome ingenious contributor will ſupply its place by a far more complete Meteorological Diary than I can communicate; though I am confident that the obſervations there taken are from good inſtruments, and are ſet down with preciſion and accuracy, and as near the times as poſſible."—Having given our correſpondent's modeſt apology, we ſhall only add our wiſh, that he may continue his uſeful labours; or that ſome volunteer may ariſe of equal abilities for the taſk.

We refer A. B.'s queſtion to the diſcuſſion of profeſſed "Philoſophers."

L. W. aſks, whether there be any means of preventing baldneſs, or reſtoring hair in bald places; though very young, and without any apparent cauſe of ſickneſs or exceſs, his hair appearing to die away, and drop off.

D. P. Hearnden returns thanks to our worthy correſpondent, p. 905, for the view of Throwleigh church, and the antient monuments of the family of Sondes.

St. Kenelm's Chapel, with a Medal of Duke of Monmouth, &c. in Supplement

VERSE

VERSES

On Christmas-day 1800; *written in the Strait of* Sapy, *near the Island of* Sambawa.

HOW shall the Muse aspire in heav'nward flight [praise,
Towards an all-transcending theme of
Which now harmoniously through realms of light [lays!
Flows in seraph'c strains of heavenly
This ever-memorable day of joy
With holy rapture through Heaven's concave rings;
Angelic choirs their golden harps employ;
And each the wondrous condescension sings, [God,
That Heaven's anointed King, the Son of
Chang'd his all-perfect bliss, for sinful man's abode.

Lo, in the East, the radiant Source of Day
Emerges forth; a pure celestial smile
Comes with his peerless all-enliv'ning ray,
On Nature's face all sorrow to beguile;
At his approach, obedient Night retires
Westward with speed on his primeval car;
A cloud on yonder mountain flow aspires,
On spicy breezes wafted from afar;
Border'd with varied tints, made fair and bright [thine light,
In the transfluid stream of Heaven's jacin-

Once more, ye Saints, exult in jubilee;
With hymns of Sion hail the day's return;
Let all mankind in unison agree,
And gladly celebrate th' approaching morn.
O ye exalted pleasures of the soul!
Bright emanations of Omnipotence!
Still may your sacred influence controul
Th' inelegant desires of earthly sense;
And guide each wanderer on the star-gilt way, [day!
To Pleasure's fountain-head and everlasting

Ye who are blest'd beneath a temperate zone,
In sacred song O let your praise aspire;
With lays of love address Messiah's throne;
To extacy awake the warbling wire;
Whilst I in humble verse attempt the strains, [fluence shed,
Where torrid climes their burning in-
In longitude remote from England's plains,
And feverish heat oppressive wounds my head;
Yet let me in the Hallelujah join,
And thankfully adore the depth of Love Divine.

O could Salvation's word of life extend
To the poor Indians of this friendly shore, [bend,
With gratitude, I ween, each knee would
And each warm heart its thankful tribute pour. [found
Although, in realms remote, the sacred
Of Gospel truths more favour'd nations hear, [abound,
Yet in this Isle Heaven's mercy shall
An unknown Saviour's merits it shall share;
True worth escapes not his all-seeing eye,
But shall its meed receive in immortality.

As I revisit yonder solemn grove,
Whose trees their interwoven branches spread, [notes of love,
Where feather'd warblers chaunt wild
That echo through 'th' impenetrable shade [stor'd,
Their artless strains with gratitude well
Fraught with reproof, assail my list'ning ear; [Lord?
Shall Christians cease to praise great Nature's
Forbid it, Heaven! their minds from darkness clear; [bring
Let them with humble zeal glad offerings
To their Redeeming Power, the Saints' Eternal King.

O Thou, at whose all-powerful edict sprung,
From night's abyss, yon sparkling worlds of light, [rung,
When with new joy th' eternal regions
And ever-during beauty charm'd the sight,
As it survey'd creation's ample scope;
Uphold thy creature, Man; with thy rich grace,
Send to his labouring soul celestial hope,
From thence all gloomy cares far hence to chace; [vade,
And when Death's ministers his peace in-
Be then thy rod and staff his all-sufficient aid.

His Majesty's Ship Belliqueux,
December 10, 1800. I. S.

SONNET,

To Robert Anderson, M. D.
returning from Dromore.

LET Irish minstrels hail the Muses' friend,
And mitred Percy ope his classic store,
To charm his welcome guest with antient lore,
Whilst taste and courteous elegance attend,
And cloudless skies their cheerful influence lend;
Let Celtic harps convoy thee to the shore,
Hymning sad strains when thou art seen no more!
Yet speedily thy footsteps hither bend;
Come where thy heart benign hath long been dear; [wipe;
Come from the mourner's eye the tear to
For now the redbreast with his wint'ry pipe
Foretells the bitter season draweth near.
Britain no longer can her friend resign,
When rich and poor shall need benevolence like thine.

Edinburgh, Oct. 16, 1802. H.

A SONNET,

A SONNET,

Occasioned by seeing in the Newspapers, that in France the Gallies have only succeeded the Guillotine; that four or five hundred a week are condemned to them; and that an English Gentleman in Paris counted eight Carts, containing from 20 to 30 Persons each, who were going to the Gallies. So far does the present Gallic Liberty exceed its old Monarchichal Disposition.

IS this the boasted Liberty of France!
Or this the land where Freedom holds her reign!
Was it for this she shook Rebellion's lance?
Was it for this her thousand sons were slain!

Do gifts like these from Bonaparte flow,
Whose name, whose actions soar to Fame's high tower! [woe,
Or does he plunge his wretched slaves in
And wade thro' slaughter to unbounded power!

Britain, let Gallia's fall thy Sons inspire
To prize that Liberty their sires bestow'd;
Nations around thy happy state admire;
Ne'er was it thine to brook Oppression's load.

Hail, Britons, hail! at Freedom's call arise;
Sacred preserve that Liberty ye prize.

Magherabeg, near Dromore,
November 13, 1802.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM.

PARODIES OF SHAKSPEARE.
N° LIII.

THE gadding, babbling, and remorseless gossip
Is to her bosom-friends step'd out to tea;
And now loud squabbling pools of dear quadrille
Amuse the eager jades 'till late at night,
Who with their sly insinuating hints
Spread foul contagious scandal through the place.

2 HEN. VI. IV. 1.

I DO not mean to injure *her*, but have
Most doubtful things to say: and I could tell
If I would speak of *him*:—at certain hours
Such walks, and such—I did o'er-hear him swear [tray
The wealth of Indies should not once be-
His honour or her love; and then he charg'd, [moonlight,
At the sixth hour of morn, or noon, or
To meet as 'twere by chance; or token send
By trusty page:—and then, or ere he could
Give her that parting letter he had set
Betwixt two heavy sighs,—I step'd be-tween— [breath
Her tyrannous father shall not know a
'Till *something more be formed.*—

CYMBELINE, I. 4.

SOMETIMES we hear a fact that's marvellous;
A rumour, founded like fabrick in the air!
A doubtful certainty; a falsehood true;
A failure opportune; miscarriage plann'd
With comments on't, that nod, and wink, and whisper, [cions;
And mock our ears with credulous suspi-
These are black Slander's mischiefs: and ever, what
Is sour Misfortune's hap, e'en with a thought
The hag perverts to make it criminal,
Then pities out of very malice—

ANTHONY AND CLEOPATRA, IV. 12.

I DO remember a village barber—
At the long pole he lives; whom late I noted
On greasy strap, with ever-ready hand
Setting his razors; mellow was his voice,
For many a pot of ale had whet his whistle.
Around his walls were smutty ballads stuck,
Prints of bold admirals, and ladies heads
Of ill-shap'd fashions; and in his window
An old tye-wig in buckle, a new-made bob, [fumes,
Pomatum-pots, rollers, and musty per-
Remnants of stumps, a broken case of lancets, [shew,
Leeches, and genuine corn-salve, made a
Noting his slippancy, to myself I said,
An if a man did wish to hear a lie,
Secrets of families, or affairs of state,
Here lives an oily rogue will tell it him.
Being Saturday, his frouzy shop is full;
And he is shaving louts by dozens.—

ROMEO, V. 1.

MASTER SHALLOW.

MR. URBAN, *Sunderland, Sept.* 15.

YOU will oblige a constant reader by inserting the following *Jeu d'Esprit*; composed in consequence of a dispute among the medical gentlemen respecting the limits of Contagion. While one party attempted to prove the limited sphere of action of Contagion, and proposed the establishment of Fever Wards for the extinction of Fever; the opposite party declared that it could be wafted to a considerable distance by the wind, and consequently that the plan was attended with the utmost danger.

CONTAGION TRIUMPHANT,
A new Song,
Written by Mr. CORBY.

VICTORIA! Victoria! the day is our own;
Success crowns the bold opposition we've made; [town,
Contagion undaunted may spread thro' the
Of Wards and Extinction no longer afraid.

Let fevers, of every description and name,
Triumphant and merry
Sing hey derry derry,
And laugh at the fools who their death blow did aim.

The Committee in vain did their talents unite,
And

And reports and addreſſes vamp'd up [and white
mighty fine;
Ye powers! how inferior was their black
To De Sylva's moſt ſapient productions [abound*,
and mine!
In truth, though rare *Profers* in *Gotham*
Such *Profers as we* are not eaſily found.

We gravely aſſerted, to ſhow we had brains,
That ſubtle Contagion the air oft contains,
That as far as from Wylam†
To De Sylva's Aſylum‡
Might Infection be blown, is as certain as fate.

An aſſertion ſo dread caus'd our readers to [the whole town;
ſtare;
With amazement and horror it ſtruck
Our opponents it inſtantly drove to deſpair,
And the fever-ward project was ſtraight overthrown.

But aſſertions unfounded with our foes [puſe;
will not paſs;
De Sylva's opinion and mine they deſ-
They have dubb'd me a *fool*, and pronounc'd [nonſenſe and lies;
him an aſs,
And have ventur'd to hint we've wrote
We would ſilence them gladly, but know not well how;
For Science we're ſcant of,
And proofs we're in want of;
Then, to ſtop their vile prating, what, alas! can we do?

O Miaſmata§, come, diſplay thy dread [they blow;
power,
Thy malignance impart to the gales as
O taint with Contagion each herb and each [flow!
flower,
And in ev'ry ſtreamlet let Peſtilence
In thy ſervice let *Calus* exert all his might,
From ſweet Saint Domingo
The yellow fever bring-o
Juſt to prove that myſelf and De Sylva are right.

And if to our prayers propitiouſly kind,
And to ſhew unbelievers what feats thou [Southerly wind,
canſt do,
Would'ſt thou bring here the *Plague* by a
Proving paſt doubt our hypotheſis true;
Our noiſy opponents would then yield the day:
Dumbfounded with wonder,
To us they'd knock under,
And give us (what much we admire) our own way.

IMPROMPTU.

'TIS modeſt Beauty ever twines
The moſt coercive chain;
'Tis ſhe who ſovereign rule declines,
That moſt deſerves to reign. S. B. V.

HORACE, Book II. Ode 16, Tranſlated.

To Grospus.

Otium Divos rogat in patenti, &c.

WHEN clouds obſcure the Moon's pale light,
And Stars are veil'd in blackeſt night,
Toſs'd to and fro upon the ſeas,
Th' affrighted ſailor prays for eaſe;
For eaſe intreat the Warrior race,
Dread ſons of Parthia and Thrace.

My Groſphus, not Wealth's dazzling ſhow
Can from the boſom baniſh woe;
Though cloath'd in purple robe of ſtate,
And Slaves around thy perſon wait,
Not theſe avail the cares to move,
That hover round thy vaulted roof.

He, who his patrimonial ſtore
Enjoys, nor vainly covets more;
Content, if but his frugal board
A neat, not ſplendid ſhew afford;
Whom no baſe paſſions e'er moleſt;
He only lives ſupremely bleſt.

Prompted by Hope's deluſive ſhew,
Why forms frail Man ſchemes ever new?
Why to far diſtant regions fly
For eaſe, where burning Suns annoy?
A change of climate he may find,
But ſtill perceive no change of mind.

Care, that fell canker of the mind,
The fleeteſt veſſel quick will find,
Outſtrips the courſer in the race,
Or timid hart's ſwift-bounding pace;
Speeds on its way than clouds more faſt,
Impell'd by Eurus' whiſtling blaſt.

Of preſent good enjoy thy fill,
Regardleſs of each future ill;
Let gentle mirth, unmix'd with ſtrife,
Smooth o'er the rugged ways of life;
Some care will cloud our ev'ry joy
No bliſs on earth's without alloy.

Achilles' fame did far reſound,
Yet an untimely death he found;
Tithonus, to the world unknown,
By age had venerable grown;
And Time may ſilver o'er my head,
When thou art number'd with the dead.

With num'rous flocks thy fields abound;
Thine are the herds that paſture round;
Thine, the high-mettled, neighing ſteed,
That whirls along the chariot's ſpeed;
The robe of Tyrian dye ſo fine,
And all that Wealth commands, are thine.

The Fates with ſparing hand decree
But ſmall domains, 'tis true, to me;
Yet give they that I value higher,
Some ſparks of true poetic fire;
Poſſeſſing theſe, I'll ſtill deſpiſe
The world, and all its meaner joys.

Beachampton, Oct. 11, 1802. W. T.

* Gotham is a country proverbially celebrated for its wiſe men.
† Wylam is a ſmall village about four or five miles diſtant from Newcaſtle.
‡ A houſe for the reception of lunatics.
§ Miaſmata, the Goddeſs of Contagion: Miaſma is one of her puny offſprings.

THE

THE FALSE ALARM.

OCCASIONED BY A CORPULENT POET'S VISITING THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY.

AS a Bird was the Cauſeway ſurveying,
And taking ſome notes with his quill,
A countryman chanc'd to be ſtraying
O'er the top of a neighbouring hill.

And when his great paunch, his broad ſhoulders,
His red face, and wild-rolling eyes,
Struck the ſight of the ruſtic beholder,
His heart bounc'd with fear and ſurprize.

Like a hare, then, whom hounds are purſuing,
O'er moorlands, and moſſes, and hills,
He fled, all obſtructions ſubduing,
Until he arrived at Buſhmills*.

"Fly! fly for your lives!" (almoſt frantic,
To the villagers here he bawl'd out)
For the Cauſeway's grim genius gigantic
Theſe eyes ſaw juſt now without doubt!

"His head—aye, than Slamiſh † is higher!
His body as big as Knocklead ‡!
His face blaz'd as red as the fire—
And his eyes—Lord! they fill'd me with dread!

"Fly, fly! you're undone if you're ſlothful,
For ſoon he'll be here, you will ſee—
A man would be ſcarcely a mouthful,
To ſuch a huge monſter as he!"

The Buſhmillites thought he was funning
At firſt; but, perceiving his fright,
In a panic they too ſet a running,
And reach'd Ballymoney § by night.

Ballymoney was all conſternation,
At hearing the Fugitive's tale,
Old and young, yea, the horrid relation
Made tremble, and ſhriek, and turn pale!

But how ſilly they look'd for their error,
In being thus dup'd by ſuch aſſes,
When next morning this object of terror
Turn'd out but—*a babe of Parnaſſus!!!*

HAFIZ.

SONNET,

On the late celebrated Author of the Taſk, *and many other exquiſite moral Poems.*

COWPER! the taſk is done—the moral lays,
That from thy Heav'n-inſpir'd fancy flow'd,
Demand a meed of tributary praiſe,
Bright as thy grateful country e'er beſtow'd
On her beſt ſons, whoe'er with patriot fire
Her glory ſought, amidſt the din of arms;
For the ſoft muſic of the magic lyre
The philoſophic mind more ſweetly charms,
Than the ſhrill trumpet's war inſpiring ſound.
Ah! may the nations in a golden chain
Of willing Peace eternally be bound!
While all within the peaceful Muſes train
Shall own, that virtue is a nobler theme
Than proud Ambition's idly-raving dream.

T. A. E.

SONNET,

Written in Dr. WARTON'S *Root-houſe, very early in the Morning of June* 7, 1801.

GENIUS of WARTON! from yon radiant ſphere,
Where kindred ſpirits from thy magic ſhell
Such ſweet poetic tales of Fancy * hear,
As whilom thou waſt deftly wont to tell,

Secluded in this vine-encircled bow'r;
This bow'r, Oh! deign to viſit yet again,
That ſeems—or is't Imagination's pow'r?
Still ſeems to vibrate with thy lyric ſtrain.

And with thee bring ſuch ſoul-enchanting lays
As only for celeſtial harps are meet,
When Angels hymn their great Creator's praiſe,
And Heav'n's own King with tuneful numbers greet.

Oh! come, and with the muſic of the ſkies
My ſoul diſſolve in ſacred extacies!

SONNET,

Written on reviſiting Childwall †, *where the Author was ſome years ſince, for the Recovery of Health after a Fever.*

O CHILDWALL! ne'er thy beauteous ſcenes I ſee
Thy ruſſet heath, for health and pleaſure made,
Thy antique ſpire, and ſoftly-ſloping glade;
But mem'ry whiſpers what I owe to thee.
For thou didſt once my breaſt from ſadneſs free,
And with thy ever-gentle breathing aid,
Thou gav'ſt me ſtrength, Death's ghaſtly gripe to flee,
And led'ſt me ſafe to fair Hygeia's ſhade:
There at her ſhrine my feeble wiſhes pour,
And at her feet her mercy kind to crave,

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* Buſhmills, a ſmall village about two miles diſtant from the Cauſeway.

† Slamiſh, a mountain of a tall, ſlender form, in the county of Antrim.

‡ Knocklead, another mountain, of a groſſer ſhape.

§ Ballymoney, a town about ten miles South of the Cauſeway.

* See his Ode to Fancy.

† Childwall is about four miles from Liverpool, and is generally admired for its extenſive view; from the high lands ſix or eight Counties may be diſtinctly ſeen.

That

That she again would life's chill'd hopes restore, [grave.
And snatch the victim from the silent
She heard the prayer—and Heav'n with kindly power [to save."
Gave thee the "touch to heal, the extacy
Liverpool. J. B——N.

SONNET TO THE MOON.

PALE planet!—empress of the sombre night,
Whose silv'ry lustre, and reflecting beam, [stream,
Shines playful o'er the calm translucent
Or guides the wand'rer in his path aright,
Well do I love thy soft and placid light,
What time the warbler sighs his am'rous flame,
And in harmonic notes of sweet delight,
Awakes chaste Echo from her tranquil dream. [noise
For then I stray far from the deaf'ning
Of City's vain parade—and oft I find
Myself all wrapt in contemplative joys;
Whilst ev'ry thought of my attemper'd mind
From Earth to Heaven, doth enraptur'd rise,
And leave each grov'ling selfish wish behind.

Liverpool, Oct. 10, 1802. J. B——N.

TIME.

By Mrs. JOHN HUNTER.

TIME may Ambition's nest destroy,
Though on a rock 'tis perch'd so high;
May find dull Avarice in his cave,
And drag to light the sordid slave;
But from Affection's temper'd chain
To free the heart he strives in vain.

The sculptur'd urn, the marble bust,
By time are crumbled with the dust;
But tender thoughts the Muse has twin'd,
For Love or Friendship's brow design'd,
Shall still endure, shall still delight,
Till Time is lost in endless night.

NEWCASTLE, IRELAND.

FAM'D HAFIZ, to charm us, may boast of Rosstrevor, [shades;
Its mountains, its shores, its receisses, and
My Muse, much inferior, will humbly endeavour [cades.
To sing of Newcastle, its rocks and cas-
Where Nature exhibits her grandest collection [caves;
Of cliffs, of morasses, of torrents, of
Presenting her wonders in every direction,
And closing the prospect with towering Slieves;
Rosstrevor, with all its desirable finery,
Its fashions, its taste (e'en HAFIZ will own) [nery,
And Rost's demesne, with its elegant sceCan ne'er be compar'd to Slieve Donard alone!
Slieve Donard, most lofty, majestic of mountains, [streams;
Affording rich pastures and bountiful
The Hill of Parnassus, and Helicon's Fountains, [poetical dreams.
View'd with thee, appear nought but
Rosstrevor, I ween, for the great and the wealthy,
Who hie to salt-water to riot and feast,
May do well enough; but the sick and unhealthy
In the waves of Newcastle salubrity taste.
For Neptune, the briny old King of the Ocean,
Residing fast by it, at Ballachanier,
That his votaries should have unmix'd too their potion, [care.
Makes Newcastle share his particular
There lodgings are cheap, and provisions abundant, [rings, galore!
Crabs, lobsters, and haddock, and herWith chrystalline rills of fresh water redundant—
All pow'rful incentives to visit this shore.

DAVID.

A Tribute to the Memory of Mr. THO. PICK, *a young Man of promising Talents, whose Death was noticed p.* 788.

WHY weeps yon youth? with melancholy mien, [shade,
He glides beneath the yew-tree's awful
And now along the church-yard path is seen,
Where rests the reliques of the silent dead.
Ye winds, be hush'd; he heaves a deep-drawn sigh,
Which speaks a pang of recollected woe;
Mournful to Heav'n, he turns his glist'ning eye, [below.
And weeps on sorrows witness'd here
Say, pensive youth, why throbs thy anxious breast? [years?
Has stern Misfortune mark'd thy tender
What latent cause deprives thy soul of rest?
Oh, check that sigh, and wipe those falling tears!
"Yon blooming flower that blush'd beneath the morn, sun,
And spread its beauties waving to the
The storm has blighted—low it lies forlorn, [gone.
With all its beauty, all its fragrance,
"'Twas thus my youthful friend untimely fell; [happy hour:
With whom I've passed full many an
Oft have I listen'd to his jocund tale
But all is past—and Edwin is no more.
"Ask you the cause of this embitter'd tear?
What poignant woes my anxious bosom rend? [cere;
His heart was candid, gen'rous, and sin-
He prov'd an ardent and ingenuous friend.
"O tyrant Death! inexorable power!
Thou canst not rob him of deserved praise! [plore!
Friendship and Science must his loss deplore!
And he who now this humble tribute pays."

PRO-

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1802.

H. OF COMMONS.

November 23.

The preliminary business having been gone through, and the King's Speech read;

Mr. *Trench* moved an address of thanks to his Majesty; which was an echo of the Speech.

Mr. *Curzon* seconded the motion.

Mr. *Cartwright* and Sir *John Wrottesley* concurred, that the best way of rendering the blessings of peace permanent, was to be prepared for any exigency.—The former hon. Member animadverted on the cunning and artifices of the Chief Magistrate of France, and severely censured the Ministry for precipitately disarming at the time when an increased establishment was rather necessary.—Sir *John Wrottesley*, after stating his most ardent wish that in the present state of affairs those abilities could be again called forth which lately directed the administration of our government, concluded by opposing the motion of thanks.

Mr. *Fox* gave his hearty assent to the Address. An hon. gentleman had alluded to the maintenance of expensive military and naval establishments. His Majesty's Speech had not given any authority for such a conclusion; and he (Mr. Fox), for his own part, had no idea that his Majesty's ministers would support any establishments but those which were the direct result of necessity. Some gentlemen assert of the King's Speech, that it is too pacific in its nature; and the hon. gentleman tells us, that we ought not to hold pacific language to France, who has irritated this country.—"I cannot help thinking, said Mr. Fox, that if on trifling and slight grounds we enter into war, after what we have suffered, we shall shew ourselves the most absurd of mankind. I have no connexion whatever with Administration. I am happy they made peace; they had my applause; and I sincerely hope the peace they made they will approve. [*Hear! Hear! Hear!* exclaimed the *Chancellor of the Exchequer.*] If it was supposed to be the policy of England to make peace, nothing has occurred to render that policy less sound than it was at the period when peace was made." With regard to interfering in the affairs of Europe, there never was a period when this country could lose more, or have less chance of gain, by such conduct. If France is to be the rival of England, he would ask whether this country ever had such fair play while making a peace; and yet this day we are told to look with fear to the navy of France. The great object of France is to revive her commerce, and there emulate this country; but we have such a decided start of her that she cannot overtake us; and even were she before us, we should have no difficulty whatever in speedily overtaking her. In this contest we have the fairest hopes and the best grounds of being victorious.—"For fear, Sir (continued Mr. Fox), of going into the subject at too great a length, I will not introduce a variety of other topics that present themselves. To conclude, Sir, I am sure we have nothing to fear from France [*Hear! hear! from all parts of the House*] in any one point of view, with respect to which we can obtain any additional security by going to war. The power of France is certainly greater than I could wish it, or than any Englishman would wish it—but is that a ground for going to war?" With regard to the wish for war in England, he could say, that it was created by the newspapers, and was not the sense of the people.—Mr. Fox concluded a most elegant and forcible speech, strongly recommending pacific measures, by voting for the Address.

Mr. *Canning* commenced his observations by stating, that nothing less than the great subject of peace or war agitated the public mind. If war was to be the object, then a preparation should be accomplished which should present to Europe a conviction that we are ready for either alternative. That military preparations would be necessary, he all along anticipated, from the moment he beheld the conduct of France in her late transactions with neighbouring states; and that the blessings of the peace were also much over-rated.

Lord *Hawkesbury* then rose; and, having adverted to some of the points of Mr. Canning's speech, said that the principles which actuated the conduct of Ministers were the same as those which had regulated them at the Definitive Treaty. That treaty had secured the integrity of Great Britain, and added to her dominions; but it had left the Continent rather in an unsatisfactory situation: but to continue a continental war without continental aid was absurd. It had therefore been deemed better to husband our means for a greater effort at a future period. These were the principles upon which Ministers had acted, intended to act upon, and should always justify. He could not, however, agree with those who wished to withdraw from all continental connexion. He certainly did think, that in a great State like England, a spirit of benevolence, guided by policy, ought to lead us to assist the unfortunate. At the same time, he disapproved of a country assuming the knight-errant, and throwing down the gauntlet upon every occasion. No steps had been taken by Ministers to commit the honour of the country.

Mr. *Windham* expressed his surprize at the course which had been taken on this occasion, and the mildness with which the encroach-

encroachments of France were diſcuſſed. An Hon. Gentleman had ſaid, that with France we were to have only a rivalſhip in Commerce and Manufactures. But what aſſurance had we of the amity, or of the forbearance, of that country? Every day tells us of ſome new uſurpation on her part. Piedmont, Tuſcany, and Parma, are ſwallowed up, one after the other; "The news but one day old doth ſhame the teller." What was the plain inference from all this, but that our own ruin was approaching, and that we touched upon the moment of our diſſolution? Let any man be called from his grave, who died but 14 years ſince, and let him enquire as to the powers which then exiſted.—Where is Holland? Gone.—Spain? Subdued.—Portugal? The ſame.—Italy? In thraldom.—Germany? Torn to pieces.—Piedmont? Gone.—Switzerland? In fetters.—And yet, under all theſe circumſtances, we pauſe and heſitate reſpecting our rule of action.—We know that the French revolution is a devouring peſtilence, which the more it has deſtroyed, the more it is capable of deſtroying. We know in this country the Rule of Three, which ſays, that if ſo much power will give ſo much effect, what will ſo much more accompliſh? But here we are to obſerve, that it operates in a compound ratio, for in the ſame proportions as the power is increaſed, the reſiſtance is diminiſhed. What had France done in the laſt ſix months?—Look at the map—meaſure her progreſs, not by countries and provinces, but by degrees of longitude and latitude. Look to her ſituation and her population; the former was in the centre of Europe; and the latter, counting the power which ſhe could influence, was perhaps between 50 and 60 millions. But it was ſaid that France was always more populous than this country, and that therefore the danger is not increaſed. Let it be conſidered that there was formerly a counterpoiſe on the Continent to her numbers; and that at the preſent moment this counterpoiſe forms, in a great degree, a part of her own number.—The only conſoling argument held forth was the reduction of our expences, as if any ſaving of ours could keep pace in effect with the political influence of France. But for theſe ſavings, we were ſtill to depend on the mercy of France. If we began to act, we might hope to ſee the Continental powers riſe in our favour. A war was, in fact, the only chance for our ſafety. If we ſurrendered the poſſeſſions we had ſtill in our power, our ſafety was gone, and our deſtruction inevitable. Mr. W. then emphatically obſerved, it was now come to that pass with us, that it was "aut Cæſar, aut nullus." We were either to be reduced to the abject ſituation of Spain, or converted into a province, for the purpoſe of growing timber for the navy of France, and for producing a hardy race of men to recruit her armies.—He concluded a very animated ſpeech with conjuring the Houſe to recollect the dying words of that great and illuſtrious patriot, the late Earl of Chatham, whoſe laſt political exertions, and whoſe laſt ſentiments were uttered with a reſolution, "that, ſooner than ſubmit to any thing derogatory to the honour of Great Britain, he would pawn the ſhirt off his back."

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* replied particularly to what had fallen from the latter gentleman. He could not, he ſaid, allow opinions to go forth uncontradicted, which, like thoſe of the Right Hon. Gentleman, tended to diſheartan and diſcourage the country, and which were ſo inconſiſtent with the actual comparative ſtate of this country and France.—It was the policy of Miniſters to maintain and uphold, by every poſſible means, the ſources of the national proſperity. They were watchful, and prepared to reſiſt every unjuſt demand. They were determined to preſerve peace, whilſt it could be done with due reſpect to the national dignity.

Mr. *T. Grenville*, Lord *Caſtlereagh*, Sir *H. Mildmay*, and Mr. *Whitbread*, each ſpoke upon the queſtion; after which it was carried without a diviſion.

November 24.

Mr. *Wilberforce* roſe to deliver his ſentiments on the Addreſs. He liked its tenor, though he thought it not right to puſh matters to extremities with regard to Continental affairs: the country had been too ready to engage in foreign connexions, and had waſted much blood and treaſure to no advantage. It was nevertheleſs deſirable to prevent the aggrandizement of France by land; and he therefore hoped we ſhould merely keep our eyes on the affairs of the Continent. Mr. W. then took a view of the gigantic ſtrides of the French ſince the ſigning of the treaty, as well as of the principal ſpeeches which had been made on the preceding evening. After going over nearly the ſame grounds as had been purſued with reſpect to the injuſtice with which the claims of inferior powers had been treated by France, and the little dependence we could have on the faith of that government, as far as it related to the guarantee of different places ſtipulated in the treaty, he ſaid, he thought that the diſpoſition of the people ought to be conſidered in preference to any other point whatever; and, as their general diſpoſition was for peace, he thought it ought to be cautiouſly preſerved.

General *Gaſcoigne* hoped, that the ſpirit ſhewn in the debate on this ſubject would deter the Firſt Conſul from proſecuting his deſigns.

Mr. *Elliot* adverted, like his predeceſſors in the debate, to the deſtruction of kingdoms

doms and empires by the arms of the French; and, with reſpect to the late remonſtrance ſaid to have been made, he was convinced that it could not have produced any effect, unleſs we had been ready to renew the conteſt. Alluding to the conſpiracies, he was certain that any traitors here muſt have communications with Paris; but he thought mercy ought to be ſhewn to ignorant men who knew not what they did.

He believed no man had voted for the peace, who did not conſider it merely as an experiment; and he concluded by ſaying, that, if the ſpirit of the nation was rouſed, he ſhould be fearleſs of the ſucceſs of any war into which we might be driven.

Sir *Francis Burdett* felt himſelf in the ſtrange predicament of approving ſome arguments on both ſides of the queſtion; and took a ſatirical view of ſome principal points urged by different members.

Earl *Temple* conſidered the Addreſs to be of the ſame milk-and-water nature as the reſt of miniſterial compoſitions; it pledged the Houſe to nothing, and therefore he ſhould agree to it.

General *Maitland* ſaid, our fleets and armies were not ſo far diſbanded as was ſuppoſed: we had now 48,000 ſeamen in employ; and he ſaw no reaſon that the continuance of peace ſhould render us leſs able to renew the war.

Mr. *Fox* animadverted on the ſpeech of Earl Temple, and went over nearly the ſame arguments as on the preceeding evening.

Mr. *Windham* replied to Mr. Fox at conſiderable length.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* condemned Mr. W.'s deſpondency; and, in the courſe of his ſpeech, in reply to a financial queſtion by Mr. Elliot, as to what would be the œconomy of peace, he ſaid, that the ſaving might be 25 millions per annum, being nearly the difference between the expences of the laſt year of the war and a peace eſtabliſhment. Several Members gave their opinions on the Addreſs; which was agreed to.

November 30.

Several petitions from different parts of the United Kingdom, were preſented on this and the preceding and five following days, complaining of undue elections.

Leave was given for a bill, to enable the Directors of the Grand Junction Canal Company to raiſe a farther ſum of money.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſtated, that the number of Seamen at preſent employed amounted to 50,000. He added, that the Seamen would be taken for the whole year, inſtead of for three months, leaving a power with Government of reducing them whenever they thought proper.

December 1.

The *Secretary at War* preſented the Army Eſtimates.

In a Committee of Supply, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that a ſum not exceeding 2,781,532 be granted for paying off Exchequer bills out-ſtanding and unprovided for. Agreed to.

On the motion of Sir *Philip Stephens*, the following reſolutions were agreed to: that 50,000 men be employed for the ſea ſervice for 1803, including 12,000 Marines; wages for ditto, 1,202,500*l.*; victuals for ditto, 1,225,000*l.*; wear and tear of ſhips, 1,950,000*l.*; and ordnance for ſea ſervice, 162,500*l.*

Mr. *Corry*, after ſhewing the neceſſity of enabling the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to give orders for the enrolment of the Militia, moved for 40,000*l.* to defray the expence of filling up vacancies in the Militia of Ireland. Agreed to.

December 2.

On the vote for 50,000 ſeamen being brought up, Mr. *T. Grenville* condemned the novel and unprecedented mode now adopted, of calling for ſuch a number of men in time of peace, without any explanation why they were voted. This was the more ſingular, becauſe the late Speech from the Throne was of a warlike nature. In June, when 70,000 men were voted, the Miniſter expreſſed his belief that the next vote would only be for 30,000; the Houſe ought, therefore, to know the grounds of the vote they were about to give. Mr. G. then took a view of the relative ſituation of Europe, and the ſtate of the Navy of the different Powers, and expreſſed ſome alarm for the ſafety of our Weſt India poſſeſſions. In ſhort, from the preponderating power of France, he could not conſider our ſituations in the Eaſt as perfectly ſecure; but, as it had been ſaid that this country could have no apprehenſion from the Navy of France, he concluded with wiſhing to know what was the object of the preſent vote.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* defended the conduct of Miniſters, and entered into a juſtification of the meaſure in queſtion. He obſerved, that 45,000 men were voted as the Peace Eſtabliſhment in 1793; the object of the preſent vote was to continue the number for the enſuing year; and the Military Eſtabliſhment was intended to be much larger than at any former period, becauſe it was thought, that, in order to preſerve tranquillity, a defenſive ſyſtem ſhould be adopted. The Miniſter then adverted to the naval ſituation of France and Holland, and drew a favourable picture of our force at ſea. He poſitively contradicted the rumour of 27 ſail of the line having left Toulon, a rumour which, he ſaid, muſt have originated in the worſt of motives. He then took a comparative view of the Navies of the Continental Powers, and that of Great Britain. From

that

this comparison, it appeared that we have an excess, above the combined force, of 60 sail of the line. In short, the reason of so large a vote was the anxiety of Ministers to be prepared for difficulties, though he did not consider the present as the permanent Peace Establishment.

Sir *Sydney Smith* thought that the Dockyards ought to be manned, as well as the Navy; and alluded to the circumstances of the discharge of a number of artificers, who might enter into foreign service. He made some humane remarks on the discharge of seamen, by which they were left to become beggars. He then depicted with great feeling the present distress of hundreds who had applied to him. After stating his want of confidence in the pacific intentions of the French, and touching on several other points connected with the subject, particularly on one relative to the sale of places of trust in this country, he concluded by concurring in the vote.

Mr. *Sturges* went nearly over the same grounds as Mr. Grenville; and, after several other members had delivered their sentiments, the resolutions were agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

December 3.

Earl *Moira* laid before the House the bill for the relief of insolvent debtors, which was read a first time. He said, he did not mean to propose any thing relative to the Bankrupt Laws; and then moved, for copies of all instructions sent to the Governors of Madras by the East India Directors, from 1797 to 1801. Agreed to.

In the Commons the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in a Committee of Ways and Means, moved for a vote of 5,000,000*l.* to be raised by Exchequer Bills; preceding it by moving the usual duties for the year on Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry; on Pensions and Personal Estates in Great Britain; and on Rum, Sugar, Tobacco, Starch, &c. These being agreed to, the subsequent motions on the Exchequer Bills, after some preface, were agreed to.

December 6.

Mr. *Blackburne* presented a petition from Mr. Mainwaring, complaining of partiality in the Sheriffs of Middlesex, as Returning Officers; and also of corrupt practices being employed on the election.

Mr. *Panshutt* moved to bring in a bill to amend an Act of 41 Geo. III. relating to Navy bills, which were circulating at an interest of 3¼*d.* per cent. per diem. The reason of this motion was, he said, that the flourishing state of the country enabled Government to circulate Exchequer Bills and other securities at a less interest, by which a saving of 90,000*l.* a year would be made to the public. Leave given.

December 7.

This being the last day for receiving Election petitions, 14 were presented; amongst which were one from Sir Watkin Lewes against the return for the City of London; one from the Electors of Middlesex, in behalf of Mr. Mainwaring; and one, in the shape of a set off, against the corruption stated in Mr. Mainwaring's petition to have been practised by Sir Francis Burdett, by imputing equally culpable practices to him; but this, not being a petition against a return, was conceived irregular, and the debate on its acceptance deferred to Monday; when, after some debate, it was ordered to be withdrawn.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

Paris, Nov. 18. On the morning of the 16th the First Consul received at St. Cloud the congratulations of the great Constituted Authorities, and the *Corps Diplomatiques*, on his return from his late tour. The addresses presented on the occasion are marked with a strain of compliment, not less excessive than those which characterized the speeches of the Prefects and Mayors of the country districts, that have been amazed, delighted, and inspired, by the presence of Bonaparte. It would seem, from one of these addresses, that it is the intention of the First Consul not to desist from his excursions until he shall have visited all France. Gen. Perignon, Vice-President of the Senate, observes: "After having, Citizen First Consul, visited the whole of the Republic, it will be necessary for you to enjoy repose for some time; but you will have the satisfaction of embellishing it by the contemplation of the advantageous and great effects resulting from your journies."

A letter from Paris, dated Nov. 24, says—"Yesterday evening the National Institute held their sitting, when Mr. Fox was elected an Honorary Member of the Class of Morals and Politics. His competitors were Gaetano, Morini, and Harder."

Paris, Dec. 7. Lord Whitworth attended the levee of the First Consul on Sunday last, to whom his Lordship was introduced, and delivered his credentials as Ambassador from his Britannic Majesty. His Excellency afterwards presented 36 English noblemen and gentlemen. Mr. Merry likewise delivered his letters of recall, and had his audience of leave.

Paris, Dec. 11. Madame Bonaparte held a kind of drawing-room on the 9th inst. at

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St. Cloud, with all the forms of Royalty; on which occasion a number of ladies of different countries, all of high rank and distinction, were presented. The English ladies introduced by Lord Whitworth were, the Duchesses of Dorset, Newcastle, and Gordon; Lady Georgiana Gordon, the Countess of Cholmondeley, Lady Conyngham, and Mrs. Orby Hunter.

Among the persons most distinguished by the favour of the First Consul is Gen. Abdallah Menou. He is appointed successor to Jourdan in the important office of Administrator-General of Piedmont; a situation of vice-regal power and emolument.

After an expenditure of upwards of 250,000l. in fitting up the palace of St. Cloud for the residence of Bonaparte, his physicians have declared that the situation is too low and damp; and, in pursuance of their advice, the palace of Versailles is about to be adapted, at probably an equal expence, for the accommodation of his Court.

One of the Paris journals some time past, treating of Bonaparte's family, observed—"He does not descend from a line of monarchs; but the day will come when mighty Potentates will, with pride, reckon him as the first of their ancestors;" and another paper, *le Bulletin de Paris*, devoted to the interest, and peculiarly in the confidence, of the First Consul, after an able defence of usurpation, continues thus:

"Let us call to our recollection those celebrated men whom History (which is not unfrequently giddy in the sentences she pronounces) has branded with the unfavourable appellation of usurpers, and we shall find that the greater part of them were astonishing mortals, whom Nature created by intervals, for the purpose of remedying some errors in the order of society. Compare the political circumstances which preceded them with those which their superior genius called forth, and you will perceive that their existence has been the most fortunate event for the people whose destiny they corrected. Who ever had the presumption to arraign the memory of Dejoces? The Medes, his fellow-citizens, having adopted the republican system, had been long a prey to the all-ruinating rage of democracy. Dejoces, who had often led them to victory, submitted to them wise and prudent laws; rescuing them from the dangerous illusions of a liberty which they never possessed. *He boldly and honestly declared himself the first King of the Medes, surrounding himself by a brilliant Court, and appeared to his new subjects in the midst of all the pomp of royalty.* He knew how to give power, and add splendour, to his Government; and he, therefore, became the founder of the greatest empire in Asia. Was Hiero, the wise King, an usurper? The people of Syracuse laid their tumultuous independence at his feet—they called him father: when he died, all the Sicilians became orphans, and wept over his tomb! Had he remained in the order of private Citizen, Sicily, a prey to the convulsions of anarchy, would not have been, during 30 years of his reign, the happiest and richest country upon earth."

The Moniteur of the 5th contained a decree of the Consuls, the object of which is to facilitate the payment of the creditors of the French Republic who are holders of life-annuities, and who are either foreigners, or reside in foreign countries. The creditor is to deliver to the French Ambassador or Envoy, resident in the country of which the creditor is a native, or is domiciliated, a certificate, signed by four credible witnesses; the Ambassador is to authenticate the certificate, and, on its being transmitted to Paris, the creditor will be paid.

A Deputation from Piedmont has waited upon the First Consul with an Address of Thanks, for having united that country to France.

The greatest exertions are making by the French Government to raise a numerous corps, principally composed of Conscripts, for the relief of the army in St. Domingo. None but young men are to be employed upon that service; and the Conscription is accordingly stated to extend to three out of four of all of that description, from 20 to 21 years of age. It is even said, that a plan is in contemplation to comprehend those of 19, and even 18 years. This new system is attributed to an idea, that they will be more able to support the climate, and more habituated to it, in a short time, than the veterans who have been sent out to the colony.

A letter from Paris of the 1st says: "A young man, who had been drafted among the Conscripts, wished to find a substitute. This produced some altercation between him and one of the serjeants; the latter, in a rage, thrust him through the body. The rest of the Conscripts instantly dispatched the serjeant. A conflict ensued between the Conscripts and the military. The guard were called, who fell upon the Conscripts, and cut them down: 25 were killed, and several wounded. Two or three of the guards likewise lost their lives. This took place in la Rue St Martin."—The Moniteur has since noticed the circumstance with the statement of only one man having been killed, and two or three wounded.

Citizen Oliveri, a physician from Paris, ascended from Orleans on the 24th ult. in a Montgolfier balloon, and fell a victim to his imprudence. He disappeared in the clouds in less than three minutes, and his body was soon after found about three miles from the town. The balloon took fire in the air, and the unhappy adventurer of course fell precipitately to the earth.

SWIT-

SWITZERLAND.

The recent interference of France in the affairs of Switzerland, is juſtified in the French papers upon the pure ground of its being conformable to a treaty entered into between thoſe two States in the year 1798, in which (they ſay) there is the following article:

Art. 3. The French Republic guarantees the independence of the Helvetic Republic, and the unity of its Government: And in caſe that the Oligarchy ſhould attempt to overturn the actual Government of Helvetia, the French Government engages, on the requiſition of the Helvetic Republic, to give it every kind of aſſiſtance, and to reſiſt the attacks of its internal and external enemies.

The Diet of Schwitz diſſolved itſelf on the 28th ult.; having previouſly publiſhed a Proteſt in the ſame manly terms which have characterized all their proceedings. Gen. Bachmann has ſent a circular letter to all the chiefs of the confederate army, enjoining them to diſband their troops. By the ſame ſource we learn, that the Proviſional Government of Zurich has been compelled to diſſolve itſelf by the French troops; but the Members formally declared that "they had yielded only *to the force of arms*, firmly appealing againſt the violation of the Treaty of Luneville."

Accounts from Berne, dated the 1ſt inſt. ſtate, that the French, who marched from Melanguen, paſſed the mountains during the night to the amount of between 3 and 4000 men. Each had a flambeau, which alarmed the enemy ſo much, that the city of Zurich ſent the keys of the place; but the French General replied, "I do not accept the keys on your part; if the gates be ſhut when I arrive before Zurich, my ſoldiers have keys to open them."

In a Proclamation from the Helvetic Government to the people of Switzerland, upon the exiſting ſtate of affairs, the Swiſs are told, "that they have deſerved their ſufferings; that they are deprived of their arms becauſe they are unworthy of keeping them themſelves; and, finally, they are acquainted, that they will be required to defray the expences of the French troops whom their ill-conduct has brought into the country!"

It appears, that the patriotic characters, Aloys Reding and Aufder Maur, other Members of the Diet, and the brother of Reding, have been brought priſoners to Zurich. Serras, the French General, ordered them into cloſe confinement in the caſtle of Challon, on the banks of the Lake of Geneva. Gen. Bachmann has retired to Suabia. Reding had received the day before his arreſt a paſſport, and a hint to make his eſcape; but he remained at home, and when the French officer came to take him up he ſaid, "that as he had not been able to do all the good to his country that he wiſhed, he ſcorned to ſhrink from his fate." When Reding was conducted through Lucerne and Zurich, no perſon was permitted to appear in the ſtreet.

The ſubjugation of the unfortunate Swiſs appears now indeed to be complete. Orders have been iſſued by the French General commanding in Switzerland, for the diſarming of all the inhabitants of that country, who are commanded to deliver up their arms and ammunition to the Municipalities of the different Communes, under the penalty of military execution, in caſe of diſobedience.

HOLLAND.

Letters from the Hague ſay, that Mr. Liſton, the Britiſh Ambaſſador, has opened a negotiation with the Dutch Miniſtry for a Commercial Treaty.

The merchants of Amſterdam, anxious that the commercial intercourſe between the two countries ſhould be as little reſtrained as poſſible, have petitioned their Government for a repeal of the law prohibiting the importation of Engliſh woollen manufactures into Holland.

A diſpute is ſtated to have taken place between the Batavian Government and the French General Montrichard, who was ſent to take the command of the French troops in Holland. He acquainted the Dutch Government with his orders, and added, that he ſhould fix his head-quarters at the Hague, to which city he ſhould bring a body of French troops as a garriſon. The notification excited much ſurprize; for it was ſuppoſed, that the Dutch were to be relieved from the burthen of a foreign force. The Batavian Government immediately ſignified to the French General, that they could not recognize him as Commander in Chief of the French troops in the Republic. It is ſaid alſo, that they have declared to the French Government their reſolution not to continue paying thoſe troops beyond the end of this month. Gen. Montrichard has diſpatched a courier to Paris to notify to the Firſt Conſul the intentions of the Batavian Government.

GERMANY.

The Imperial Cabinet has ſtrongly remonſtrated againſt the recent proceeding of the Firſt Conſul, in annexing the Duchies of Parma and Placenza to the French Republic. It appears that, by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, the Houſe of Auſtria claims the ſucceſſion to theſe Sovereignties in caſe of the failure of iſſue in the preſent reigning branch; that part of them alone excepted which is ſituated on the Weſtern bank of the river Stura.

The late Duke of Parma has left 225,000 ounces of ſilver, 111 pounds of gold and jewels, to the value of 2,000,000 livres.

"Our

"Our lot (ſays an article from Oſnaburgh, dated Nov. 12,) is, God be thanked, decided; we are ſubjects to the beſt of Kings, and have George the Third for the Father of our country. The popular tune of "Rule Britannia" was played amid the ſhouts of the people, upon the firſt entrance of the Hanovrian troops."

A letter from Vienna, of the 15th Dec. ſtates, that the Emperor of Germany has fully ratified the *Concluſum* of the Deputation reſpecting the Indemnities; but a letter from Ratiſbon, by a former conveyance, ſays, that the ratification was only conditional, his Imperial Majeſty having at the ſame time ſuggeſted to the Deputation the neceſſity of raiſing the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, and the Grand Maſter of the Teutonic Order, to the Electoral dignity, in order to preſerve the due proportion between the Proteſtant and Catholic religions: this propoſition has not yet been decided upon.

Prince Ruſpoli, who is elected Grand Maſter of the Order of Malta, has written a letter from England to his brother at Vienna, informing him that he has declined accepting that dignity, and ſtating his reaſons.

SWEDEN.

On the 15th Nov. at five o'clock in the morning, a dreadful fire broke out in the houſe of the Royal Chamber of Juſtice at Stockholm. All exertions could not hinder the fire from ſpreading to the Old Caſtle adjoining, which contains ſeveral of the public offices. The greateſt part of this building is conſumed, but the neighbouring houſes are ſaved. The fire was not extinguiſhed till the afternoon of the following day, after laſting 35 hours. The King was preſent moſt of the time, and directed the meaſures neceſſary to be taken, without which the loſs would probably have been much greater. Many of the officers were obliged to remove; but all their papers, except a very few, were ſaved. The regalia of the kingdom were alſo ſaved.

The Princeſs Wilhelmina of Sweden has been inoculated with the vaccine matter with the moſt complete ſucceſs; a circumſtance which will tend to render the practice general in that country.

RUSSIA.

An earthquake on the 26th of October was felt at the ſame hour at Peterſburg, Moſcow, and Kioff; at the former city ſlightly, more ſtrongly at Moſcow, and with ſtill greater violence at Kioff, where ſix ſhocks were felt in the ſpace of three minutes, and the houſes much ſhaken.

It is ſtated, that the Emperor Alexander has conſented to accept the Guaranty of Malta upon ſome conditional alterations being made in the Article of the Treaty of Amiens relating to that ſubject.

EGYPT.

Private letters from Alexandria announce, that the Britiſh and Turkiſh troops in Egypt are not on very amicable terms. Our troops in Egypt, by communications of the 17th of Auguſt, were anxiouſly expecting Gen. Stewart from Conſtantinople. They are impatient to quit that country. The Turks have ſtabbed ſeveral of our ſoldiers. One of the ſentries was killed at his poſt while protecting a woman from Turkiſh barbarity. The wretch who committed the outrage was, by order of Lord Cavan, ſtrangled publicly with the bow-ſtring. The Mamelukes are in great force, and have defeated the Turks in ſeveral ſkirmiſhes.

News from Egypt, of the date of the 31ſt of October, had been received by the way of Conſtantinople, at Vienna, on the 1ſt of December; which ſignified that the Beys, with their Mamelukes, had routed the Turkiſh forces in ſeven different actions; and that, had it not been for the ſeaſonable intervention of the Engliſh, the Turks would have been cut off to a man. This news came by an expreſs meſſenger to the Turkiſh Government: it excited great uneaſineſs at Conſtantinople. Several French officers and Commiſſaries had arrived in Egypt with intentions of traffic; and had been received with great politeneſs and hoſpitality by the Engliſh.

Captain S. T. Popham, of the 28th regiment of foot, has brought diſpatches from Egypt. He left Alexandria on the 16th of October, at which time no alteration had taken place in the diſpoſition of the Britiſh troops; and the Beys, who continued their hoſtility to the Turks, were in poſſeſſion of the greater part of the country.

EAST INDIES.

Medals are to be ſent out to India, to be conferred on thoſe Britiſh non-commiſſioned officers and privates compoſing the Indian army, who have meritoriouſly diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the late campaign in Egypt.

Advices from Bombay ſtate, that the province of Guzerat is reſtored to tranquillity, in conſequence of the ſurrender of the rebel chief Mulka Row. The lines of Kerry were ſtormed on the 30th of April, and carried by the bayonet. The forces employed under the command of Sir W. Clarke conſiſted of the 75th regiment, the flank companies of the 84th, and the Company's grenadier battalion, commanded by Col. Colman, ſupported by the 84th regiment, led by Lieut.-Col. Woodington. Numbers of the enemy have fallen. Among the killed are Lieut. D. Price, of the 86th regiment, and Lieut. F. Ivie, of 84th ditto, with 19 rank and file, and ſix natives. Wounded: Lieut. Tolcher, of the 1ſt grenadier battalion, 6th regiment; 70 Europeans, and 53 natives.

Several thouſand houſes in the town of Cachao have been deſtroyed by fire, together

ther with large ſtores of ſilk. The ſilk was depoſited in ſmall arched brick buildings, like ovens, with the mouth to the ground, to ſecure them from fire; but the conflagration found its way to the ſilk.

The province of Bijore, in India, is in a ſtate of much alarm, in conſequence of the hoſtility of a ſavage and turbulent race, who have come down from the mountains and wilds. They have taken poſſeſſion of the famous mountain Aornus; the conqueſt of which was one of the moſt ſplendid exploits of Alexander in theſe parts. It is acceſſible by one narrow paſs only, cut out of a rock, and a garriſon of 1000 men can ſubſiſt on the ſummit without any extraneous aid.

A violent hurricane was, early in June laſt, experienced on the Coromandel coaſt, particularly about Carlingoli. Several huts, and their inhabitants, were ſwept away, and the ravages of the ſtorm were marked to the extent of 70 miles.

A ſhocking accident happened in May laſt, in the neighbourhood of Poodecottah: The palace of one of the principal Poligars caught fire, and, with the Zenanah, was burnt to the ground. Near 50 of the women, preferring death to an expoſure to the ſight of men, periſhed in the flames.

WEST INDIES.

It is ſtated, that at the review in St. Domingo on the 23d of September, the total number of French troops was found to be 27,500, including a corps of 4000 Blacks; of which, it is admitted, that one-fifth were in the hoſpitals. Two thouſand men are ſaid to have arrived after the review took place. The Blacks are ſtated to have taken advantage of the exceſſive heat, which rendered it impoſſible for the French troops to act, and to have committed great ravages; and even burnt ſome plantations in the plain of the Cape. This account in the official diſpatches certainly does not tend to ſhew, that the Blacks were reduced to that complete ſtate of ſubjection which has been ſo often boaſted of in the French journals: for, when the Moniteur admits, that one-fifth of the whole number of the troops ſent out have periſhed either by diſeaſe or the ſword; that one-fifth of the troops at preſent in exiſtence are in the hoſpitals; and that the Blacks have riſen in inſurrection whilſt the French troops were unable to act on account of the exceſſive heat; it may reaſonably be concluded that the loſs of men has been much greater, that a much larger number of the troops are in the hoſpitals, and that the Blacks are much more powerful, and poſſeſſed of greater reſources, than it repreſents.

A letter from Port-au-Prince, dated the 20th October, gives a melancholy picture of affairs in that part of the world. "The Blacks," ſays the writer, "march with cannon in their van, and fire and ſword in their rear. Every ſtep is marked with blood and deva[illegible]tation; and the French exerciſe acts of the moſt barbarous vengeance, in their turn, on the Blacks. I have ſeen 3 or 400 Blacks, whom the fortune of war had thrown into the hands of the French, put on-board an old crazy veſſel, ordered out to ſea, and, after having been ſcuttled, ſunk, when all the miſerable wretches were configned to the bottom. I ſaw a fine-looking Black, clothed in blue, with ſcarlet facings, on-board a French ſhip of war, who had been one of Touſſaint's field-officers, and, ſince the departure of that Chief, had been very inſtrumental in cheriſhing that ſpirit of reſiſtance on the part of the Blacks, which had diſcomfited the meaſures of the French Government. This unfortunate man had undergone a very ſummary trial; was ordered to be taken out to a certain diſtance at ſea, and, after tying a large ſtone round his neck, to be ſunk. This dreadful ceremony was performed, after which the men ordered on this diſgraceful expedition returned to their ſhip with much cool indifference." At the time of writing this letter, it was reported that a general maſſacre of the Whites had been determined on.

The following Proclamation has been iſſued by Admiral Villaret Joyeuſe, Captain-General of Martinique and St. Lucia:

"Frenchmen!—War and diſſenſions have ſeparated you from the mother country; peace reſtores you again to her boſom. The French Government maintains the antient laws made for the happineſs of the Colonies, protects the religion of your fathers, guarantees the integrity of property, and preſerves ſlavery, which made a part of antient Colonial poſſeſſion. After having conquered, and given peace to the World, it wiſhes the happineſs and tranquillity of nations, by allaying hatred, and binding up the wounds that parties have made. After having combated armies, it ſupports Altars, and re-eſtabliſhes Chriſtianity. Wretched ſhall thoſe be who ſhall dare to diſturb the ſocial order eſtabliſhed in the Colonies, or ſhall cheriſh ſuſpicions with regard to the intentions of the mother country. The ſword of juſtice will ſoon be unſheathed to puniſh; but far be it from our wiſh to find any one culpable. Our firſt care ſhall be to prevent the commiſſion of ſuch crimes, by the moſt watchful vigilance; and our ſtrongeſt ſolicitude ſhall be to add to the happineſs of the Colony, by juſtice and an equitable adminiſtration. Your ſouls long to be united again to Frenchmen. Ten years of glory have effaced the misfortunes of the revolution. The 18th Brumaire and the Treaty of Amiens have fixed the deſtiny and the grandeur of France. The Hero who governs, makes the happineſs of the Colonies his, by making commerce to revive and flouriſh. *Aſtoniſhed poſterity*

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is not yet decided concerning him; but, without doubt, will make him the greateſt of men!

The Captain General,
VILLARET JOYEUSE."

EARTHQUAKE.

A very violent earthquake was experienced, with greater or leſſer effect, on and about the 16th of October, in Conſtantinople and in all Syrmium. It extended as far as Servia, Boſnia, and the other Turkiſh provinces on the Black Sea. At Conſtantinople, we find, a number of houſes and moſques in the ſuburb of Galata were deſtroyed. The ſhocks laſted more than 30 minutes, and followed each other with the greateſt rapidity. The Seraglio was much ſhaken. The Grand Seignior fled into the principal moſque, formerly the Church of St. Sophia, where the people collected in a maſs; that moſque being reputed indeſtructible.

The effects of this or a ſimilar earthquake were alſo ſeverely felt in Tranſylvania, Wallachia, Gallicia, Hungary, and at Algiers.—A conſiderable tract of ground between Siliſtria and Raſtock has ſunk down, and a lake appeared in its place; and the fine caſtle of Count Adam de Nemas, at Hidweg, near Cronſtadt, in Tranſylvania, has been entirely deſtroyed; the caſtle of Bucharest is ſaid to be a heap of ruins, and the unpaved part of the city to have ſunk, and become a lake emitting a ſtrong ſulphureous vapour.

About ſix leagues from Algiers towards Belida, there was a ſmall village, conſiſting of 200 houſes, which has been completely deſtroyed, and all the inhabitants have periſhed. The Aga has marched with troops to the ſpot.

IRELAND.

Nov. 25. A moſt dreadful fire broke out in the new ſtores and barge-houſe of Iſaac Morgan, Eſq. near the Terrace, *Cork*, which entirely deſtroyed that complete eſtabliſhment. The fire communicated to the bakehouſes; and the entire of the ſtore, with a large quantity of flour, and all the machinery of the lately-erected ſteam engine, were totally conſumed, and the whole building left a ſmoaking ruin.

Dublin, Dec. 4. The tempeſtuous weather experienced from Wedneſday night until late on Thurſday, together with the heavy and unremitting rain during that period, have produced various diſaſtrous occurrences near this city, which, we fear, will be multiplied to a ſad aggregate, when intelligence ſhall be received from the interior of the country. The back, weirs, &c. at Old Bawn paper-mills, are entirely ſwept away; the works, which were very extenſive, it is feared will be ſtopped, and the people ruined. Nearly an acre and an half of Mr. Wildridge's meadow, adjacent to the mills, have been ſevered from the reſt by the violence of the flood, and carried completely off!—At Ringſend, the bridge, a fabrick apparently of very ſolid and judicious conſtruction, has yielded to the impetuous force and accumulated weight of the waters, the centre arch and that next the city being deſtroyed, excepting ſo much on the ſide towards the docks, as to admit of foot paſſengers.—Laſt night, a little after ten, the bridge at the coal-quay gave way; providentially no perſon was paſſing at the moment.—Two of the arches were torn from the centre before eleven o'clock, and by morning the remainder was nearly deſtroyed.—The bridges of Lucan and Celbridge have been alſo deſtroyed. This day various articles of houſehold furniture, implements of huſbandry, &c. were ſeen floating down the river.—The parts of the town ſituated within the influence of the Poddle-ſtream were yeſterday inundated at an early hour, to a conſiderable depth, Patrick ſtreet and its vicinity in particular. Several boats were employed in the ſtreets, and though the inhabitants had anticipated the event which took place, they nevertheleſs have ſuſtained ſerious injury, from the impracticability of removing the entire contents of their ſtores and cellars. The flood extended to New-ſtreet, the Coombe, Black Pits, Cork ſtreet, &c. and frightful torrents diverged from Patrick-ſtreet into Bride's-alley, Bull-alley, and the lanes lying on that level.—Similar inconvenience was experienced in ſome degree in every quarter of the city, but to-day the inundation has ſubſided. The damage ſuffered at ſea, we fear, will ſwell the catalogue of calamity to a moſt affecting degree. From the daily marine liſt we learn that ſeveral veſſels have been ſunk, and others are in ſight in great diſtreſs. Signal guns have been heard all night. Some veſſel appearing from the ſound to be againſt the North wall, nine men from Bullock, ſuppoſed to be either pilot and crew, or fiſhermen, went out to give aſſiſtance, but in the dangerous and humane attempt every ſoul periſhed!

COUNTRY NEWS.

Aug. 30. The celebrated Guild at *Preſton* commenced this day, under the moſt auſpicious circumſtances imaginable, and with favourable weather. The concourſe of people of all ranks was ſuch as was never before collected there on a ſimilar occaſion. The nobility, clergy, gentlemen, and manufacturers, aſſembled at the Guildhall about 9 o'clock, as alſo the ſeveral trades, in diſtinct companies, and commenced the proceſſion, preceded by the Marſhal, armed cap-a-pé, on horſe-back

back, trumpeters, &c. Then came 24 young handſome women, belonging to the different cotton-mills, dreſſed in a uniform of peculiar beauty and ſimplicity. The gentlemen, to the number of 400, walked in pairs, preceded by the Earl of Derby and Mr. Erſkine. They paraded through the principal ſtreets, and proceeded to the church. After divine ſervice, Mr. Grimſhaw, the Mayor, entertained the gentlemen with a ſumptuous dinner.

On Tueſday was the ladies proceſſion. The young women, as before, led the van, and were followed by the Mayoreſs, the Counteſs of Derby, and nearly 400 of the moſt diſtinguiſhed ladies in this and the neighbouring counties. This ſpectacle was by far the moſt brilliant of the whole feſtival. The Mayoreſs entertained the ladies on this day. The races began on Wedneſday, which were moſt numerouſly attended.—This Guild is, by charter, celebrated every 21 years, in default of which the elective franchiſes of the inhabitants, in ſending Members to Parliament, and their rights as burgeſſes, would be forfeited. It was inſtituted in the reign of Henry III. and this is the eighteenth which has been held, under twelve monarchs. The firſt was in the 2d year of Edward III. His preſent Majeſty is the only Sovereign, during whoſe reign three of theſe feſtivals have been celebrated.

Oct. 25. Mr. Agus, of *Portſea*, his wife and child, going to viſit a friend at Winchеſter, in a gig; when they came to the turnpike juſt out of Fareham, Mr. A. got out, his wife going on the mean while; and the horſe mending his pace alarmed Mrs. A. ſo much that ſhe ſcreamed out; upon which a waggoner, who was a little on before, cracked his whip, and the animal ſuddenly turning out of the road into a ditch, threw Mrs. A. and the child out, by which accident her neck was diſlocated, and the child's thigh broken. Mrs. A. died almoſt immediately; but the child is in a fair way of recovery.

Neath, Oct. 26. On Thurſday night laſt, about a quarter after eight o'clock, a ſmart ſhock of an earthquake was experienced at *Carmarthen*. There was dreadful apprehenſion that an old reputed prophecy was about to be verified "That Carmarthen would be ſwallowed by an earthquake!" At *Llandilo* and *Llandebia*, in Carmarthenſhire, the ſame ſenſation was felt; and likewiſe at *Narbeath* in Pembrokeſhire.

Nov. 6. One of the trows belonging to Mr. Phillips, of *Broſely*, going up the Severn, a few days ſince, a violent ſtorm came on juſt after it had left Glocеſter, which carried away the yard and part of the rigging from the maſt; when the wreck, in falling, knocked Mr. Philips's ſon and a man overboard. The youth with much difficulty ſwam to the ſhore; but the poor man was ſuppoſed to be ſtunned with the blow he received, as he never roſe afterwards; and although immediate ſearch was made, the body could not be found.

Stamford, Nov. 10. The 5th of November was obſerved here in the uſual manner it has been for many years paſt; that is, about 11 of the clock in the afternoon a poor innocent bull was dragged into the town, amidſt the ſhouts of an applauding multitude: it was taken to the Caſtle-hill, tied to an iron ring with ropes, and then torn and worried by dogs. The animal appeared to poſſeſs great ſtrength; and torture adding thereto, he ſoon broke looſe, and ran down the hill into the city, to the no ſmall terror of the country people, for it was market-day; ſeveral women, with butter, geeſe, &c. ran into St. Peter's church during divine ſervice. To eſcape his purſuers, men and dogs, he attempted to croſs the Witham, but failed, on account of the high banks. After remaining in the water for more than 20 minutes, he was dragged again to the place of torture on the Caſtle-hill, and from thence to a ring near the Witham. Here the unhappy victim, a horrid ſpectacle, was baited, lacerated, and harraſſed until four o'clock, when, to the great diſappointment of his inhuman maſters, he fell down at the ſtake, and died in a moment!!!—"Surely diverſions of this ſort, if we may give them ſuch an appellation, are not only a reproach to human nature, but a diſgrace to every Chriſtian country."

Nov. 19. A melancholy inſtance of the effects of charcoal, burnt in a room where there is no chimney, occurred at *Wolverley*, in Worceſterſhire, where a man, his wife, and a daughter, about 11 years of age, all fell victims to the ſuffocation ariſing from it.

Nov. 24. An inquiſition was taken on the body of Sarah Brandon, 77 years of age, an inhabitant of St. Mary's, *Norwich*, whoſe clothes accidentally caught fire as ſhe was paſſing by a lighted candle at the feet of her bed, by which ſhe was ſo dreadfully burnt that ſhe ſoon after expired.—At the ſame time an inquiſition was taken, and the uſual verdict returned, on the body of Ann Parkerſon, of St. Clement's, aged 74, who was found dead in her bed.

Nov. 29. The body of a maſon named Croſs was this day found in the river near Tone Bridge. He was returning home on Saturday night in a ſtate of inebriety, and is ſuppoſed to have fallen over the bridge. A ſmall dog which he had with him went home on Sunday; and Monday, his wife, alarmed at his ſtay, proceeded to *Taunton* for the purpoſe of inquiring the cauſe. She took the dog with her; and, on her reaching the bridge, the animal began howling, leaped on the parapet, and could not be removed from the ſpot. This induced a ſearch, and the body was found a ſhort diſtance

diſtance below, whither the current had carried it, and in the actual direction of the ſpot from whence the dog had ſo diſtinctly manifeſted that he had fallen.

This night, a merchantman, of about 160 tons burthen, was wrecked between *Rye* and Haſtings. She had ſailed from Malaga, and was bound to Rotterdam, laden with a cargo of wines, lemons, oranges, raiſins, and black lead. The Captain and five of the crew are ſaved; three men and a boy loſt. The beach near Rye, for the ſpace of half a mile, appeared a perfect yellow, from the number of lemons and oranges driven on ſhore. Many of the poor inhabitants of Rye have picked up great quantities of the fruit undamaged, and the fineſt of lemons may be bought there at *three pence per dozen*. One man and the boy were driven on ſhore on Wedneſday night. Two pipes of the wine have been found, with a number of other articles. They are under the care of the Cuſtom houſe officer, and will be reſtored to the owner.

Nov. 30. As Mary Wills, a little girl of 11 years of age, was working a ſpinning jenny at a woollen manufactory, *Plymouth*, a ſpike of the devil accidentally caught a finger of her right hand; and, before it could be ſtopped, the velocity of its motion had, by the other ſpikes, tore off all the fingers, the ſinews, and muſcles of her right arm to the elbow, and broke the bones. A ſurgeon immediately amputated her arm; and the poor child is likely to do well.

Nov. 31. As Sherratt's waggon, heavily laden, on its return from Shrewſbury, was coming down the hill at *Tettenhall*, near Wolverhampton, the fore horſes took fright at the top of the hill; this circumſtance rendering it impoſſible for the waggoner to lock the wheels, the waggon was forced forward with the greateſt rapidity, and the horſes finding the turnpike gate (which ſtands immediately at the bottom of the hill) cloſed, ſuddenly turned round and overſet the waggon; by which accident two women paſſengers were very much hurt, and two children, one about nine months, and the other two years old, killed.

Dec. 1. A melancholy accident happened in a poor man's family at *Bredge*, Dorſet. The father, in the morning, had emptied his pockets, and placed ſome gunpowder on the ſhelves in the kitchen. He and his wife went away, leaving two of his own children, and two of his neighbour's (the eldeſt not exceeding 7 years), in his houſe. In the forenoon the children found the powder, and unfortunately threw it (about half a pound) into the fire. The exploſion was very great. One of the children in the inner corner of the large fire, eſcaped unhurt; one received a ſhock in his forehead; another is dreadfully burnt, and very little hopes entertained of his recovery. The other, which was the eldeſt, and who threw the powder into the fire, had his clothes ſet on fire (they were a jacket and trowſers made of plush velvet). Theſe cloaths, no doubt, retained the fire a great while; for it appeared he ran out of the houſe in a blaze, went to the diſtance of two fields, over two hedges, having attempted to extinguiſh the fire by wallowing, but to no effect; for when he was found, all his clothes were burnt off his body, except the wriſt of his ſhirt and his garter, which were then burning, and the miſerable infant was not only in exiſtence, but ſenſible, and able to relate the above facts. He was carried home, lived for an hour afterwards, and then died.

An oſtler, belonging to an inn at *Doncaſter*, waſhing the Sheffield coach-horſes in the river Chefwold, the current carried them out, and the man falling off, was drowned: the horſes regained the ſhore.

Dec 7. This night the following dreadful affair happened at *Stone Pound*. The exciſeman of Hurſt, and a perſon whom he hired to aſſiſt him in the execution of his duty, of the name of Bignall, were on horſeback, for the purpoſe of detecting illicit traders, near the above place; when three men on horſeback likewiſe, whom the exciſeman conceived were ſmugglers, appearing on the road, he inſtantly croſſed and defired them to halt. The foremoſt of the three, probably miſtaking him for a highwayman, inquired if it was his intention to rob him, and immediately raiſed a ſtick to ſtrike him, when Bignall diſcharged his piſtol. The ball entered the ſtranger's body a little above the hip, on the left ſide, went directly through him, and lodged in the ſkirt of his coat on the right. He dropped, and the exciſeman and Bignall, leaving him to the care of his aſtoniſhed friends, made off, and the next morning early gave an account of their proceedings to the ſupervifor, at Lewes, who moſt ſeverely reprimanded them for their ſanguinary conduct. The exciſeman and Bignall were directly taken into cuſtody, as the wounded perſon (who had no connexion with ſmuggling) is not likely to live.

Dec. 8. The part of the *Battle* powder-mills in which the ingredients were pulverized, blew up with a very loud exploſion, but providentially no life was loſt, nor any very material damage done, except to the immediate premiſes in which the combuſtibles exploded.

As ſome perſons were taking down the pine end of the dwelling-houſe belonging to Mr. Croſs, at *Machen*, in Monmouthſhire, they diſcovered about 250 live ſnakes with a large baſket full of their eggs, all of which they immediately burnt. In the courſe of two months before, about 50 were caught and killed; and in general

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they were found in the children's clothes, whilſt in bed in the night.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Saturday, October 26.

Capt. W. Codlin and J. Reed were tried at the Admiralty Seſſions, for ſinking the brig Adventure (ſee p. 866); and G. Eaſtaby and A. M'Farlane were charged on the ſame indictment for procuring the other priſoners to commit the ſame felony. The Jury found all the priſoners guilty, except Reed. Sentence of death was immediately paſſed upon Codlin; the others wait for the opinion of the Judges, upon Mr. Erſkine's objection, that the Admiralty Court is not authorized to take cognizance of any crime committed by a perſon who never went out to ſea. Capt. Codlin ſuffered Nov. 27. He was a remarkably fine man, one of the beſt ſeamen in the North coaſt trade, and after his condemnation, and during his execution, conducted himſelf with ſingular firmneſs and propriety.

Wedneſday, November 3.

This morning the celebrated Engraver Bartolozzi left our metropolis, in order to proceed to Portugal. It is much to be regretted, that an artiſt of ſuch eminence, and whoſe talents have ſo long done honour to this country, ſhould have been compelled, in the decline of his life, to have ſought an aſylum in any other—yet we have nothing with which to reproach ourſelves on his account; the efforts of his genius have been rewarded with the liberality which uniformly diſtinguiſhes the Engliſh Nation; and, if imprudence has laviſhed what generoſity has beſtowed, it is a ſubject of regret, that ſplendid talents ſhould be unaccompanied by common prudence:—the fact is Mr. Bartolozzi has ſuffered himſelf to be too much impoſed upon by his own countrymen, who have taken advantage of his eaſineſs of temper, and his careleſſneſs with regard to his affairs. Thus, although he has acquired what might have been an independent fortune, he has neglected to preſerve it; and to ſecure tranquillity and comfort to his latter days, he has accepted the offer of the Government of Portugal, and has conſented to paſs the remainder of his days there, upon what in this country would be deemed a very moderate penſion. We underſtand that a National Academy of Arts is to be eſtabliſhed at Liſbon, of which Mr. Bartolozzi is to have the ſuperintendance.—He is to be attended by two pupils from this country. An handſome ſuite of apartments are to be aſſigned him; and every thing elſe provided for him at Liſbon, independent of his ſalary, which is little more than 200l. ſterling a year. He purpoſes, before his final departure, to paſs a few days at Bath. We cannot avoid obſerving, that, if the ſtate of Mr. Bartolozzi's fortune is ſuch as to require the aid of a patronizing government, it would be a gratification to every Engliſhman, that he ſhould have been indebted for that aſſiſtance ſolely to the country of which he has ſo many years been an ornament.

Monday, November 29.

It may be recollected, that about four years ago, *Johnſon*, the notorious ſmuggler, and another were apprehended for obſtructing and ill uſing ſome revenue officers on the Suſſex coaſt, and were committed to the New Goal in the Borough to take their trial, but effected their eſcape in the moſt daring way, and remained at large, notwithſtanding 500l. reward was offered for their apprehenſion. The firſt time Johnſon was heard of, after his eſcape, was at the time the expedition to the Helder was meditated by Government, when he made an offer of his ſervices to accompany the expedition, as, from his ſmuggling connections, he had gained a complete knowledge of the Dutch coaſt: Government accepted of his ſervices, and granted him a full pardon, on his promiſe never to be again concerned in the ſmuggling trade. Johnſon acquitted himſelf in this undertaking ſo much to the ſatisfaction of his employers, that he became a great favourite with ſeveral of the ex-miniſters, and with the late Sir Ralph Abercromby in particular. He afterwards contracted debts to the amount of 11,000l. was arreſted, and lodged in the Fleet priſon, nearly ſix months ago, where he remained. It appears, before he became an inhabitant of the Fleet, that, in his pecuniary difficulties, he again had recourſe to ſmuggling, and he was capitally indicted, on very ſtrong grounds. Johnſon, aware of theſe circumſtances, turned his thoughts once more to making his eſcape, which he effected this morning, notwithſtanding he was confined in a ſtrong room, with two doors, or rather a double door, ſuch as are generally fixed to the chambers in Inns of Court. At the top of each door was a pannel inſtead of glaſs. It was by forcing out theſe two pannels, and creeping through the holes of them, that Johnſon was enabled to reach the gallery, and from thence the high wall that ſurrounds the priſon; which it was impoſſible for him to have done, without accomplices, as the pannel of the outer door, it appears, had been forced from without. On his coming to that part of the wall next to Fleet-market, he found a rope ladder, which his friends on the outſide had provided for him, and placed there agreeable to their plan. In the evening he arrived in a chaiſe and four on the coaſt near Brighton, where a lugger was in waiting for him, in which he embarked, and arrived at Calais, on his way to Fluſhing, after landing at Dieppe. He had a ſevere wound in the thigh, which he related to have received

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in the following manner: He had got on the top of the laſt wall that ſeparated him from the ſtreet, 70 feet from the ground: a lamp was placed in the wall, at ſome diſtance beneath the place where he was. He let himſelf down the wall exactly over the iron bar, and when he was forced to give up his hold, he ſtretched his legs ſo as to fall aſtride. He had taken every precaution, and fell acroſs the bar without overturning or hurting himſelf; but, as he could not guard againſt an additional piece of iron, it caught his thigh above the knee, and ripped it up almoſt to the top. At this moment he heard the watchman cry the hour; and had ſo much fortitude, as to remain aſtride in that ſituation, bleeding moſt abundantly, till the watchman had gone his round, without perceiving him; having, in all probability, been prevented from ſeeing him by the dazzling light of the lamp on the iron work. Immediately after, he had the reſolution to let himſelf down, at all hazards, and crawled to ſome diſtance, where a poſt-chaiſe and four had been ſtationed for ſeveral evenings before, in expectation of his eſcape.

Sunday, December 5.

This evening, about 5, a fire broke out at Meſſrs. Varley's indigo manufactory in Allhallows-lane, London-bridge. The fire was firſt diſcovered by a foot paſſenger, who was paſſing at the inſtant the flames burſt out through the windows of the firſt floor. An alarm was immediately given in the neighbourhood: the warehouſe bell was repeatedly rung, but no one appeared. Notice was ſent to the fire-offices. The flames in the interim extended their ravages to the roof of the premiſes; and in a ſhort time after burnt ſo furiouſly, as to ſet fire to the adjoining houſe. The utmoſt terror prevailed among the inhabitants before the arrival of the engines, each fearing that his habitation would be deſtroyed, as none of the houſes have party-walls; and the lane is ſo narrow as to admit only one engine at a time. About 6 the firemen belonging to the Sun fire-office arrived, and ſoon after thoſe of the Phœnix, the Britiſh, and the Royal Exchange Aſſurance. A plentiful ſupply of water being ſpeedily procured, the engines were brought into play, and in leſs than two hours the flames were got under, without extending their ravages beyond the premiſes adjoining to thoſe where the fire commenced. A fireman of the Phœnix, imprudently riding on the ſhafts of the engine down Tooley-ſtreet, by a ſudden jerk, was thrown under the wheel, and killed on the ſpot. He has left a wife and five children.

Monday, December 6.

This evening, John Hatfield was brought to town from Brecknock, in Wales, by Pearks, one of the Bow-ſtreet officers, under authority of a warrant, ſigned by Sir Richard Ford, before whom, and other magiſtrates, he was examined this day at Bow-ſtreet. The Solicitor for the priſoner's bankruptcy attended, and identified his perſon. Mr. Parkin, the Solicitor to the Poſt-office, produced a warrant from Sir Frederick Vane, Bart. a magiſtrate for the county of Cumberland, againſt the priſoner, by the name of the Hon. Auguſtus Hope, charging him with felony. There are other charges againſt him for forgery and bigamy, which were explained to him, but not entered into; and he was committed to Tothill-fields Bridewell for further examination. He conducted himſelf with the greateſt decorum during his journey to town, and on his examination; but ſaid nothing more than anſwering a few queſtions put to him by Sir Richard Ford and the Solicitors. He was dreſſed in a black coat and waiſtcoat, fuſtian breeches, and boots, and wore his hair tied behind, without powder: his appearance was reſpectable, though quite in deſhabille.

Friday, December 10.

The Stewards and Judges of the Smithfield Cattle and Sheep Society met this morning, at Wootton's Livery-ſtable-yard, Smithfield, and minutely examined the ſeveral oxen, cows, ſheep, and hogs, which had been ſent in from different parts of England. On Saturday and Monday the ſhew of cattle continued; and on each day, about 120 perſons ſat down to dinner, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, his Grace the Duke of Bedford, who was unanimouſly elected Preſident, in the Chair. Among the other well-known feeders of cattle, and encouragers of agriculture, were preſent, Lord Somerville, Lord W. Ruſſell, Mr. Arthur Young, Mr. Weſtcar, Mr. Elman, &c.

Monday, December 27.

John Hatfield this day went through a fourth examination at Bow-ſtreet; in the courſe of which the following letter from "Mary of Buttermere" was read by Mr. Reeves:

"The man whom I had the misfortune to marry, and who has ruined me and my aged and unhappy parents, always told me that he was the Hon. Col. Hope, the next brother to the Earl of Hopetoun.

"Your grateful and unfortunate

"ſervant, MARY ROBINSON."

The unaffected ſimplicity of this letter, coming from one who, though wounded in the moſt feeling manner, abſtained from the ſeverity of reproach; and though it breathed the ſoft murmur of complaint, yet was, throughout, remote from virulence or abuſe, excited in the breaſt of every perſon preſent the ſympathetic emotion of pity and reſpect for the unmerited ſorrows of a female, who has manifeſted a delicacy of ſentiment, and nobleneſs of mind, infinitely beyond her ſphere or education.

Vol. LXX. p. 184. A neat and elegant monument has been juſt erected at Streatham, Surrey, to the memory of Mr. Macnamara, by his lady, with this inſcription:

"DANIEL MACNAMARA, Eſq.
Born in the county of Clare, in the kingdom of Ireland, in the year 1720,
Died at Streatham, the 20th of January, 1800.
At length reſign'd to the great gen'ral doom,
Here Macnamara conſecrates the tomb.
All taſks perform'd, he there is laid at reſt,
Through a long life with every virtue bleſt.
A tender huſband; at fair Friendſhip's call
Active and warm; benevolent to all.
Of poliſh'd manners, ſentiment refin'd,
High ſenſe of honour, an enlighten'd mind.
His the gay wit, that uſeful mirth inſpir'd,
Charm chacing charm, ſtill new, and ſtill admir'd.
Stranger to faction, and the feuds of ſtate,
Eſteem'd and honour'd by the learn'd and great.
By Bedford patroniz'd, to Moira dear,
And ev'n the Prince embalm'd him with a tear."

Vol. LXXII. p. 790, a. Gen. Sir Robert Sloper died on the 19th of Auguſt. He was always eſteemed as a good officer and worthy man. On the memorable court-martial of Lord George Sackville he gave a very pointed evidence againſt that nobleman. During the American war he went to the Eaſt Indies, where he ſerved for ſome years with great credit. He was on the home-ſtaff moſt of the late war.

P. 1014, for "Beauties of Wiltſhire" r. "Beauties of England and Wales."

P. 1018, b. l. 7, for *ubi*, r. *uti*; l. 24, for "entablatures," r. "entablature."

P. 1019, a. l. 1, for *ubi*, r. *uti*; l. 4, for "ubi eſt nemoris," r. "uti eſt nemori."

P. 1066. The funeral obſequies of the late Duke of Parma were celebrated with great pomp Nov. 21, in the church of the Annunciation, at Florence. The Apoſtolic nuncio, M. Morozzo, chaunted a ſolemn maſs upon the occaſion, aſſiſted by a numerous clergy and four biſhops, in the preſence of all the officers of ſtate and foreign miniſters.

P. 1077. By the evidence adduced before the coroner's jury, it appeared that the late unfortunate Mr. Steel had purchaſed a piece of the Feltham incloſure, on Hounſlow heath, had built a houſe on it to retire to with his family, had laid out ſome acres of plantation of lavender, and erected a diſtil houſe, &c. for the purpoſe of carrying on his diſtillery of lavender water. The day preceding the murder, the deceaſed had gone down to prepare his houſe (which was nearly finiſhed) for the reception of Mrs. Steel, who was to have gone down the enſuing week for the purpoſe of lying-in there of her ſecond child. On the evening of the murder, the deceaſed left his houſe to return to London, about ſeven o'clock, much againſt the perſuaſion of all his domeſticks, having borrowed a great coat, and taken with him his cane, with a ſword in it, which he thought would protect him, and that there was no danger, as it was ſo very moonlight. In about a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes, it is ſuppoſed, the deceaſed reached the fatal ſpot; but nothing was heard reſpecting him till the 9th, when, upon a relation going from town to enquire after him, as he had not returned home to London, and finding he had left his houſe for that purpoſe on the 6th in the evening, and upon a number of perſons offering their ſervice to examine the heath, the body was found near the ſecond clump of trees planted on the heath, on the right-hand ſide of the road going from Hounſlow, nearly covered over with dirt; and the great coat he had borrowed was found in a pit nearly oppoſite to him, on the other ſide of the road, covered over with graſs and heath. On examining the body of the deceaſed, it appeared he had received a violent blow in the face, which had much bruiſed his mouth and noſe, and which, it is ſuppoſed, knocked him down, as his cloaths appeared much dirted with road ſand. It is ſuppoſed he recovered from this, got up, and ran towards the barrack for aſſiſtance, as about forty yards from the road, in that direction, Sir Richard Ford (who, with other magiſtrates, attended the coroner) diſcovered a great quantity of blood, where it is believed the perſons overtook him, and knocked him down with a very heavy bludgeon found near the ſpot bloody, and with which, there is no doubt, the deceaſed received the other dreadful blows on his head, which had laid the ſkull bare, and fractured it in ſeveral places; and here, it is ſuppoſed, they left him for ſome time, from an alarm, probably, of ſome perſon appearing on the road; and from thence it was evident they afterwards dragged him to the ſpot where the body was found buried, by the mark of the dirt on the graſs and heath which came off his cloaths. Previous to covering over the body, it appeared, his pockets were all turned out, and his hat, ſtockings, half-boots, and ſword-cane taken away.—Upon further examining the heath, it appeared that the bludgeon, found near the deceaſed, had been cut from the ſtump of a birch-tree, in a clump of trees on the oppoſite ſide of the road to where the body was found, and which, from the chips and notches, had evidently been cut with a ſmall knife, like a pen-knife, and muſt have taken a long time to divide, from the ſize of the bludgeon, which, being compared with the ſtomp, exactly correſponded. The utmoſt diligence was uſed by Sir Richard in the examination of every perſon who could be found to have paſſed the heath,

heath, and to have been near the ſpot on the day of the murder; and upon enquiring of the gentlemen at the barracks, Sir Richard diſcovered the following particulars, which we think there is great probability may, and which muſt be the ſincere deſire of every one that they ſhould, lead to a detection of the offenders. Mr. Bullock, ſurgeon of the regiment, ſtated, that in the courſe of the afternoon he was walking with Mrs. Bullock on the heath, between the barracks and Hounſlow, and ſeeing a man and woman ſitting down together, they walked towards them, to ſee what they were doing; and, upon going up, they obſerved it was a man dreſſed in an old, ſhabby ſoldier's red jacket, and a tall luſty woman in a red cloak, without ſtockings; and the man, they made particular remark, was ſewing the lining of his hat with a needle and black thread. To corroborate theſe circumſtances, there was found near the ſpot where the body of the deceaſed was diſcovered, a pair of old ſhoes, having the appearance of being worn by a woman, and alſo to have been worn without ſtockings; and an old coarſe hat, which had been cut in ſeveral pieces, having the appearance of a ſoldier's hat, and in the lining of which was a needle and ſome black thread. From theſe circumſtances, a ſtrong ſuſpicion ariſes that the perſons who committed the murder were the perſons remarked by Mr. and Mrs. Bullock; and an immediate deſcription was ſent off by Sir Richard to the different principal towns to the Weſtward, in which direction it was ſuſpected the parties went; and large printed bills to the ſame effect have been publiſhed and diſtributed, by Sir Richard's directions, to all parts of the kingdom, as it is believed the man afterwards put on the deceaſed's hat, and the woman his ſtockings and half-boots. The only property taken from the deceaſed, as near as can be aſcertained, was a ſmall ſum of money, not amounting to a guinea, which, he ſaid, at the time he left his houſe, was ſufficient to take him to London; and which, of courſe, will not enable the offenders to eſcape from the country. Several perſons have ſince been apprehended, in various parts of the country, on ſuſpicion; but diſcharged, nothing appearing to criminate them. Mr. Steel's remains were interred in Bunhill fields burial-ground on the 13th. He was about 32 years of age; and Mrs. S. is 22.

P. 1078, l. 1, r. "Abraham *Mummery*."

Ibid. a. l. 27, read the article thus: "Suddenly, at Wormley, Herts, Mrs. Bayhſs, mother of Mrs. Diſney Roebuck, and grandmother of Henry Diſney R. eſq. late of Ingreſs park, Kent, and of the Rev. Richard Webb, a minor canon of St. Paul's cathedral."

Ibid. b. l. 34. Capt. Gildart was the only ſon of Richard G eſq. of Norton-hall, co. Stafford, by Lucy his wife, daughter of the late Wm. Herrick, eſq. of Beau Manor, co. Leiceſter. He was heir to a large fortune, and cut off at an early period of life, being only in the 31ſt year of his age; a period in which the world was fair before him, as he ſeemed to be above the injuries of fortune or pains of ſickneſs. His amiable and benevolent diſpoſition made him equally beloved and reſpected; nor was ever any man more warmly and tenderly attached to his friends. His remains were interred, Nov. 27, near thoſe of his late mother, in Woodhouſe chapel, co. Leiceſter.

BIRTHS.

1802. THE Queen of Sweden a prince,
Sept. 2. and heir to the crown.

Oct. 12. At the Government pen, Mrs. Nugent, wife of the Lieutenant-governor of Jamaica, a ſon and heir

30. The wife of Mr. Key, ſurgeon, of the borough, a daughter.

Nov. 13. At Dunborough-houſe, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. G. W. Onſlow, a dau.

24. The wife of Mr. Henington, ſtationer, Ingram-court, Fenchurch-ſtreet, a ſon.

26. The wife of H. T. Hardacre, eſq. of the royal navy, a fifth daughter.

28. At the villa of her father, the Earl of Mountnorris, at Ealing-grove, Lady Annabella Macleod, a ſon.

Lately, at Alderley park, in Cheſhire, the Hon. Mrs. Stanley, eldeſt daughter of Lord Sheffield, two ſons.

The wife of Mr. Wayland, linen-draper, of Frome, three daughters.

In Hereford-ſtreet, the wife of Neill Malcolm, eſq. a ſon.

Dec. 1. At Kennington-place, the wife of Capt. White, of the 73d foot, a ſtill-born ſon.

2. The wife of Lieut.-col. Forbes, of the 80th foot, a daughter.

3. In Berkeley-ſquare, Lady Theodoſia Bligh, a daughter.

7. In Wimpole-ſtreet, the wife of Capt. M. H. Scott, of the royal navy, a ſon.

The wife of the Rev. Edmund Fiſher, vicar of Linton, co. Cambridge, a daughter.

At Vienna, the Empreſs of Germany, an archduke.

8. In Curzon-ſtreet, May-fair, the lady of the Hon. Col. W. Fitzroy, a ſon.

In Groſvenor-ſquare, the wife of John Agnew, eſq. a daughter.

At Tunbridge wells, the wife of Richard Dawkins, eſq. a daughter.

11. The wife of Wm. Hanning, eſq. of Dillington-houſe, Somerſet, a ſon and heir.

12. The wife of Caleb Whitefoord, eſq. of the Adelphi, a daughter.

At Murthly caſtle, Lady Stewart, of Grantully, a ſon.

15. The wife of John Barneby, eſq. of Brockhampton, co. Hereford, a ſon.

16. At

16. In Conduit-ſtreet, the lady of the Right Hon. George Canning, a ſon.

In Grofvenor-place, the wife of Richard-Henry Cox, eſq. a daughter.

17. At Wakon, the wife of Capt. Orrok, of twins.

19. At the Priory, Old Windſor, the wife of John Chambers, eſq. a daughter.

At Broomfield-houſe, Clapham-common, the wife of Wm. Wilberforce, eſq. M. P. a ſon.

Mrs. Home, of Sackville-ſtreet, a daugh.

20. In Bedford-row, the wife of John Bond, eſq. a daughter.

21. After having rehearſed at the opera-houſe the whole of the preceding day, Madame Coralli, the new dancer, a ſon.

22. In Dover-ſtreet, the Hon. Mrs. Alcock, a daughter.

At Abergavenny, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Pierce Meade (brother to the earl of Clanwilliam), youngeſt daughter of the lord biſhop of Dromore, a ſon.

The wife of Dixie Robertſon, eſq. of the Adelphi, a daughter.

23. At Bath, the Counteſs del'Age, a dau.

28. In Bedford-ſquare, the wife of Peter Pole, eſq. a ſon.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 11. AT Lambeth, Lieut. Colin Campbell, of the royal navy, to the youngeſt daughter of Lieut.-col Paterſon, aſſiſtant-quarter-maſter-gen. of the forces.

20. David Smith, eſq. of New Providence, to the eldeſt daughter of Jeremiah Tucker, eſq. of Charlotte-ſtr. Portland-pla.

23. At Holme, co. York, Joſeph Weld, eſq. ſecond ſon of Thomas W. eſq. of Lulworth caſtle, Dorſet, to the fourth daughter of Lord Stourton.

Mr. John Nicholas Kahrs, merchant, of London, to Miſs Walton, of Ibſtock, Leic.

25. At Weſt Kirby, in Cheſhire, Col. Baldwin Leighton, of the 46th foot, to the ſecond daughter of Sir John-Thomas Stanley, bart. of Alderley park, co. Salop.

Tho. Gale, jun. eſq. of Lower Brook-ſtreet, to Miſs Leake, daughter of Robert Martin L. eſq. of Guildford-ſtreet.

27. Mr. Widmer, ſurgeon, of High Wycomb, Bucks, to the third daughter of the late Rd. Bignell, eſq of Banbury, co. Oxf.

Dec. 1. At Middleham, Kent, Edward Horton, eſq. of Queen-ſquare, to Miſs Miller, dau. of the late Jn. M. eſq. of Carey-ſtr.

2. At Kingcauſie, in Scotland, Major Taylor, of the 21ſt foot, to Miſs Duff, daughter of the Hon. Alexander D.

Lord Southampton, to the ſecond daughter of Lord Robert Seymour.

Capt. Jervis, of the 26th foot, to Miſs Blackwell, niece to the late Bp. of London.

Mr. Houlden, of Rotherhithe, to Miſs Thompſon, dau. of Peter T. eſq. of Wiſbech.

6. Mr. Charles Santer, of New inn, to the only ſurviving daughter of John Broadley, eſq. late of Bexley, Kent.

Wm. Rawdon, eſq. of Alderſgate-ſtreet, to Miſs Elizabeth Grellet, of Hackney.

7. At Nottingham, T. Swinburne, eſq. banker, of Derby, to the relict of Archer Ward, eſq. of that place.

Rev. Thomas Hayes, B. A. eldeſt ſon of T. H. eſq. of Aſſlaby, to Miſs Oates, of Pickering, co. York.

8. Henry Bonham, eſq. to the eldeſt daughter of the Rev. James Morrice, of Flower, co. Northampton.

Wm. Greaves, eſq. of Henrietta-ſtreet, Covent-garden, to Miſs Campbell, of the Creſcent, America-ſquare.

9. Mr. Wellington, attorney, of Fore-ſtreet, to Miſs Gray, daughter of Benj. G. eſq. of Pond houſe, Henſtridge, Somerſet.

By the Biſhop of Ghent, at his palace, and by ſpecial licence, J. B. Lammens, eſq. of Jewin-ſtreet, America-ſquare, to the youngeſt daughter of —— Hint, eſq.

11. Mr Vines, ſtockbroker, to the ſecond daughter of the Rev. T. Roberts, vicar of Totenham, Middleſex.

Robert Gambier Middleton, eſq. captain in the royal navy, to Miſs S Martin Leake, daugh. of John Martin L. eſq. of Harley-ſt.

Mr. John Slade Skaife, of Bread-ſtr. to Miſs Charlotte Moravia, of Old London-ſt.

13. At Scawby, the Rev. Sir Charles Anderſon, bart. rector of Lea, co. Lincoln, to the youngeſt daughter of the late Sir John Nelthorpe, bart.

Charles Pochin, eſq. to the eldeſt daughter of Clement Winſtanley, eſq. of Braunſton, co. Leiceſter.

14. Rear-admiral Thornborough, to Miſs Jeynes, dau. of Sir Edw. J. of Glouceſter.

Mr. Wm. Orme, of Great Marlborough-ſtreet, to Miſs Charlotte Scarman, daughter of Thomas S. eſq. of George-ſtreet.

15. At Fryern-Barnet church, Sir Wm. Johnſton, bart. of Hilton, in Aberdeenſhire, to Miſs Maria Bacon, only daugh. of John B. eſq. of Fryern-houſe, Middleſex.

At Diſhley, co. Leiceſter, the Hon. and Rev. Henry Ryder, third ſon of Lord Harrowby, and rector of Lutterworth, to Sophia ſecond daughter of Thomas March-Phillipps, eſq. of Garendon park.

16. Mr. Long, farmer, of Enfield, to Mrs. Bellamy, late miſtreſs of the Roſe and Crown inn there.

At Sidwells, Eſſex. Rev. Wm. Cholwich, rector of Ermington, co. Devon, to Miſs Duntze, daughter of the late and ſiſter of the preſent Sir John D. bart.

Rev. W. Jarmaſ, of Putney-ſchool, to Miſs Buther, of Richmond.

17. Lieut.-col. G. R. Ainſlie, to the only daughter of Chriſtopher Nevile, eſq. of Wellingore, co. Lincoln.

18. John Millington, eſq. of Golden-ſquare, to Miſs Hamilton, daughter of the late Wm. H. eſq. R. A.

19. Mr. Willis, of Fith-ſtreet-hill, to Miſs Harper, daughter of Mr. H. of Fleet-ſtreet.

20. Wm.

20. Wm. Fawcett, eſq. of the Bank of England, to Miſs Mary Empſon, niece to the late Wm. Hobſon, eſq.

21. Hon. Reginald Cocks, youngeſt ſon of Lord Somers, to Miſs Anne Cocks, ſecond daughter of James C. eſq.

Rev. Thomas Strong, of Clyſt St. Mary, Devon, to Miſs Auguſta Rundell, daughter of the late Thomas R. eſq. of Hampſtead.

At Barwell, co. Leiceſter, John Pearſon, eſq. of Tetenhall, co. Stafford, to the eldeſt daughter of the late Lieut.-col. Hooke, of the 17th foot.

22. Rev. Peregrine Curtois, rector of Hanworth, co. Lincoln, to Miſs Lathe, daughter of Sir James L. bart.

At Hatfield, co. York, Henry-Euſtatius Strickland, eſq. ſon of Sir George S. bart. to Miſs Cartwright, daughter of the Rev. Edmund C. of Woburn.

23. Dr. Fearon, to Miſs Roſe, daugh. of Rev. Wm. R. rector of Beckenham, Kent.

Wm. Atkinſon, eſq. of Queen-ſquare, Bloomſbury, to Miſs Ellen Place, daughter of Thomas P. eſq. of Weymouth-ſtreet.

Mr. Robert Baker, ſurgeon, of Frith-ſtr. Soho, to Miſs Scott, of St. Martin's-lane.

25. At the ſeat of Mark Dyer, eſq. New lodge, Hawkhurſt, Kent, James Collins, jun. eſq. to the eldeſt dau. of the late Joſeph Hamer, eſq. of Demerara, in the W. Indies.

26. Richard Catton, eſq. of Fakenham, to Miſs Eleanor Turner, of Taviſtock-place, one of the daughters of the late George T. eſq. of Barbon, in Weſtmoreland.

29. Aubone Surtees, eſq. to the eldeſt daughter of Sir John Honywood, bart. grand-daughter of the late and niece to the preſent Lord Viſcount Courtenay.

Deaths.

Jan. 15. At Bath, aged 63, Thomas Caldecott, M.D. of Holton lodge, near Wragby, in Lincolnſhire. His original name was *Reid*; and he was for ſome years in practice as a phyſician, under that name, in Newman-ſtreet, London, and at Ramſgate during the ſeaſon; and was author of a treatiſe on pulmonary conſumption, which has gone through two editions. In conſequence of his acceſſion to a conſiderable eſtate, ſome years ago, he relinquiſhed practice, and took the name of Caldecott. (See p. 93 of this volume.)

Sept. . . . . . At Trinidad, in the Weſt Indies, of a fever, in his 22d year, Lieut. Edward-James Carr, of his Majeſty's ſhip L'Heureux, ſon of the Rev. Coulſton C. of Ealing, Middleſex.—Alſo, Gabriel Quarrington Barnes, eſq. late of Conduit-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare.

At his eſtate near Savannah, in Georgia, North America, Francis Levett, eſq. of Charlotte-ſtreet, Portland-place.

11. At Grenada, Mr. James Haddow, of Mark-lane, London.

20. At Jamaica, of the yellow fever, Capt. Bartlett, commanding royal engineer.

Oct. 17. At Grenada, J. E. Pym, a very promiſing young gentleman, who, at the early age of 20 years, was made deputy-provoſt-marſhal of that iſland. He was the only ſon of J. Pym, eſq. of Queen-ſqu. London, and one of the deſcendants of the great patriot Pym, who flouriſhed in the reign of King Charles the Firſt.

19. On her paſſage to Boſton, in America, Mrs. Suſannah Colburn, wife of Mr. James S. C. merchant, of Boſton, and dau. of Mr. Lorimer, of the Strand.

In Dublin, on the eighth day of a bilious fever, Mr. Samuel Ancell, commiſſion and half-pay agent. He was born in England, and entered into the army at an early age. He was in Gibraltar during the late memorable ſiege; and, on the return of the 58th regiment (in which he was) to England, he publiſhed "A Journal of the Blockade and Siege of Gibraltar, from the 12th of September, 1779, to the 10th of March, 1783; containing a minute Detail of the memorable and intereſting Events of that important Inveſtment and Defence, written in the Garriſon during the paſſing Tranſactions." This work is poſſeſſed of conſiderable merit, and has run through five editions in England and Ireland; the laſt was publiſhed a few months ago. About 18 months ſince, he publiſhed propoſals for a periodical work, under the title of "The Monthly Military Companion," the firſt number of which appeared on the 1ſt of October, 1801. Previous to his death he had put the twelfth number to the preſs, which finiſhes the ſecond volume. In this work he was aſſiſted by ſome military characters of eminence in Ireland; and, from the encouragement it met with, and the materials in his poſſeſſion, there is little doubt but it would have been a valuable addition to the library of military men, and lucrative to him. He has left a wife and family to regret the loſs of a worthy and deſerving character, who, by induſtry and attention, was raiſing himſelf to eminence and independence. His buſineſs as an army-agent is carried on by his ſons-in-law, Meſſieurs Cudmore and Wills.

26. Capt. Scott, of the Sarah, of Yarmouth. Going with his wife on board the above veſſel, lying off the Tower, about 11 P. M. in attempting to ſtep from a veſſel alongſide the Sarah, acroſs the intervening ſpace, Mrs. Scott miſſed her ſtep, and fell between the two ſhips into the river. The mate of the Sarah (a brother of Capt. Scott's) although he could not ſwim, inſtantly precipitated himſelf into the flood, in hopes of ſaving her. The captain alſo plunged in; but, owing to the darkneſs of the night, and the tide ſetting ſtrong, the humane

humane exertions of both proved abortive. The unhappy woman and her huſband were both drowned; and the mate, almoſt exhauſted by fatigue and the quantity of water taken in, was reſcued from the deep merely by the efforts of the crew of an adjoining veſſel.

Between the 27th and 28th, at Amſterdam, Samuel David Levy, otherwiſe Porelintje, noted for his wanderings, at the advanced age of 106 years, 2 months, and 27 days. He has left behind him 28 children, and 27 grand-children; and preſerved all his faculties to the laſt hour of his life. It is not a little ſingular, that his mother, Judith David, attained the age of 105 years, 2 months and 20 days. Her brother, Jacob von Leyden, died upwards of 109 years of age.

28. At Clifton eſtate, Jamaica, Lewis Cuthbert, eſq. of Caſtle-hill, Inverneſs-ſhire, provoſt-marſhal-general and member of the aſſembly of that iſland.

29. At Saſari, in the iſland of Sardinia, of which he was governor, aged 36, Prince Joſeph Benedictus Maria Placidus, of Savoy, brother to his Sardinian Majeſty.

Nov. ... At Hackney, Mr. Wm. Grice, formerly of Birmingham; one of the common council for Walbrook ward, 1784; and a governor of Chriſt's hoſpital, 1802.

Of a broken heart, and mind deranged by the circumſtances to which her children have been reduced by the ill conduct of her huſband, who had for ſome years kept a ſchool at Putney to qualify boys for Eton and Weſtminſter, Mrs. Applebee. Having, ſome time ago, abſented himſelf from his ſchool, to avoid, as is ſuppoſed, the importunities of creditors, his wife and ſix children were, ſoon after, expelled from their houſe by means of an execution, and, being deſtitute of all means of ſubſiſtence, were obliged to take refuge in a public-houſe in the neighbourhood of Chelſea. The committee of ſchoolmaſters, hearing of their diſtreſs by their ſecretary accidentally meeting one of the daughters who had wandered into St. Paul's churchyard, ſent an immediate relief. Their ſituation was found as above deſcribed, with the additional calamity of ſickneſs, Mrs. A. being dangerouſly ill, without attendance or ſupport; a phyſician was called in, but too late. The unfortunate woman expired in a few days, in a moſt deplorable ſtate, both of body and mind, and muſt have been buried by the pariſh, had not the committee undertaken the expence. The children are at preſent under the protection of the ſociety of ſchoolmaſters, and a ſubſcription is ſoliciting for their relief, not without the hope that a patron has offered for one of the four ſons, aged 16, and that another, aged 15, may be qualified to take up his father's profeſſion. The other two boys are at ſchool, and the two daughters are at preſent with a relation of their unfortunate mother. Our readers will recollect the caſe of Mr. Colnett's family, Vol. LXXI. p. 284; and will join with us in wiſhing that ſimilar aſſiſtance may be afforded to theſe unfortunate orphans.

Nov. 1. At Glaſgow, aged 84, the relict of Robert Bogle, eſq. of Shettleſtone.

2. In his 59th year, Mr. Marſton, of Cadeby, co. Leiceſter.

3. At his ſeat at Haſlewood, near Aberford, co. York, aged 58, Sir Walter Vavaſour, bart. of a family recorded in Domeſday-book. He had been a little indiſpoſed during the day, and was giving ſome directions to a ſervant, when he fell to the ground, and inſtantly expired. He was eldeſt ſon, by a ſecond marriage, of Sir Walter, 1766, and was born 1744. Dying without iſſue, the title and eſtates devolve on his brother, now Sir Thomas V. bart.

Of a cancer in her breaſt, aged 84, Mrs. Jane Titley, a maiden lady, of St. Martin's, Stamford, co. Lincoln, youngeſt daughter of the late Rev. Charles T. rector of Cotteſmore, Rutland.

At Bath, Rob. Biſſett, eſq. of Madeira.

4. Aged 76, the widow Young, of Barnack, co. Lincoln.

Aged 78, Mrs. Mary Roſe, of Lincoln, widow of Mr. John R. formerly printer and bookſeller near the Stone-bow.

Aged 46, Mr. Iſaac Grundon, porter of Queen's college, Cambridge, to which he was appointed Nov. 4, 1768.

In his 74th year, Mr. Plummer, an eminent grazier, of Evington, co. Leiceſter.

At Wickſtead-hall, in Cheſhire, the wife of the Rev. C. W. Ethelſton, rector of Worthenbury.

At Chicheſter, in her 82d year, the wife of Mr. James Lacy, ſen.

At Preſton, in Lancaſhire, Mr. James Bannerman, of the theatre-royal at Edinburgh. His death was occaſioned by a wound he received in the thigh while performing a part in the farce of Kotzebue, intituled "La Peroufe." The wound was occaſioned by the wadding of a muſket diſcharged in the courſe of the performance, and which had unfortunately been overcharged with powder.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Barbara Clerk, dau. of Sir John C. of Penneycuick, late one of the barons of the Exchequer.

5. At Newmarket, Richard Woodthorp, eſq. late aſſiſtant-inſpector of his Majeſty's troops in the iſland of Jerſey.

The widow of John Miſſing, eſq. barriſter at-law, of Tichfield, Hants.

In Eaſt-ſtreet, Manchester-ſquare, Mr. Purney, principal trumpeter at Covent-garden theatre. His death was occaſioned by a diſorder in the brain, brought on by great exertion in the practice of the inſtrument he profeſſed. Mr. Woodham, jun. has ſucceeded him at the theatre.

At

At an inn in Wrexham, Major Gower, of the marines, a brother of Admiral Sir Eraſmus G. Having been, for a week or ten days, exceedingly indiſpoſed with an intermitting fever, he retired to reſt, on the night of the 4th, far better in health and ſpirits than what he had appeared to poſſeſs for ſome time before. But, between one and two o'clock in the morning, he awoke, making a great noiſe in his room, and calling for a light. Upon the ſervant-maid bringing one, he declared to her that he was ſure there were thieves in the houſe, who were come to rob and murder him; and, though ſhe endeavoured to perſuade him to the contrary, he ſtill perſiſted in his declaration, and begged ſhe would go and dreſs herſelf and return to him. Unfortunately, the ſervant did not properly conſider the Major's ſerious ſituation. Poſſeſſing no apprehenſion herſelf, ſhe was not once troubled with the reflection that this unfortunate gentleman was ſuffering under a high delirium, ariſing from the great degree of fever he muſt have been in, and therefore quitted him, for the night, to his own unhappy meditations. The conſequence was, that the delirium muſt have increaſed; he might have fancied thieves forcing his door; he was heard to call out, "I am Major Gower! I am Major Gower!" About ſix o'clock in the morning this unhappy man was found dead in the ſtreet, having precipitated himſelf out of a window up two ſtairs, under the unfortunate impreſſion of an alarm that exiſted only in his own imagination.

6. In France, after an illneſs of 10 days, M. l'Abbé Cambaceres, uncle of the Second Conſul. He was born at Montpelier in 1722; had been archdeacon and canon of the chapter of that city, doctor of the Sorbonne, and preacher to the late King.

At Camberwell, Surrey, Mr. John Barratt Corbett, late of Broſley, Salop.

At her mother's houſe in Portman-place, Miſs Jackſon.

At Louth, aged 56, Mr. Wm. Barton, keeper of the Black Horſe inn there.

In York, far advanced in years, the Rev. Jacob Coſtobadie, rector of Wenſley, in the North riding of Yorkſhire, in the gift of Lord Bolton. He was of Caius college, Cambridge; LL.B. 1748. His ſon and nameſake is juſt preſented, by the ſame college, to the vicarage of Swaveſey, co. Cambridge.

In his 56th year, Benjamin Holland, eſq. of Hull, ſhip-owner.

7. At his houſe in Wiſbech, in his 47th year, the Rev. William Walker, rector of Terrington, Norfolk, and in the commiſſion of the peace for the iſle of Ely. This rectory is annexed to the Margaret profeſſorſhip in the Univerſity of Cambridge; and the vicarage is in the ſame patronage.

Suddenly, much reſpected, Mr. Abraham Simpſon, ſhopkeeper, of Harwich, ſon of Mr. S. of Bailey-hall, Suffolk. His death is rendered ſtill more affecting to his friends by the following ſhocking circumſtance: on the 13th, his diſtreſſed widow, who was about 23 years of age, and who had been brought-to-bed only 6 weeks before, ruſhed, in a fit of frenzy, up the garret-ſtairs, threw herſelf out of the window, and was literally daſhed to pieces.

Mr. Hen. Bailey, of Uppingham, Rutld.

At his father's houſe at Buſh hill, near Enfield, of the effects of the yellow fever, caught on the Weſt India ſtation, Capt. Joſeph Somerſet Briggs, of the royal navy.

At Hampſtead, in the prime of life, after a very long and painful illneſs, much reſpected and regretted, the wife of Francis Dudley Fitzmaurice, eſq.

7 and 9. At Belton, co. Lincoln, within 48 hours of each other, leaving two children, Mr. Richard Maw and an amiable wife, to whom he had been married only two years.

8. The wife of Mr. Wanſey, of Camberwell, Surrey.

Mr. Sewell, miller, of Uppingham.

9. Aged 76, Mr. Wm. Steers, 39 years clerk of the Univerſity church, St. Mary the Great, at Cambridge; in which he is ſucceeded by his ſon Thomas.

At Worceſter, Mr. James Palmore, ſenior proctor of the dioceſe of Worceſter.

At Wenſley, co. York, the widow of Thomas Maude, eſq.

Suddenly, at his houſe in Trimley, Suffolk, by the burſting of a blood-veſſel in the lungs, Capt. Beauchamp Newton Cooper, of the Eaſt Norfolk militia.

In Charlotte-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, Joſeph Lancaſter, eſq. many years a merchant of the city of London.

Mr. Thomas Girtin, artiſt; whoſe Panorama of London, exhibiting at Spring-gardens, will ſerve, though only his ſecond attempt in oil, as a monument to perpetuate his fame; as will alſo his work of Paris, which he has juſt lived to complete. The lovers of claſſical taſte and antient art will join with us in regretting that circumſtances interfered to prevent Mr. G. cloſing with the offer of accompanying Lord Elgin to Conſtantinople.

10. At Thornes-houſe, near Wakefield, co. York, after a few days illneſs, aged 44, Mrs. Rich, wife of J. R. eſq. M. P. of Thornes-houſe; a lady well known in the faſhionable world as Mrs. Milnes, of Piccadilly. Her death was occaſioned by a dropſical complaint, to which ſhe had been ſeveral years ſubject. On the 6th ſhe was in apparent good health; but, on the following day, the common attacks of the diſorder became more violent, and through the night they increaſed ſo much, that, by the dawn of day, Nature was ſpent, and ſhe died without a groan. Mrs. Milnes,

by

by the death of her mother, Mrs. Rich, ſucceeded to an eſtate of the yearly rental of 5000l. By a codicil in the will, Mr. Milnes took the ſurname of Rich, being now known chiefly by the title of Richard Rich, eſq. Lady Warren was at Thornes-houſe on a viſit at the time, and performed the laſt duties to her departed friend. The funeral took place on the 18th, near Wakefield. As early as ſix o'clock the proceſſion proceeded for the place of interment, about 2 miles from Thornes houſe, where a family-vault was erected ſome years ago. The proceſſion conſiſted of a hearſe and ſix horſes, and two coaches with ſix horſes followed. The hearſe was driven by Mrs. Milnes's own coachman, and two poſtilions; 36 ſervants, each carrying a flambeau, alſo attended the funeral.

The wife of Mr. Smith, hoſier, on the High pavement, Nottingham, and daughter of the late Mr. Alderman Howitt.

Aged 72, after a ſhort illneſs, Mr. S. Wiſe, many years organiſt of St. Mary's, Nottingham.

Aged 75, Mrs. Spottſwood, of Lincoln, a maiden lady.

At Edinburgh, Iſabel Car, ſervant to Mr. Mathewſon, type-founder. The ſports of Hallow-e'en have been deſcribed by the faſcinating Burns; but, whether in a way to deter from indulgence in them, admits of a doubt. That they have in more than one inſtance terminated fatally, we have heard; that they did ſo in the preſent inſtance, is too evident. We give the following particulars from authority, and our informant truſts that they will prove a warning to inconſiderate youth, to betake themſelves to amuſements more rational, and leſs likely to be attended with unpleaſant conſequences to themſelves. The ceremony of ſewing hempſeed on Hallow-e'en is known to moſt of our readers. This young girl would needs keep her Hallow-e'en on the 8th; and, notwithſtanding the earneſt remonſtrances of her maſter, who repreſented the impropriety and abſurdity of prying into the ſecrets of futurity, ſhe would not be diſſuaded from ſowing her hempſeed on that night. About 10 ſhe accordingly went into the foundery alone, with a light in her hand, which ſhe placed on one of the tables while ſhe performed her incantations. She walked through the ſhop ſeveral times pronouncing aloud the words uſed on ſuch occaſions; and ſo anxious was ſhe to ſee ſomething, as ſhe termed it, that (having ſeen nothing) ſhe gathered up the ſeed to ſow it a ſecond time. In the courſe of this ſecond ſowing, according to her own account, a tall meagre figure preſented itſelf to her imagination! She ſhrieked aloud, and ran immediately into the houſe, all the doors being open. After relating what ſhe had ſeen, ſhe went to bed, placing the Bible under her head! She roſe on the 9th, and went through the labours of the day in apparent good health, but in the evening ſeemed ſomewhat timid: ſhe, however, had her ſupper as uſual, and went to bed without any ſymptoms of fear. Next morning ſhe was called, but did not anſwer; again ſhe was called, but ſtill no anſwer. A daughter of Mr. Mathewſon's then roſe, went to her, and found that ſhe was very ſick, and that ſhe had been ſo during part of the night. Tea was ordered for her; but before it could be prepared, ſhe was ſeized with a ſtupor; the pulſe became ſunk, the breathing difficult, and the hands ſwollen and blackiſh. A medical gentleman was inſtantly called; he ſaid it was an attack of an apoplexy, which ſhe could not ſurvive more than ten minutes: and in rather leſs than that time ſhe expired, the blood burſting from her noſe, mouth, &c. The ſurgeon, on being informed of the tranſactions of the night of the 8th, was clearly of opinion, that the impreſſion made on her imagination by the fancied apparition was the cauſe of this fatal cataſtrophe.

At the Gun tavern, Brighthelmſtone, a gentleman whoſe name is Camp, from Northampton, where he left a wife and five children. He arrived in a poſt-chaiſe at the New Inn there, at eight P. M. on the 9th. He appeared very unwell, and retired to bed ſoon after his arrival. In the morning, on leaving his room, he ſeemed much worſe, and betrayed evident ſymptoms of mental derangement. Mrs. Henwood, the miſtreſs of the houſe, on beholding his unhappy ſtate, humanely ventured to interrogate him regarding the cauſe of his illneſs, and to recommend immediate medical advice. To which he replied, gazing wildly about him, that it was a nervous affection under which he laboured, and which had afflicted him ſeven days. To many other queſtions that were put to him, he anſwered ſo incoherently, that they confirmed the ſuſpicions entertained of his faculties being deranged. On being aſked if there was any friend of his in Brighton that he would wiſh to ſee, he mentioned the name of Mighel, a grocer, in North ſtreet, who was inſtantly ſent for. In the interim he appeared in a moſt agonizing paroxiſm of mental diſtreſs, beating his forehead with his hands, and frequently exclaiming, "Oh, my poor children, I ſhall never behold them any more!" On the arrival of Mr. Mighel, he immediately recognized him, became more compoſed, and at length told him, that he came to Brighton for the purpoſe of embarking in one of the packets for France. He ſoon after, with Mr. Mighel, left the New Inn, and in the courſe of the day had his luggage taken to the Cuſtom-houſe that it might be inſpected and ſhipped in the regular way. In the evening, the weather proving tempeſtuous,

pestuous, the packet which was expected to sail deemed it rather imprudent to venture out to sea in an increasing gale of wind, put into Shoreham harbour, and Mr. Mighel accompanied his disordered friend to the Gun-tavern, in consequence of its being nearer to the water's edge than the inn he left in the morning, that he might not have so far to walk, to embark, in case the weather admitted of the packet sailing in the course of the night. On reaching the Gun, the landlord told them that all their beds were lett, conceiving from the genteel appearance of Mr. C. that he would not be satisfied with the accommodation of one of his back rooms. Mr. C. however, requested to see them, which the landlord complying with, a double bedded room was soon after engaged; Mr. C. observing, that though he should sleep but in one bed, as he liked the room, he should pay for both, rather than any other person should sleep there. They then descended the stairs and entered one of the parlours, where Mr. C. took some toasted cheese and bread, and drank some brandy and water; and on Mr. Mighel's leaving him, he called the chambermaid, and retired to his bed-room. In the morning, about nine o'clock, Mr. Mighel called at the Gun, and enquired after his friend, and was informed by the landlord, that he had not arisen from his bed. Mr. Mighel left the house, and about an hour after called again, received nearly the same answer, and again left the house; not deeming it prudent to disturb his friend. About eleven o'clock, the landlord, who had noticed the disordered state of his guest the night before, began to be alarmed at his non-appearance, and ordered the chambermaid to rap at his bed-room door. The chambermaid soon after returned, and told him that she had done as he desired, but could obtain no answer from the gentleman within. The landlord now hurried up stairs himself, and on reaching the door, would have opened it, had it not been secured on the opposite side. He, however, hoping to awaken his guest, struck the door with some violence, accompanying the noise he made with a loud enquiry, "if he would rise, or take his breakfast in bed?" but to which, no answer was returned. The landlord, extremely alarmed, at length descended to the kitchen, and declared his suspicions, that something very unpleasant had taken place in the stranger's room. After some deliberation, it was thought advisable not immediately to break open the door, but to obtain a ladder, and, as there were no curtains to the windows, to reconnoitre from without the appearance of the room. A ladder was instantly procured, and on a person's ascending to the window, the unhappy man was discovered hanging by his neckcloth from the lath over the foot of the bed. An attempt was now made to enter at the window, but that being firmly screwed on the other side, it resisted their efforts, and they gained admission by demolishing the door, and beheld Mr. C. as above described, his knees resting against the foot of the bed, and his feet on the floor, but quite dead; and, from the stiffness of his joints had probably been so for many hours. It appeared, from the lath of the other bedstead being broken, that he had first made the attempt to destroy himself there, but finding it too weak for his purpose, had recourse to the other, where he but too fatally succeeded. Coroner's verdict, Lunacy.

11. At Longworth, Berks, in his 90th year, the Rev. James Williams, D. D. rector of that place. He succeeded, in May last, Dr. Hoare, late principal of Jesus college, Oxford, in whose gift the living is. He proceeded M.A. 1739, B.D. 1747, and D.D. 1769.

At Bloxham, co. Oxford, the wife of Mr. Shorter, surgeon and apothecary, and dau. of the late Dr. Burford, of Banbury.

At Bath, the relict of the Rev. Thomas Pollock, LL.D. late rector of Crittleton, in Wiltshire.

Rev. John Gill, of Avon-Dassett, Warw.

In Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, Donald Murray, esq.

12 Suddenly, after returning from a ride, T. Webb, esq. of East End-house, and Cromhall-court, co. Gloucester.

13. In the evening, in her 41st year, the wife of Richard Saumarez, esq. of Newington-Butts, brother to Admiral Sir James S. and daughter of the late Governor Le Mesurier, of the island of Alderney; a woman whose amiable manners and cultivated understanding procured her, while living, the respect and affection of all her friends; and whose distinguished piety and perfect resignation, during a long and painful illness, afford the only consolation to an afflicted husband, and will shine as an example for the emulation of seven children.

Aged 52, the wife of John Hooper, esq. of Bentinck-street.

At Long Buckby, co. Northampton, aged 59, Mr. Edward Swinfen, an eminent surgeon and apothecary.

Rev. Pell Akehurst, M. A. many years fellow of King's college, Cambridge, and rector of Buckland, Herts; B. A. 1768, M. A. 1771. The living is in the gift of the provost and fellows of King's college.

At her house in Windsor, aged 89, the relict of the Rev. J. Sumner, D. D. many years provost of King's college, Cambridge, and mother of the present provost, Humphry Sumner, D. D. who is this year vice-chancellor of Cambridge university.

14. On Ham common, the widow of Col. Gr[illegible]ner, of Bell-house, Hants.

15. In her 29th year, the wife of Mr. H. Philips, of Bury-street, St. James's.

At

At Kendal, in Weſtmoreland, George Romney, eſq. one of our moſt celebrated portrait-painters; the "eminent painter" to whom Mr. Hayley's very admirable "Epiſtle" was addreſſed.

At Bath, after a lingering illneſs, the wife of Col. Maiſter, of Hull.

At Canterbury, aged 88, Mr. George Knowler, formerly a ſurgeon and apothecary in that city, where he ſerved the office of mayor in 1759 and 1763. Two of his brothers (Charles and Thomas) roſe to the rank of rear-admirals of the navy, and died at a very advanced age.

Greatly lamented by all who knew her, the wife of Mr. Charles Worley, of the Crown inn at Blandford.

At St. Peterſburg, aged 64, John Gottlieb Georgi, member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences in that city, and knight of the Ruſſian order of St. Anne. He was a native of Pomerania; was a very able mineralogiſt; and is well known to the publick by his "Travels through the Ruſſian Empire."

16. William Coney, eſq. of Wincheſter-place, Pentonville.

At Balcomb, Suſſex, the relict of the late Owen Clutton, eſq.

On his voyage to Leghorn, Rob. Cappe, M. D. of York.

17. At Petty France inn, co. Somerſet, of an apoplexy, on her return from Cheltenham, the wife of Wm. Pipie, eſq. of Widcomb, near Bath, and ſiſter to Jeffery Allen, eſq. M. P. for Bridgewater.

At his houſe of Huntfield, Clydeſdale, Lieut.-col. John Macdonald, of the late 81ſt regiment of foot.

On Sloane terrace, Samuel Taylor, eſq. ſon of the late Charles T. eſq. of Marridge, in Devonſhire.

Suddenly, on-board the Mercator, of Hull, at that time lying in Yarmouth roads, on her outward-bound paſſage to L'Orient, Capt. Bowden, maſter of that ſhip, and proprietor of Sam's coffee-houſe, Church-ſide, Hull.

18. At Froſtenden, the Rev. Chriſtopher Smear, rector of Froſtenden and Chillisford, and perpetual curate of Wangford, co. Suffolk.

While on a viſit at the houſe of Thomas Compſon, eſq. of Hopton-Wafers, Thomas Pardoe, eſq. of Faintree, near Bridgenorth, who ſerved the office of high ſheriff of Salop in 1791.

Mrs. Champain, of Upper Wimpole ſtr.

At his chambers in King's Bench walks, Temple, Robert Alderſey, eſq. one of the benchers of the honourable Society of the Inner Temple.

Mr. Shepherd, a horſe-dealer, in the Borough. Riding a very reſtive, unruly horſe up the Newington road, the animal made a ſudden plunge, threw him over his head, and bruiſed him ſo dreadfully as to occaſion almoſt inſtant death.

19. At Gillwell-houſe, near Waltham abbey, Walter Grenfell Chinnery, ſecond ſon of Wm. C. eſq. of the Treaſury.

Aged 81, Mr. Thomas Fawley, of Lincoln, late an officer in the cuſtoms.

Mr. Hart, attorney, of Bourn, co. Linc.

Aged 91, Mr. Thomas Goodwin, of St. George's ſtreet, Lincoln.

At Parkgate, aged 114, a poor woman, named Chriſtian Modeſty.

At Portſmouth, on her way to the South of France, Mrs. Tyrrell Barnes, niece to the late Right Hon. John Hely Hutchinſon, of Ireland.

At Wincanton, Mr. John Deane, brother of Thomas D. of the White Horſe, and ſon of John late maſter of ſaid houſe.

John Horner, eſq. of Bucklerſbury.

20. Suddenly, Miſs Sarah Morriſon, of Salisbury-ſtreet, Strand.

In Cooper's-row, Mrs. Gaywood, late of Peckham, Surrey.

Aged 74, the widow of Mr. John Fairchild, joiner, &c. of Lincoln.

At Caiſtor, Mr. John Ebblewhite, a reputable ſchoolmaſter.

At Leyton, Eſſex, Jn.-Ch. Berthon, eſq.

In his 68th year, Mr. Burton, of Portman-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare.

In his 65th year, Henry Parry, eſq. of Monmouth. In the morning of that day he was walking about the town, converſing with his friends, in his uſual manner; and retired to reſt in apparent good health. In the middle of the night he rang his bell, and, on his daughter approaching him, faintly exclaimed, as he held her hand, "I am afraid it is all over with me!" and expired without a groan.

21. At Dunmow, Eſſex, aged 48, Mr. James Johns, late of Littlebury, miller, who had retired from buſineſs but a few months with an ample fortune.

Very ſuddenly, whilſt on a viſit at the houſe of a friend in Hull, Mr. Wm. Davys, timber-merchant, of Swarkiſton, Derby.

Aged 82, the Rev. Samuel Hunter, upwards of 62 years curate of the Iſle of Walney, co. Lancaſter.

At Alnwick, the eldeſt ſon of Nathanael Daviſon, eſq. late his Majeſty's conſul-general at Algiers.

The wife of James Keir, eſq. author of the Chemical Dictionary, &c. &c. of Hill-top-houſe, Weſt Bromwich, co. Stafford.

22. Aged 72, the widow Spolton, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Fulbourn, co. Cambridge, aged 80, Mr. Thomas Oſlar, an opulent farmer.

The wife of the Rev. A. Robertſon, Savilian profeſſor of geometry in the Univerſity of Oxford.

23. Mr. J. Butler, of Great Everſden.

Near the Stones' end, Southwark, Mr. Claridge, bricklayer, who was killed by a fall from a ſcaffold.

At Highgate, Mrs. Margaret Woodifield.

24. Mr.

24. Mr. Ward, farmer and grazier, of Donington, co. Lincoln.

25. Aged 79, the widow of Mr. S. King, wholeſale brewer, of Lincoln.

In the 64th year of her age, whilſt ſitting in a chair, and in the preſence of her family, the wife of James Oakes, eſq. alderman or chief magiſtrate of Bury.

About 8 o'clock in the morning, at his houſe in Dover-ſtreet, Edw.-Huſſey Montagu, earl of Beaulieu. His lordſhip was in ill health for ſeveral years previous to his deceaſe; and his death was owing to the decay of nature, being in his 82d year. A princely fortune goes by will to diſtant relations, &c. The bulk of his eſtates, it is ſuppoſed, are bequeathed to Mr. Huſſey, of Golden-ſquare. Mr. Montagu, his nephew, now in the Eaſt Indies, will poſſeſs the eſtates at Ditton park, Bucks. A natural daughter is ſaid to be handſomely provided for; and 200l. a year has been ſettled on an old ſervant, who was 25 years in his lordſhip's ſervice. He was the eldeſt ſon of James Huſſey, eſq. of Weſtown, co. Dublin, by Catharine, daughter of Richard Parſons, viſcount Roſs; and marrying Iſabella, eldeſt daughter and coheir of John Montagu, duke of Montagu, and relict of Wm. Montagu, duke of Mancheſter, on the death of his father-in law, took the name and arms of Montagu; in 1753 was inſtalled K.B.; in 1762 was advanced to the peerage of Great Britain by the title of Lord Beaulieu, of Beaulieu, co. Hants, to him and his heirs male by his ſaid wife Iſabella; and in 1784 Earl Beaulieu, of Beaulieu. He repreſented the borough of Tiverton. He had iſſue, John Montagu, born 1747, and Iſabella, born 1750, died 1772. His ſeats are Ditton park, Bucks, and Beaulieu, Hants. It is remarkable, that his lordſhip died poſſeſſed of the lands granted to his own and his lady's anceſtors by the Conqueror. Between 8 and 9 o'clock of the morning of Dec. 2, his remains were removed in great funeral pomp to the family vault at Beaulieu, Bucks. The hearſe was drawn by ſix of his own horſes, and followed by three mourning coaches; the family coach brought up the rear. The whole were decorated with eſcutcheons, and other enſigns of departed grandeur. In the firſt coach were carried the coronet and cuſhion of purple velvet, richly embroidered. All the retinue attended the funeral.

26. Of a violent fever, aged 39, Mr. Jn. Hepworth, merchant, and one of the preſent ſheriffs of York.

At Bywell, Northumberland, William Fenwick, eſq.

Of the ſcarlet fever, after an illneſs of 10 days, aged 33, the wife of Joſeph Strutt, eſq. of Derby; and, on the 28th, of the ſame diſeaſe, her infant daughter, aged 13 months.

At Deal, the Rev. Thomas Pennington, D. D. one of the ſix preachers at Canterbury cathedral, rector of Tunſtall, Kent, 1766, and of Kingſdown, near Sittingbourn, by diſpenſation, ſame year. He was of Chriſtchurch; M. A. 1754; B. and D. D. 1770. (See vol. LXVIII. p. 259.)

27. Mr. Cockrill, butcher and maltſter, of Gayton. Returning home from the market, in company with three other perſons, in paſſing a ſtage-waggon in the narrow paſſage between the bridge-foot and the Cock's Head public-houſe, in Cotton-end, he got entangled in the tilt of the waggon, and was dragged off his horſe, whereby he was ſo dreadfully bruiſed that he died in two hours.

At Spondon, near Derby, aged 95, Mr. Wm. Barlow, proprietor of the Derby and Nottingham ſtage-waggons.

28. At Bridgnorth, aged near 100, Mr. Richard Davis, baker. This aſcetic being was not known to have left his houſe for near 30 years.

At Avening, co. Glouceſter, in her 85th year, much lamented by her very numerous relatives and friends, the wife of Thomas Clutterbuck, eſq. of that place.

In his 74th year, the Rev. Wilfrid Clark, of Standing Stone, co. Lancaſter, 40 years vicar of Wigton. He had officiated in his pariſh-church that day, both at morning and evening ſervice, and was walking to Moorthwaite, a place in that neighbourhood, to baptiſe a child; when, meeting a young woman, he complained of ſickneſs, and requeſted her to let him lean upon her ſhoulder; but, at the moment ſhe was offering him the requeſted ſupport, he fell down, and died inſtantly.

29. At Bath, Thomas Williams, eſq. of Temple-houſe, Berks, M. P. for Great Marlow, and the firſt member of the preſent new parliament who has died ſince the general election. He was alſo one of the firſt vice-preſidents and firmeſt ſupporters of the Literary Fund.

Mrs. Hume, of High-ſtr. Mary-la-Bonne.

In her 29th year, of a decline, the wife of Mr. Cha. Rixon, Great Hermitage-ſtr.

At Willenhall, co. Stafford, aged 74, Mrs. Bridget Kempſon, relict of Willis K. eſq. of Bilſton, and daughter of the late Walter Gough, of Oldfallings, eſq. She was born Feb. 16, 1728; and has left a ſon, Rev. Gough-Willis K. of Chriſtchurch, Oxford, and two daughters, Marthe, relict of John Beebee, of Willenhall, and Bridget, married to Mr. Symmons, of Jamaica.

30. In her 84th year, Mrs. Farley, of Bradley's-buildings, Bath.

At Sibſey, near Boſton, co. Lincoln, aged 87, Mr. Abraham Marſhall, the oldeſt perſon in that place.

In Boar's Head court, Gracechurch-ſtr. Mr. John Lightfoot, ſtock-broker;

At

At Cardigan, after three days illneſs, in his 41ſt year, Mr. Edward Savage, late of Briſtol.

Mr. Alexander, of Rocheſter, one of the people called Quakers, and concerned in the Herring fiſhery. Walking very quick, in the evening, over the draw-bridge at Dover, he received ſo violent a ſhock on the cheſt, by running againſt a poſt in the centre, that he almoſt immediately expired. This dangerous obſtacle has ſince very properly been removed, as the bridge is little more than four feet acroſs.

Lately, at Heſſe Caſſel, Baron Julius, Gorgen de Wittorf, a ſingular inſtance of merit exalted by patronage and exertion. From the 10th year of his age, being born at Zell in 1714, to the period of his death, he had been in the ſervice of five ſucceſſive Landgraves; firſt as a page, and afterwards as an officer of dragoons ſerving in the campaign upon the Rhine in 1734. After leaving the army, he became maſter of the horſe; then chief maſter of the court, filling this office under three Landgraves. He afterwards became chief maſter of the horſe; and, before the concluſion of his public career, miniſter of ſtate, upper chamberlain, commandant of Marburgh, knight of both the Pruſſian Eagles, &c.

At her houſe in Southampton-row, Bloomſbury, of an aſthma, aged 71, Mrs. Stainſby, relict of John-Alexander Stainſby, eſq. a counſellor in the Court of Chancery and a commiſſioner of bankrupts (to whom ſhe was married Nov. 15, 1760; vol. XXX. p. 542); a lady whoſe goodneſs of diſpoſition and ſuavity of manners placed her high in the eſteem of her acquaintance and affection of her friends. She was the daughter of Dr. Pierce Dod, one of the phyſicians of St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital (who died in 1754, vol. XXIV. p. 387); from whom and her huſband ſhe inherited a very large fortune, the bulk of which ſhe has bequeathed to her worthy friend and executor, Nathaniel Conant, eſq. (with the reverſion of about 2000l. a year to his ſecond ſon); ſeveral conſiderable legacies to his children; and many ſmaller ones to different acquaintances.

In Burlington-ſtreet, Rear-admiral Samuel Graves (ſuperannuated).

At Stoke Newington, aged about 78, Mrs. Grizell Hoare, widow of Samuel H. eſq. and one of the daughters of Mr. Jonathan Gurnell, formerly partners and eminent and reſpected merchants in London. She was a good, charitable, and truly reſpectable woman.

At Hornchurch, in Eſſex, aged 56, Edward Nokes, by trade a tinker, which he followed zealouſly till about ſix weeks before his death. His apartments pourtrayed ſymptoms of the moſt abject poverty, though at his death he was found to be poſſeſſed of property to the amount of between five and ſix thouſand pounds. He had a wife and ſeveral children, which he brought up in the moſt parſimonious manner, often feeding them on grains and the offals of meat, which he purchaſed at reduced prices. He was no leſs remarkable in his perſon and dreſs; for in order to ſave the expence of ſhaving, he would encourage the dirt to gather on his face, to hide in ſome meaſure this defect. He never ſuffered his ſhirt to be waſhed in water; but after wearing it till it became intolerably black, he uſed to waſh it in urine, to ſave the expence of ſoap. His coat, which time had tranſformed into a jacket, would have puzzled the wiſeſt philoſopher to make out its original colour, ſo covered was it with ſhreds and patches of different colours, and thoſe ſo diverſified, as to reſemble the trophies of the different nations of Europe, and ſeemed to vie with Joſeph's "coat of many colours." The intereſt of his money, together with all he could heap up from his penurious mode of living, he uſed to depoſit in a bag, which bag was covered up in a tin pot, and then conveyed to a brick kitchen; one of the bricks was taken up, and a hole made juſt large enough to hold the pot; the brick was then carefully marked, and a tally kept behind the door of the ſum depoſited. One day his wife diſcovered this hoard, and reſolving to profit by the opportunity, took from the pot one out of ſixteen guineas, that were then placed there. Her huſband ſoon diſcovered the trick; for, when he came to count his money, and finding it not agree with the tally behind the door, which his wife did not know of, he taxed her with the theft, and to the day of his death, even on his death-bed, he never ſpoke to her without adding the epithet *Thief* to every expreſſion. In his younger days, he uſed at the death of any of his children to have a little deal box made to put them in; and, without undergoing the ſolemn requiſites of a regular funeral, he would take them upon his ſhoulder to the place appropriated for their reception; where, once interred, he ſeemingly coincided with the old adage, "out of ſight, out of mind;" and went home has unconcerned as if nothing had happened. A ſhort time before his death, which he evidently haſtened by the daily uſe of near a quart of ſpirits, he gave ſtrict charge that his coffin ſhould not have a nail in it, which was actually the caſe, the lid being faſtened with hinges made of cord; there was no plate on the coffin, but barely the initials E. N. cut out on the lid. His ſhroud was made of a pound of wool; the coffin was covered with a ſheet inſtead of a pall, and was carried by ſix men, to each of whom he left half-a-crown: and at his particular deſire, not one who followed him to the grave wore mourning; but on the contrary, each of the mourners ſeemed to

try

try whoſe dreſs ſhould be the moſt ſtriking, the undertaker even being habited in a blue coat and ſcarlet waiſtcoat. He died without a will; and his fortune was equally divided among his wife and family.

Dec. 1. At his ſeat at Weſton houſe, near Guildford, Surrey, aged 83, Wm. Mann Godſchall, eſq. F.R.S. many years an acting magiſtrate for Surrey, and a conſtant attendant on all public county buſineſs, till a paralytic ſtroke deprived him of the uſe of one ſide, about three years ago. He married Sarah, only daughter and heir of Nicholas Godſchall, eſq. and niece and heir of Sir Robert Godſchall, lord-mayor of London in 1742. By her he had two ſons: William, the eldeſt, died unmarried in 179..; Samuel, the youngeſt, is rector of Ockham in Surrey. On the 8th, his remains were interred in the family vault in Albury churchyard, Surrey.

At Bath, the Counteſs of Selkirk.

At Barham wood, Herts, aged 52, Mr. Thomas Dunn, ſolicitor, of Lincoln's inn.

At Hendon, co. Middleſex, Mr. Robert Lockier; whoſe wife dropped dead at table about two months before.

In Vineyard-walk, Clerkenwell, Mr. John Reynolds, jun. ſolicitor, and brother to Frederick R. eſq. the dramatic author.

At Lymington, Hants, aged 20, James Allen, eſq. eldeſt ſon of James A. eſq.

2. In his 68th year, at his houſe in Blewitt's-buildings, Fetter-lane, of ſpaſms in the ſtomach, Edward Stone, eſq. one of the court of aſſiſtants of the worſhipful Company of Joiners (of which he ſerved the office of maſter in 1795), and chairman of the commiſſioners of the land tax of St. Andrew, Holborn. Mrs. S. died in March laſt (ſee p. 285).

At Ely, co. Cambridge, in childbed of twins, in her 41ſt year, univerſally beloved amidſt a numerous circle of relations and friends, Mrs. Robert Muriel, the wife of Mr. R. M. jun. ſurgeon. She was married little more than fifteen years, in which time ſhe had 14 children; twelve of whom are left alive, with a diſconſolate huſband, to bewail their irreparable loſs.

3. In childbed, the wife of Mr. Henington, ſtationer, Ingram-court, Fenchurch-ſt.

At Bath, after many years illneſs, Sir Thomas Fletewood, bart. of Marton Sands, in Cheſhire. Dying without male-iſſue, the title is extinct.

Aged 88, Mr. Kirk, 65 years crier of Peterborough.

At Oundle, co. Northampton, in his 37th year, Elmer Pywell, eſq. ſeveral years a lieutenant in the royal navy.

4. At Brighton, in his 83d year, Samuel Vaughan, of famous memory, whoſe addreſs to the Duke of Grafton when ſecretary of ſtate, 1766, is as well known as his retreat to America for freedom, whence he was glad to return to find it in Old England.

Mr. Thomas, broker, in Exeter-ſtreet, Strand. He was ſeized with a violent fit of coughing in Blackmoor-ſtreet, when he dropped down, and expired.

Mrs. Anne Freeman, of Groſvenor-place, Hyde-park-corner.

At Stoke Cliff, near Dartmouth, after a long and painful illneſs, which ſhe bore with the moſt exemplary fortitude, the wife of Tho. Liſter, eſq. M.D. of Gower-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, and youngeſt daugh. of Jn. Seale, eſq. of Mount-Boone, Devon.

At her houſe in Hull, aged 94 years and 6 months, Mrs. Caddy.

5. At the houſe of Capt. Gardener, at Stamford, co. Lincoln, in her 19th year, Miſs Gaudern, daughter of the late Mr. G. of Duddington. This amiable young lady, whilſt cheerfully drinking tea in the afternoon, was ſeized with a violent pain in the head, and, in the courſe of half an hour, expired in the arms of her friends.

At Hull, after a few days illneſs, Capt. John Simpſon, of the Telegraph, trading between Lynn and Hull.

At Faverſham, in his 67th year, Mr. George Creed, ſon of the late Mr. Richard C. of Throwleigh, Kent.

6. In Parliament-ſtreet, Richard-Ayton Lee, eſq. of Ingoldſthorpe, Norfolk. He began his career as clerk to a merchant, till encouraged by Mr. Watſon, a rich merchant in Leadenhall-ſtreet, who noticed at Batſon's him and John Burrows, clerk to Mr. Cotton, broker in Cornhill, and ſet them both up as his brokers. By a lucky turn of circumſtances in their favour in Ruſſia, on the failure of the houſe of Shiffner, Mr. Lee was enabled to get ſuch a competency, that he became an object of notice to his uncle Ayton, banker in Lombard-ſtreet, who left him his fortune, which he improved; and married to his ſecond wife, Dec. 30, 1774, the widow of Mr. Littlebury, partner in the houſe of Cotton before mentioned. Mr. Lee had by his firſt wife three ſons and three daughters; and, when he retired from buſineſs, purchaſed the eſtate of the Hoſteſs at Ingoldſthorpe. His eldeſt daughter was married to the late Nathaniel Braſſey, eſq. partner with him and his ſons George and Richard; his ſecond, Sophia, Rev. H. Patteſon, of Coney Weſton, Suffolk; his youngeſt, Lieut. Clarkſon, governor of Sierra Leone.

In his 82d year, Mr. Roger Kemble; whoſe name will long be memorable in dramatic hiſtory, on account of thoſe talents in his offſpring which have ſo eminently contributed to give luſtre to the Engliſh ſtage. Very early in life, he ventured on theatrical boards. He married the daughter of Mr. Ward, a contemporary with Quin on the London ſtage, and who afterwards

wards became the manager of a very reſpectable provincial company of performers. By this lady, who has the misfortune of ſeeing her venerable aſſociate in life drop into the grave before her, he had a numerous train of children, to whom he gave all the advantages of education which he was enabled to beſtow, and whom he had the pleaſure of ſeeing arrive at an height of fame and fortune, by the fair exertion of induſtry and genius. Mr. R. Kemble poſſeſſed a very good underſtanding, and was well acquainted with life. He was a reſpectable actor, though he never appeared more than once on a London ſtage, when he performed "The Miller of Mansfield," in the Haymarket theatre, for the benefit of his ſon Stephen, and diſplayed good ſenſe and unaffected humour. He was always reſpected for prudence and probity; and quitted the ſtage of life, fully entitled to approbation and eſteem.

At her ſeat at Mayfield, Suſſex, in her 71ſt year, Mrs. Dalrymple.

Without any ſeeming previous indiſpoſition, Mr. Mark Oliver, upholder, Leiceſter.

At Lincoln, aged 49, Thomas Burton, late ſerjeant in the Royal North Lincoln militia.

7. Mr. Wm. Picard, many years maſter of a ſloop trading between Hull and Salter Hebble.

Much regretted, Mr. Joſeph Farnell, of Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, co. Leiceſter, banker and grocer.

At Buckingham, the widow of Benj. Thomas, eſq. late marſhal of the King's Bench priſon.

At Ponder's end, Enfield, of a fever, Mrs. Horton, houſekeeper to Mr. Thompſon's ſchool.

8. At his houſe in Kennington-lane, Surrey, John Goodeve, eſq.

In her 19th year, Miſs Watt, daugh. of Alex. W. eſq. of London-ſtr. Fitzroy-ſqua.

In Manſell-ſtreet, juſt returned from India, whither ſhe had accompanied her huſband, the wife of Capt. John Keaquick.

9. At his ſon's houſe in Somerſet-ſtreet, Portman ſquare, John Simpſon, eſq. of Laund abbey, co. Leiceſter, in the commiſſion of the peace and one of the deputy-lieutenants of that county. He was formerly an eminent manufacturer of hoſiery at Leiceſter; but had long ſince retired from buſineſs with an ample fortune and an unblemiſhed reputation.

10. At Dieppe, Thomas Jeffereys, eſq. of Brecon, in South Wales, late of the Cinque Port fencibles.

At his palace at Hereford, in the 85th year of his age, Dr. John Butler, biſhop of that ſee; of whoſe origin it will be in vain to inquire. He is ſuppoſed to have come from Germany in a very obſcure ſituation, from which his firſt marriage did not elevate him. His ſecond was more fortunate; tha. lady being ſiſter and one of the coheireſſes of Sir Charles Vernon, of Farnham in Surrey. The Doctor was made archdeacon of Surrey; and, during the American war, ſome publications on the ſubject of politicks in favour of Lord North, under the ſignature of Vindex, placed him on the bench, he being appointed biſhop of Oxford in 1777, on the tranſlation of Dr. Lowth to London. In 1788 he was removed to Hereford, on the death of biſhop Harley. At the age of 60, he underwent the operation of cutting for the ſtone. Some ſingle ſermons, and the volume reviewed p. 233, which he printed in the preſent year, and has preſented ſo his friends as a legacy, comprize, it is believed, his publications in divinity (unleſs he printed any charges). He has left no iſſue; his property is very conſiderable.

At Wormley, Herts, in her 91ſt year, Avrie Lady Wheate, daughter of Sir Jacob Acworth, knt. ſurveyor of the navy, and relict of Sir George W. bart. of Lechlade, co. Glouceſter, who died in 1757, and by whom ſhe had three ſons: George, lieutenant in the artillery, died 1760; Jacob, lieutenant in the royal navy, died 1780; and the Rev. John-Thomas, vicar of Lechlade; all ſucceſſively baronets; and three daughters, one of whom married, 1770, Benj. Barnett, eſq. banker, in Lombard-ſtreet, who died at Theobalds, leaving ſeveral children; and in whoſe vault her ladyſhip was interred.

Miſs Tebbutt, of Kegworth, co. Leiceſter, an amiable young lady, about 28 years of age, houſekeeper to her brother in Kegworth. She had been to ſee her mother, who lives only at the other end of a cloſe adjoining the town, called the Home-cloſe (through which is a public path from the neighbouring villages); and on her return home, about 10 in the evening, was brutally murdered by ſome perſon or perſons unknown. As ſhe was in the habit of frequently ſleeping at her mother's, her abſence created no alarm, particularly as it was ſo very near and a very moon-light night; but, about 6 in the morning, ſhe was diſcovered by two young men, in a puddle on the ground againſt the ſtile leading into the town, with her cloaths turned over her face, her ſhoes, bonnet, and neck-handkerchief, torn off, and her pockets rifled of what valuables ſhe had. They went to a blackſmith, who was at work, and got her into his houſe, where ſhe was firſt recognized through the dirt with which ſhe was covered; her brother was immediately alarmed, and a ſurgeon ſent for, but ſhe expired whilſt they were undreſſing her. From the bruiſes ſhe received, ſhe muſt have made great reſiſtance; and, in attempting to ſtifle her cries (which muſt have been heard, from houſes being ſo very near), the villain ſtrangled her. What renders the circumſtance more unfortunate

fortunate and calamitous, three or four perſons of reſpectability in the town were out in the neighbourhood viſiting, and did not return till 11 o'clock, but, though heretofore accuſtomed to go over the cloſe, all very ſingularly went a different way; had they fortunately gone as uſual, ſhe muſt have been found, perhaps time enough to have ſaved her life, and led to a diſcovery of the inhuman monſter. An inqueſt was taken, and a verdict of wilful murder pronounced againſt ſome perſon or perſons at preſent unknown.

11. In Portugal-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſqua. in his 75th year, Wm. Fraſer, eſq. writer of the London Gazette, who held the office of under ſecretary of ſtate from the year 1765 to 1789.

At Louth, co. Lincoln, Mr. Hudſon, officer of the cuſtoms there.

In his 81ſt year, after a ſhort illneſs, which he bore with the greateſt reſignation and compoſure, the Rev. Charles Markham, M. A. of Shankton, co. Leiceſter, where he had been reſident rector upwards of 45 years, and uniformly, during that period, performed his parochial duty.

At Elderſlie-houſe, near Glaſgow, the ſeat of A. Speirs, eſq. Lady Dundas, relict of the late Sir Lawrence D. bart. and mother of Lord D.

12. Suddenly, having never enjoyed good health, and truſted much to quackery, at his houſe in Brydges-ſtreet, Covent-garden, aged 67, Mr. Hixon, copper-plate-printer. He was the firſt printer employed by the celebrated Bartolozzi; and was many years printer to the Royal and Antiquarian Societies.

At Hertford, aged 57, Cha. Towneley, eſq.

Suddenly, Mr. John Webb, of the Lower George inn at Glouceſter.

Mrs. Richards, mother of Mr. Michael, ſurgeon and apothecary, of Lincoln.

13. At Camden town, aged 72, Mr. Caulfield, muſick-engraver.

At Iſlington, aged 71, Mr. Jaſper Robins.

After a few days illneſs, Miſs Metham, of Lower Tooting, Surrey.

Mr. Wm. Wilkin, attorney, of Soham, co. Cambridge.

At Market Street, Herts, much reſpected by an extenſive acquaintance, the Rev. James Proffer. He was born at Builth, co. Radnor, in March 1740; appointed to the vicarage of Horwood-parva, Bucks, in 1775; to the perpetual curacy of Wormſley, co. Hereford, in 1781; to the vicarage of Ivingho, Bucks, in 1794; and to the vicarage of Wingrave, Bucks, in 1796; of which laſt, with the neighbouring curacy of Caddington, co. Bedford, which he had held upwards of 30 years, he died poſſeſſed.

14. Aged 76, the Rev. J. Wright, rector of Fulbeck, co. Lincoln, ſequeſtrator of Lullington, co. Suſſex, and formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. 1745.

Aged 82, the mother of Mr. Fardell, butcher, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Winwick, co. Huntingdon, aged 107, Mrs. Stratton, who enjoyed the full poſſeſſion of her faculties till upwards of 100.

At his houſe in Cheſterfield-ſtreet, Mayfair, Stamp Brookbank, eſq.

At his houſe on Leith terrace, Mr. Woods, who had, for more than 30 years, figured on the Edinburgh theatre as the Scotch Roſcius, and who retired from the ſtage a ſhort time ago.

At Camberwell, in her 63d year, Mrs. Elizabeth Dodd, wife of the Rev. Richard D. rector of Cowley, Middleſex. A more amiable woman perhaps never exiſted; the beſt and moſt affectionate of wives, the tendereſt of mothers, the moſt ſincere of friends, and the moſt humane of miſtreſſes; and yet, like moſt of thoſe who poſſeſs much merit, no merit at all did ſhe ever aſſume. "In her tongue was the law of kindneſs." She appeared to care for every body, in preference to herſelf, and to find no pleaſure ſo great as in making thoſe around her happy. During an illneſs of ſeven years, not a ſigh eſcaped her which ſhe could poſſibly ſuppreſs; and ſhe rejoiced in intervals of eaſe, leſs on her own account, than for the ſake of the fondly-attached huſband, who with unwearied care comforted and attended upon her. Though her family had no reaſon to expect that her ſtay among them would be of much longer continuance, the ſuddenneſs of her death has given them a very ſevere ſhock. But they mourn not "without hope."

15. Aged 56, Mr. Meadows Froſt, a reſpectable farmer, of Raſing lodge, Lynn.

At Shadwell, aged 56, of a ſudden and violent ſpaſm in the ſtomach, Thomas Dykes, eſq.

At Cheſſea, Capt. Thomas Baillie, late clerk of deliveries of his Majeſty's ordnance, and formerly lieutenant-governor of Greenwich hoſpital.

At his houſe in Weſt-ſquare, Surrey, Wm. Biddle, eſq.

At Bodyſgallen, co. Carnarvon, Mrs. Pennant, ſecond wife, 1777, and relict of Thomas P. eſq, and ſiſter to the late Sir Roger Moſtyn, bart.

16. At Enfield, in her 70th year, greatly lamented by all who knew her, Mrs. Comptin, wife of Mr. C. formerly an eminent apothecary, in Ayloffe-ſtreet, Goodman's-fields. She was a true Chriſtian, an affectionate wife, a tender parent, a ſincere friend, a kind miſtreſs, and a cheerful companion. The fright of the riots in 1780, while ſhe lived at Edmonton, ſo affected her, that ſhe never overcame it. She was interred in the family vault at Hartford on the 24th.

The wife of William-Eliab Taunton, eſq. of Grand Pont, near Oxford.

At

At Perſhore, co. Worceſter, aged 79, Mrs. Eleanor Hanford, ſiſter of Charles H. eſq. of Woolles-hall, near that town.

At Edmonton, aged 86, Mrs. Mary Waſhb urne, ſpinſter, only ſurviving dau. of the Rev. William W. ſubdean of St. Paul's, and vicar of Edmonton, by Margaret daughter of Rev. Robert Uvedale, LL D. rector of Orpington, Kent, who died 1722, as did her father 1737.

17. Of a dropſy, for which ſhe had undergone the painful operation of tapping 16 times in the courſe of 21 months, aged 28, the wife of Mr. William Clapham, of Market Raiſin, co. Lincoln.

After two days illneſs, aged 39, the wife of John Barnes, gent. of Stamford, late of Thurlby.

Found dead in his bed, Capt. Gaſkell, of Wansford.

Mr. Tugwell, maſter of Sam's coffee-houſe, Lower Thames-ſtreet.

In Bedford-row, the widow of Colonel Brettell, and niece of the late Ld. Hawley.

In Bedford-ſquare, the relict of the late J. H. Langſton, eſq.

At Newton, near Monmouth, George Griffin, eſq. formerly of Lincoln's inn, the laſt ſurviving ſon of the late Admiral G. of Hadnock-houſe, in Monmouthſhire.

At Leiceſter, after a lingering illneſs, the wife of Mr. Coutts, of Charles-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare.

18. Aged 78, the widow Parker, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

The wife of the Rev. A. Chambers, vicar of Swinderby, co. Lincoln.

Aged 90, the widow of Mr. Sam. Hird, farmer, of Nettleham, near Lincoln.

Aged 58, Mr. Jaſper Huſband, of Frieſthorpe, near Market Raiſin, farmer. He was thrown from a horſe the preceding day, and ſo much bruiſed as to occaſion his death in a few hours.

Aged 69, the wife of Mr. Aſhby, ſen. an eminent engraver, King-ſtreet, Cheapſide.

At the college in Ely, the wife of the Rev. C. Downing, prebendary of that cathedral. This moſt excellent woman was, both in life and death, a bright example of the bleſſed effects of true Chriſtianity, and will be long and deeply lamented by her affectionate and afflicted family and friends.

At North Brook, near Exeter, Chamberlain Goodwin, eſq. of Ravenſbury farm at Mitcham, Surrey.

Aged 18, Miſs Staples. Her brother died Nov. 18, and ſhe was buried in his grave at Enfield Dec. 26.

19. At King's Cliffe, Mr. Benjamin Law, many years an eminent draper at Stamford.

At his houſe at Acton, in his 80th year, Samuel Wegg, eſq. F.R. and A.SS.; treaſurer of the former ſociety 34 years, and till the anniverſary immediately preceding his death; late governor of the Hudſon's Bay Company (an appointment he held from 1783 till lately, when he reſigned it on account of his advanced age); ſenior bencher of the hon. Society of Gray's inn, and in the commiſſion of the peace for the counties of Middleſex and Eſſex. He had been a chamber counſel of Lincoln's inn, and a prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas; but, poſſeſſing a good property of his own and by marriage, declined public buſineſs. Mrs. W. died Mar. 15, 1799; by whom he had a ſon and two daughters, the youngeſt of whom married Dr. Proſſer, rector of Gateſhead, co. Durham, 1796.

At Plumſtead, Eſſex, Lieut.-gen. Wm. Johnſtone, of the royal artillery.

At Bath, James Chamneſs, eſq. late of Twickenham, Middleſex.

20. In Argyle-ſtreet, in her 77th year, Viſcounteſs Bateman.

21. In her 96th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Ward, who had practiſed as a midwife upwards of 70 years at Thetford and its environs. She had buried three huſbands, the laſt about 12 years ago.

22. At Headington, near Oxford, R. Finch, eſq.

23. At Harwich, in his 76th year, John Robinſon, eſq. He was born at Appleby, and, at an early period of life, was elected, through the influence of Lord Lonſdale, then Sir James Lowther, to be the member for his native county, Weſtmoreland, which he repreſented in two ſucceſſive parliaments. In 1774 he was elected member for the borough of Harwich, for which he has been ſix times elected, and which he continued to repreſent till his death, when he was nearly the oldeſt member of the Houſe of Commons. His active talents, indefatigable induſtry, ſkill in buſineſs, knowledge of mankind, and eaſy addreſs, recommended him to Lord North as a proper perſon to fill the arduous and important office of ſecretary to the Treaſury, which he continued to hold till the termination of that noble Lord's adminiſtration, when Mr. Robinſon retired, with a penſion of 1000l. per annum. In 1788 he was appointed by the late miniſter, Mr. Pitt, to the lucrative office of ſurveyor-general of his Majeſty's woods and foreſts, which he held till his death. When a young man he married Miſs Crowe, of Barbados, by whom he had one child, a daughter, who was married to the Earl of Abergavenny, and died ſix years before him, leaving ſix children, to whom and their noble father Mr. Robinſon has bequeathed the bulk of his property. Few men have been more indebted to their talents and induſtry than Mr. R. either for their own elevation or the promotion of their connexions. He was a warm friend and zealous patron, a liberal benefactor, and kind maſter, and has left many to lament his death who were raiſed by his influence and ſupported by his bounty.

25. Anne

25. Anne Lady Bowyer, relict of Sir Wm. B. bart. late of Denham, Bucks, who died 1768. She was daughter of Sir John Stonhouſe, of Radley, Berks.

27. At his houſe in Bloomſbury-place, in his 60th year, Thomas Cadell, eſq. alderman of London; a ſtriking inſtance of the happy effects of a ſtrong underſtanding when united to unremitted induſtry. He was born in Wine-ſtreet, Briſtol; and ſerved a regular apprenticeſhip to the late eminent bookſeller Andrew Millar, the ſteady patron of Thomſon, Fielding, and many other meritorious authors; who, by remunerating literary talent with a liberality proportionate to its merit, diſtinguiſhed himſelf as much the patron of Men of Letters of that day, as Mr. Alderman Boydell has ſince been of the Arts. Mr. Cadell in 1767 ſucceeded to the buſineſs; and, at an early period of life, was at the head of his profeſſion. Introduced by Mr. Millar to writers of the firſt rank in literature, who had found in him their beſt Mæcenas—to Johnſon, Hume, Warburton, Hurd, &c. &c.—he purſued the ſame very commendable track; and, acting upon the liberal principle of his predeceſſor in reſpect to authors, enlarged upon it in an extent, which, at the ſame time that it did honour to his ſpirit, was well ſuited to the more enlightened period in which he carried on buſineſs. In conjunction with the late William Strahan, eſq. M. P. for Wootton Baſſet, and, ſince his death, with his ſon Andrew Strahan, eſq. now member for Wareham, munificent remunerations have been held out to writers of the moſt eminent talents; and it is owing to the ſpirit and generoſity of theſe gentlemen, that the world has within theſe 30 years been enriched by the maſterly labours of Robertſon, Blackſtone, Gibbon, Burn, Henry, and numberleſs others of the ableſt writers of the age. In 1793 he retired from trade, in the full poſſeſſion of his health and faculties, and with an ample fortune, the ſole and ſatisfactory fruits of unremitted diligence, ſpirit, and integrity; leaving the buſineſs which he had eſtabliſhed as the firſt in Great Britain, and perhaps in Europe, to his only ſon and his partner Mr. Davies, who tread in the ſteps of the Alderman, and have preſerved the high reputation which it acquired from the liberality, honour, and integrity of their predeceſſors. Accuſtomed, however, from early days, to buſineſs, and conſcious that an idle life was a diſgrace to a man of clear intellects, ſound judgment, and an active mind, he, with a laudable ambition, ſought, and moſt honourably obtained, a ſeat in the magiſtracy of the City of London; being unanimouſly elected, March 30, 1798, to ſucceed William Gill, eſq. as alderman of Walbrook ward. At Midſummer 1800, a period when party ſpirit ran high, he was elected by a very honourable majority on a poll, with his friend Mr. Alderman Perring, to the ſhrievalty of London and Middleſex; an office which, it may be ſaid without diſparagement to any other gentlemen, was never more honourably or more ſplendidly diſcharged. To a conſcientious attendance on the ſeverer duties of that important ſtation (for he was never abſent a ſingle Sunday from the chapel of one of the priſons) he owed the foundation of that aſthmatic complaint, which has now ſo fatally terminated at a period when the citizens of London, who juſtly revered him as an independent, humane, a diſtinguiſhed magiſtrate, anticipated the ſpeedy approach of his attainment to the higheſt civic honours. He had dined out on Sunday, and returned in the evening to his own houſe apparently in as good health as uſual. In the morning, a little before one, he rang his bell, and told the ſervant that he thought he was dying. A perſon was immediately diſpatched for medical aſſiſtance; but, before it arrived, the worthy Alderman had expired. He had been for ſome months ſubject to ſevere fits of coughing; by the effects of one of which fits, it is ſuppoſed, his death was occaſioned.—To the Aſylum, where he had long been a valuable treaſurer, the Foundling Hoſpital, and various other public charities, of which he was an active governor, and where his preſence gave animation to their proceedings, while his purſe liberally aided their funds, his loſs is great:—to a very extenſive circle of friends (and there are ſeveral, as well as the writer of this article, who have unbent their inmoſt ſoul with him for more than 40 years) it is incalculable.—He was eminently characterized by the rectitude of his judgement, the goodneſs of his heart, the benevolence of his diſpoſition, and the urbanity of his manners; and, whether conſidered in his magiſterial character, or in the more retired walks of domeſtic or ſocial life, few men could be named, ſo well deſerving of private veneration or public eſteem.—One of the lateſt public acts of his life was the preſenting to the Company of Stationers, of which he had been thirty-ſeven years a liveryman, a handſome painted window for the embelliſhment of their Hall.—By an affectionate wife, who died in January 1786, he had one ſon and one daughter; both of whom he lived to ſee united in marriage to his entire ſatisfaction; and who will now have the comfort to reflect that their father fulfilled the various duties allotted to him with the honour of a man and the integrity of a Chriſtian.—On the 29th, Thomas Rowcroft, eſq. was elected, without oppoſition, to ſucceed him as alderman of Walbrook ward.

Henry Stanley, eſq. of Portland-place, late lieutenant-colonel of the 3d (or King's own) regiment of dragoons.

Eccle-

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Gerard Andrewes, St. James's R. Piccadilly, *vice* Parker, dec.

Rev. Samuel Routh, B. D. Wicklewood V. Norfolk.

Rev. Henry Green, jun. M. A. Upton-Snodsbury V.

Rev. John Bond, M. A. Saltfleetby St. Peter R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Wm. Marsh, of Reading, Basildon and Aithampstead living, Berks.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Nov. DRURY-LANE.

1. The Winter's Tale—Midas.
2. Merry Wives of Windsor—Poor Soldier.
3. The Country Girl—Midas.
4. Othello—Ditto.
5. As You Like it—Ditto. [the Wood.
6. Merry Wives of Windsor—Children in
8. The Way to Keep Him—Midas.
9. George Barnwell—Sylvester Daggerwood—Ditto.
10. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—The Prize.
11. The Beggar's Opera—Fortune's Frolick.
12. Hamlet—Of Age To-morrow.
13. The Jealous Wife—Don Juan.
15. The Way to Keep Him—Midas.
16. Deaf and Dumb—The Devil to Pay.
17. Douglas—*A House to be Sold.*
18. Twelfth Night—Ditto.
19. The Winter's Tale—Ditto.
20. The Beaux Stratagem—Ditto.
22. The Way to Keep Him—Ditto.
23. Lovers' Vows—Ditto.
24. The Wonder—Ditto. [Frolick.
25. The Merry Wives of Windsor—Fortune's
26. The Beaux Stratagem—Midas.
27. King Richard the Third—Don Juan.
29. The Way to Keep Him—Midas.
30. Hamlet—Don Juan.

Dec. 1. King Henry the Fourth—Midas.
2. Richard the Third—A House to be Sold.
3. The Castle Spectre—The Sultan.
4. Henry the Fourth—A House to be Sold.
6. The Way to Keep Him—Midas.
7. The Winter's Tale—A House to be Sold.
8. The Busy Body—Don Juan.
9. Venice Preserved—A House to be Sold.
10. Every Man in his Humour—The Pannel.
11. Merry Wives of Windsor—A House to be
13. The Way to Keep Him—Midas. [Sold.
14. The Jealous Wife—A House to be Sold.
15. The Merchant of Venice—The Doctor and the Apothecary.
16. The Busy Body—A House to be Sold.
17. Every Man in his Humour—Midas.
18. As You Like It—A House to be Sold.
20. The Way to Keep Him—Midas.
21. The Winter's Tale—A House to be Sold.
22. The Wonder—Midas.
23. Children in the Wood—Child of Nature—Midas. — [*Harlequin's Holiday.*
27. George Barnwell—*Love and Magick*; or,
28. The Country Girl—Ditto.
29. A Bold Stroke for a Wife—Ditto.
30. The Wonder—Ditto.
31. Love for Love—Ditto.

Nov. COVENT-GARDEN.

1. Delays and Blunders—The Poor Soldier.
2. Ditto—Paul and Virginia.
3. The Cabinet—Perouse.
4. Delays and Blunders—The Review.
5. Tamerlane—Perouse.
6. Delays and Blunders—Hartford Bridge.
8. The Cabinet—The Prisoner at Large.
9. Delays and Blunders—Perouse.
10. The Man of the World—The Review.
11. Delays and Blunders—Lock and Key.
12. The Cabinet—Love à-la-Mode.
13. Delays and Blunders—*A Tale of Mystery.*
15. The Man of the World—Ditto.
16. Delays and Blunders—Ditto.
17. The Cabinet—Love à-la-Mode.
18. Delays and Blunders—A Tale of Mystery.
19. The Cabinet—The Irish Widow.
20. Delays and Blunders—A Tale of Mystery.
22. King Richard the Third—Ditto.
23. Delays and Blunders—Ditto.
24. The Cabinet—The Review.
25. Delays and Blunders—A Tale of Mystery.
26. A New Way to Pay Old Debts—Ditto.
27. The Cabinet—Lovers' Quarrels.
29. Man of the World—A Tale of Mystery.
30. Delays and Blunders—Ditto.

Dec. 1. The Cabinet—Love à-la-Mode.
2. Delays and Blunders—A Tale of Mystery.
3. Every Man in his Humour—Ditto.
4. The Cabinet—The Review.
6. Macbeth—A Tale of Mystery.
7. The Cabinet—Animal Magnetism.
8. The Heir-at-Law—A Tale of Mystery.
9. The Cabinet—Ditto.
10. Ditto—The Review.
11. Delays and Blunders—A Tale of Mystery.
13. The Man of the World—Ditto.
14. Ditto—Paul and Virginia.
15. Delays and Blunders—A Tale of Mystery.
16. The Cabinet—Animal Magnetism.
17. Delays and Blunders—A Tale of Mystery.
18. *Family Quarrels*—The Irish Widow.
20. Ditto—The Citizen.
21. Ditto—The Spoiled Child.
22. Man of the World—A Tale of Mystery.
23. Cato—Ditto. — [*Hall of Spectre.*
27. Jane Shore—*Harlequin's Habeas*; or, *The*
28. The Revenge—Ditto.
29. The Beaux Stratagem—Ditto.
30. Cato—Ditto.
31. The Road to Ruin—Ditto.

BILL of MORTALITY, from November 23 to December 28, 1802.

Christened.		Buried.		Between					
Males 1237	2373	Males 1279	2567	2 and 5	350	50 and 60	232
Females 1136		Females 1288		5 and 10	131	60 and 70	157
Whereof have died under two years old			813	10 and 20	71	70 and 80	106
Peck Loaf 3s. 1d.				20 and 30	145	80 and 90	46
Salt, 14s. per bushel; 3d.½ per pound				30 and 40	233	90 and 100	5
				40 and 50	278		

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	59	0	38	8	27	11	26	2	36	7
Surrey	59	8	36	0	28	11	23	6	36	6
Hertford	52	2	35	6	26	6	21	10	37	9
Bedford	52	6	34	8	25	5	21	1	34	0
Hunting.	54	1	00	0	24	8	18	4	30	2
Northam.	52	10	31	0	22	0	21	2	30	9
Rutland	56	6	00	0	25	0	18	0	36	0
Leiceſter	56	1	00	0	24	6	19	10	00	0
Notting.	61	6	33	0	28	0	22	6	39	6
Derby	63	0	00	0	28	10	21	8	38	8
Stafford	62	11	00	0	26	8	21	1	37	10
Salop	59	11	40	4	26	10	23	2	44	5
Hereford	54	10	35	2	25	0	21	10	31	11
Worceſt.	54	10	00	0	25	6	25	3	36	8
Warwick	56	1	00	0	26	5	22	5	39	4
Wilts	53	0	00	0	24	0	21	0	38	11
Berks	57	7	00	0	24	3	23	5	36	6
Oxford	54	3	00	0	22	11	21	5	33	11
Bucks	57	1	00	0	24	8	22	6	35	0
Brecon	57	7	32	0	25	4	18	4	00	0
Montgo.	56	0	00	0	38	9	18	4	00	0
Radnor	55	1	00	0	27	4	20	2	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

58	0	37	11	26	6	20	1	35	10

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

50	10	30	10	26	3	18	2	33	4

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	56	0	35	0	25	4	25	2	33	1
Kent	56	0	41	0	25	9	24	1	31	9
Suſſex	54	4	00	0	29	0	21	8	00	0
Suffolk	53	11	38	0	23	9	22	0	29	1
Cambrid.	53	3	36	8	25	8	18	2	30	10
Norfolk	54	5	40	0	24	0	21	0	30	6
Lincoln	55	10	33	1	25	7	18	10	30	7
York	56	7	40	8	26	7	18	4	36	6
Durham	60	7	00	0	28	8	19	9	00	0
Northum.	57	0	40	0	25	4	19	1	40	0
Cumberl.	73	1	48	9	29	11	21	7	00	0
Weſtmo.	74	11	00	0	28	0	23	4	00	0
Lancaſt.	65	4	00	0	33	1	21	10	00	0
Cheſter	59	7	00	0	30	3	22	2	43	4
Flint	61	6	00	0	36	9	19	10	00	0
Denbigh	67	0	00	0	33	11	19	10	44	10
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	24	0	13	0	00	0
Carnarv.	65	0	42	0	27	4	16	6	00	0
Merioneth	69	1	48	0	32	5	19	0	00	0
Cardigan	49	3	00	0	24	0	12	0	00	0
Pembroke	49	1	00	0	23	10	12	2	00	0
Carmart.	53	2	00	0	21	11	12	4	00	0
Glamorg.	60	5	00	0	24	9	17	5	00	0
Glouceſt.	57	0	00	0	23	9	19	9	34	9
Somerſet	58	1	00	0	25	8	19	8	33	4
Monm.	69	9	00	0	25	3	18	9	00	0
Devon	61	7	00	0	23	8	18	8	00	0
Cornwall	61	0	00	0	23	2	16	2	00	0
Dorſet	55	0	00	0	24	3	20	1	40	0
Hants	56	5	00	0	25	2	22	6	35	6

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	57	5	38	0	27	11	24	1	33	5
2	53	9	37	4	24	3	20	10	29	7
3	54	5	40	0	24	0	21	0	30	6
4	55	7	33	1	25	8	18	4	31	4
5	58	7	40	0	26	2	19	4	40	0
6	73	8	48	9	29	6	22	2	35	10
7	63	2	37	11	32	2	21	11	43	4
8	66	0	45	0	31	8	18	1	44	10

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	53	0	37	11	23	6	13	3	35	10
10	57	5	37	11	24	11	19	6	34	5
11	61	4	37	11	23	5	17	5	35	10
12	55	9	37	11	24	8	21	3	37	9
13	54	10	30	10	24	8	19	5	32	6
14	54	11	30	10	24	9	17	4	42	0
15	53	5	30	10	28	7	19	11	37	1
16	49	6	30	10	28	3	16	8	30	5

PRICES OF FLOUR, Dec. 27.

Fine	45s. to 49s.	Middling	00s. to 00s.	Horſe Pollard	24s. 0d. to 00s.
Seconds	40s. to 45s.	Fine Pollard	22s. to 24s.	Bran	13s. 6d. to 0 0d.
Thirds	00s. to 00s.	Common ditto	17s. to 18s.		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 33s. 2d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	7l. 10s. to 11l. 0s.	Suſſex Pockets	7l. 10s. to 10l. 10s.
Ditto Bags	6l. 15s. to 9l. 9s.	Ditto Bags	9l. 9s. to 11l. 14s.
Farnham Pockets	10l. 0s. to 14l. 0s.	Eſſex Ditto	6l. 15s. to 9l. 9s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay 4l. 6s. 0d. to 7l. 7s. 0d. Aver. 5l. 16s. 6d.
Straw 1l. 10s. 6d. to 2l. 2s. 0d. Aver. 1l. 16s. 0d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Dec. 22, 1802, is 34s. 11d ½ per cwt. excluſive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Dec. 27. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.	Pork	5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d
Mutton	5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d
Veal	6s. 0d. to 7s. 6d.		

TALLOW, Dec. 27, per ſtone of 8lb. 4s. 5d.

COALS, Newcaſtle 46s. 0d. to 0s. 0d. Sunderland, 42s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow, 76s.—Mottled, 84s.—Curd, 88s.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN DECEMBER, 1802.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct Consol	5 per Ct Navy.	5 per Ct 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchq. Bills.	South S. Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Omnium.	Irish 5 per Ct	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Eng. Lott Tickets.	First Eng. Pr.	Second Eng. Pr.
28	Sunday																			
29	——	67⅝	67½	82¾	101	99⅞	19½	——	——	14 p.	par	——	——	——	10⅛	——	65⅜	18 8 0	——	98
30	——	66½	67⅜	——	——	——	——	——	——	14	1d.	——	——	——	10⅜	——	65½	18 8 0	——	98
1	177½	66⅛	67⅛	82⅛	100½	99½	19½	——	201	14	1	71⅝	——	66	11	96	65⅛	18 8 0	——	98
2	178	66¼	67½	82¼	——	99⅝	19½	——	201	13	3	71½	——	67	11⅛ a 10⅜	96¼	65⅝	18 8 0	——	98
3	178¼	66⅜	67⅝	82⅜	——	99⅜	19⅝	——	——	12	2 a 3	——	66¾	67	11 a 10⅜	96¼	65⅝	18 8 0	——	98
4	179	66⅞	68⅛	82⅝	——	99⅞	19⅝	——	——	13	1	——	——	——	10½	97	65½	18 8 0	——	98
5	Sunday																			
6	179½	67⅛	68⅞	83	——	100	19¾	——	——	12	1 a 2	——	——	——	10⅛	97¼	65⅞	19 0 0	——	98
7	179½	67	68¼	83⅛	——	100½	19¾	——	——	13	1 a 3	——	——	——	10¼	97¼	65¼	19 0 0	——	98
8	179	67⅛	68¼	83⅛	——	100¼	19¼	——	——	——	2 a 3	——	66¾	——	10¼	97	65¼	19 0 0	——	98
9	178	67⅛	69	83⅛	——	100¼	19⅛	——	——	——	2 a 3	——	67	——	10	97¼	66	19 0 0	——	98
10	178¼	68	69⅞	83¼	——	100¼	19⅜	——	——	——	2 a 3	——	67	——	10 a 9	97	66¼	19 0 0	——	98
11	186	69 a 70	71	85	——	100⅝	20⅛	——	——	——	3 a 1	——	67¼	——	8¾ a 5¼	98⅛	67½	19 0 0	——	98
12	Sunday																			
13	185	70½	72¼ a 73	86¼	——	102¼	20⅛	——	——	——	1 a 2	——	68	——	5 a 6	99½	70	19 0 0	——	98
14	185	70⅝	72⅜	85¼	——	101½	20⅛	——	——	——	1 a 2	——	68¼	——	6¼ a 9½	98	69	19 0 0	——	98
15	185¼	71½	73⅜	86⅜	——	102⅜	20⅜	4⅛	——	——	2 a 8	——	——	——	5¾ a 4	99	70¼	19 0 0	——	98
16	187	72¼	74⅛	87⅛	——	104¼	20½	4½	——	——	8 a 4	——	——	——	3½ a 2¼	99⅞	69⅞	19 0 0	——	98
17	187	72⅜	74⅛	87	——	102⅞	20⅝	4½	——	——	5 a 1	——	——	——	4½ 2¼ a 3	99⅜	70¼	19 0 0	——	98
18	190	72⅝	74⅜	87¼	——	103½	20⅝	4½	——	——	1	——	70	——	3½	99¼	70⅛	19 0 0	——	98
19	Sunday																			
20	189	72	73¼	86⅛	——	103⅛	20⅝	4⅜	——	8 a 11	1 a 2	——	71⅜	——	4	99⅞	70⅜	20 10 0	——	98
21	189	71⅝	73⅛	86⅜	——	103	20⅝	4⅛	——	8 a 10	1 a 2	——	71½	——	4¼ a 4	99¼	70⅛	25 0 0	——	98
22	187	70¼	73⅛	86⅜	——	102	20⅛	4½	——	10	3 a 1	——	71⅛	——	5	98⅛	69½	25 0 0	——	98
23	186½	70⅞	72⅞	85⅝	——	101⅝	20⅛	4½	——	10	1 a 2	——	71½	——	5	98¼	69⅛	25 8 0	——	98
24	187	71⅛	72⅛	85⅝	——	101¼	20¼	4	——	10	2 a 3	——	71⅛	——	4½	98¼	70	17 15 0	——	98
25																				
26	Sunday																			
27																				

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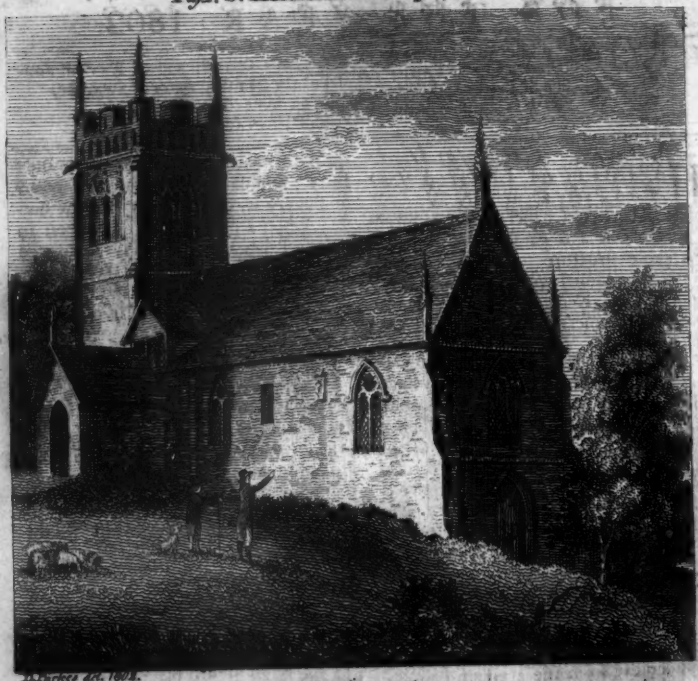
J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, N° 11, Holbourn.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN DECEMBER, 1802.

D	Bank	3 per Ct	3 per Ct.	4 per Ct	5 per Ct	5 per Ct	Long	Short	India	India	Exchq.	South S.	Old	New	Om-	Irish	Imp.	Eng. Lott	First	Second

Fig.1. St KENELM'S Chapel, S.E. *Gent. Mag. Supp.^t 1802. Pl. I. p. 1177.*



J. Parkes del. 1802.

Fig. 6.
Gold.

Fig. 5.
Silver.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 2.

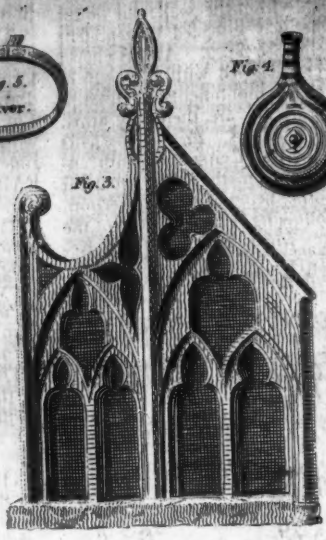


Fig. 3.

SUPPLEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1802.

Embellished with Prespective Views of St. KENELM'S Chapel; and of RAVENSTONDALE Church, WESTMORLAND; a Medal of CHRISTINA *Queen* of SWEDEN, and one of JAMES Duke of MONMOUTH; some curious PAINTED GLASS; a Plan of the TEMPLE of DIANA, &c. &c.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Feb.* 1.

HAVING in vol. LXVII. p. 738, given a very accurate N.W. view of St. Kenelm's Chapel, I am induced to send you a S.E. view of that remarkable structure. The other view was accompanied with a legendary account of St. Kenelm; with this, you have a few obfervations on the building, &c.

The general appearance of the building seems not of higher antiquity than Henry the Third's time; but the South entrance, over which is some ancient sculpture, is undoubtedly part of the old Saxon Chapel, which was erected soon after the discovery of king Kenelm's body. The tower is a very elegant speeimen of Gothic architecture. On the outside the chapel wall, fronting the South, is carved a rude figure of a child, with two of his fingers lifted up, in the ancient form of giving the *benediction*. Above the head of the figure is carved a crown, which projects considerably from the wall: no doubt the whole was intended to represent St. Kenelm; see *fig.* 2. As this chapel was never privileged with the right of sepulture, no monuments or inscriptions appear, nor are there any arms, &c. in the windows. *Fig.* 3. represents the end of a seat facing the South entrance, which seems the only original seat left, the other being of modern erection.

The following is an inventory of the plate, &c. which belonged to St. Kenelm's chapel, before the dissolution.

A lytyll shryne with odur relyques therein.

A heade of Seynt Kenelme, sylver and gylt.

A crowne of sylver and gylt, with a cepter of sylver.

A pyx of sylver.

A chalys gyld with pax-brede sylver and gyld.

A schypp of sylver for incense.

Yours, &c. D. PARKES.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 6.

INCLOSED, is a sketch of a bottle found some years ago, with some others, in a vault, under the ruins of the old Abbey Church, at St. Edmund's Bury, Suffolk.—It is said this grand monastery was built in 1028. The bottle, which I have in my possession in a perfect state, appears to be composed of a fine light red earth, and of very hard consistence; and the drawing is a pretty exact representation of it. J. O.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 16.

THE inclosed are tolerably correct drawings of two antique rings, the one (*fig.* 5) of silver, the other (*fig.* 6) of gold. I had no opportunity of exactly ascertaining their weight or dimensions; but judge them, from handling, to be nearly four inches in diameter, and that the gold ring might weigh about twelve or thirteen ounces, and that of silver about ten ounces.

The gold ring I selected, as the largest and best wrought, from among eleven others, some of which were quite plain, with double and treble scrolls, not unlike the scroll mouth-pieces of a French horn.

The silver rings exceeded those of gold, in number, size, and variety of forms. (The specimen from which the drawing was made, represents a fillet.) But they are far inferior in point of workmanship, being very coarse, and rude. They all bear evident marks of having been hammered out, and not cast.

There were besides, with this collection, several wedges of silver, of the weight of from 12 to 20 ounces each; but whether these wedges were found so, or whether they were melted down from some of the rings, I could not learn.

This treasure is, or was very lately, in the possession of Mr. De Landre, goldsmith, of Skinner-Row, Dublin. The account of it is very unsatisfactory. They say it was found not long since in a bog, in the county of West Meath, but the possessor declines communicating any particulars of the finding.

It is not easy even to conjecture so, what use or purpose these rings were intended. A certain Antiquary maintains that they appertained to a great temple,

temple, which, according to him, once exiſted in the county of Weſt Meath, dedicated to the Sun, under the name of Bal or Bel. That the worſhip of the Solar Fire did once ſubſiſt in the country, he aſſerts, is proved by ſeveral heathen ceremonies yet in uſe among the natives; as alſo from the names of ſeveral well-known places, which ſignify as much, as Bal-tien-glas, Bal-timore, Bel-turbet, &c. and he adds that the ſurpentine forms of the greater number of theſe rings, do clearly prove them of oriental derivation, inaſmuch as the creature they repreſent was never found in Ireland.

In conſequence of draining the bogs, and interſecting the country with canals, which is now proſecuting with ſo much profitable induſtry, curious antique articles are conſtantly diſcovering; and if theſe diſcoveries reflect no new light on the old Mileſian Romances, they however prove that the precious metals formerly abounded in Ireland, and that the inhabitants were not ignorant of the manner of working them.

It is proper to mention, that there is another report current in Dublin reſpecting theſe articles, *viz.* that they were brought from Egypt, and formed part of the plunder obtained by ſome individuals of our army employed in the Egyptian expedition. This report, however, is poſitively contradicted by the poſſeſſor; who ſays, moreover, that general Vallancy has made drawings of the whole, which he intends to publiſh with a memoir. E. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Portſea, Oct.* 10.

SINCE Obſervator, p. 735, once more takes the field of controverſy on the ſubject of the Epheſian Diana, Philo-technon relies on your impartiality for as early a place as convenient to this rejoinder.

It was not for the much-ſpoken-of *important ſervice* of ſetting P—t right, as well as himſelf, about a temple of Diana, not the Epheſian, that Obſervator was charged with want of candour, but for the unfair inference drawn as a conſequence of that topographic miſtake. For whether the example cited exiſted at Magnetia, or at Epheſus, ſince in both places the temples were Ionic, the columns in either of them not being *more* than eight diameters and a half, and perhaps *leſs*, the intercolumniation of ſuch, according to Vitruvius, chap. II. book III. is argued to have been either diaſtyle, or euſtyle: it was uncandid, therefore, in Obſervator, to pretend that this argument was out of the queſtion as applicable to the Epheſian Diana; ſince it obtains in any Ionic temple, (ſee the cited paſſage), item in diaſtylo, &c.—Uncandid alſo in pouring out a volley of leſſening epithets to diſcredit a fair demonſtration, proving that by ſimilar liberties taken with the central intercolumn in an octaſtyle, as Viator took in his dodecaſtyle, a like coincidence with Pliny's dimenſions may be obtained; it was incumbent on Obſervator to hold up to his readers the deficiency of that demonſtration, before he indulged in thoſe intemperate expreſſions, of having found the *elaborate* calculations, *groundleſs* aſſertions, and *ſpecious* arguments of Philo-technon, have not the *leaſt* ſolid foundation for their ſupport, &c. Gentleman's Magazine for April laſt, p. 312.

To the retorted queſtion, where is the good ſenſe, &c.? the anſwer is, that had the immenſe marble columns erected by Cteſiphon been conſumed, as well as the timber, by the fire kindled by Heroſtratus, it is quite conſonant with good ſenſe to ſuppoſe them reſtored as they were before. If there be any want of ſenſe in not merely ſuppoſing, but circumſtancially aſſerting, that the Epheſian Diana was an octaſtyle diptere, a Cteſiphonte conſtituta; that it was the moſt magnificent of all Grecian * temples; that it was 220 feet in front; that the height of its columns was a third of its width; that its architect was Cteſiphon; that it was not completed in leſs time than 220 years, nor by leſs efforts than the concurrence of all Aſia, (no difficult matter to find out 27 rulers called kings, in ſuch a lapſe of time); if all theſe aſſertions and circumſtances applied to the Epheſian Diana as exiſting in and ſome time after the Auguſtan age, are all or any of them ſenſeleſs, the reflection ſtrikes at Vitruvius and Pliny, not at P—t.—But would Obſervator feel ſatisfied that his title to the reputation of good ſenſe ſhould reſt on the ſuppoſition, that ſo many external immenſe marble columns were deſtroyed and levelled with the ground, by one night's conflagration of the timber within walls ſeven or eight feet thick? Were we not lately witneſſes to a lamentable conflagration of the

* See a plan of it in page 1185.

timber

timber-work in St. Paul's Covent Garden, where there was a much greater proportion of combustible matter than at the fire at Ephesus; yet do we not still enjoy the remarkable portico of Inigo Jones's temple? and will he not still be called its architect? To the second part of the retorted question; it is answered, there was nothing senseless in asserting, that Vitruvius referred Augustus to the Ephesian Diana, as an instance of an Octastyle diptere, because strictly true; and P—t cited the passage, book III. chap. I. Observator's affected unacquaintance with this passage and his pretence of being drawn into an error by P—t, because no such reference to any particular temple is made in the preface to 7th book, is another specimen of his want of candour.

There must either be an error of the press, or an absence of mind, when Observator wrote the following lines: "Vitruvius—on the eustyle species, by dividing the place designed for the front of the temple into a number of parts, obtains the part for the module and diameters of the columns, upon this division, previous to the exclusion of the projecture of the bases, which, if admitted into the space set out for the front of the temple, would contract it, and the species would no longer be the eustyle." Now P—t, unwilling to take advantage of this passage, which as it lies is absolutely unintelligible, gives Observator credit, that he wrote, or intended to write *admission*, instead of *exclusion*, after the words, previous to the. This will make sense of the reading, but the inference drawn is miserably inaccurate, and the assertion that follows it void of truth. For the admission of the angular projectures would only change the divisor and contract the scale, but noways interrupt the eustyle symmetry. And Vitruvius *most certainly* institutes the division in question, on purpose to recover a modulus, which, being a commensurate quantity, can only be obtained from a division of a line that hath commensurability, which is not the case with the whole extent of the front line of a temple; for the crepidines and projectures of angular bases, though they certainly belong to the front line of a temple when bases are employed, yet, as the Doric columns have no bases, and as their projectures are disputed, and seldom allowed the 18 minutes given by Vitruvius, therefore they are set off with the crepidines, which were the projectures of cornice of stylobates when there was a podium, or the sallies of the upper tread over the top riser of the flight of steps, which were adjusted by feet and inches, not by modules: and this was the reason of their exemption at each end of the front line; the crepidines, because they were never of a commensurate quantity; the projectures, because unsettled as to their number of minutes which, unless just 15 or ½ of a module, would cause the divisor to have a troublesome fraction, for there appears no other reason for *their* exemption.—But it is an utterly false idea that Vitruvius bounds the front of a temple at the angular shafts; his words are; "Frons loci, quæ in æde constituta fuerit, si tetrastylos facienda fuerit, dividatur in partes undecim semis *præter* crepidines et projecturas spirarum: si sex erit columnarum in partes 18; si octastylos . . . . . in partes 24 et semissem . . . . . unæ pars erit modulus." In English, "The local front appointed for a temple when four columns, is to be divided into eleven parts and a half besides the marginals and projectures of (angular) bases, (can words more clearly say that the projectures and marginals are a part of the local front line); when six columns into 18 parts; when 8 into 24 parts and a half; one such part shall be the module." It is not true, therefore, that *Vitruvius fixes the breadth of the temple in front at the extent of the shafts of the angular columns, excluding the projecture of the bases and platform*; nor are P—t's arguments, vol. LXXI. p. 1084, and calculations, *founded upon a vague and false basis*, but upon the clear documents and assertions of Vitruvius, who institutes the above divisions for the express purpose of finding the module, which is *injudiciously* denied by Observator. The vain evidence, therefore, so pertinaciously triumphed in, of an unfractional coincidence of a dodecastyle with Pliny's dimensions, is truly founded on a glaring misapprehension of the meaning of Vitruvius, as herein proved, and P—t's former exposition, it is insisted on, is true and accurate.

Vitruvius pointing out &c. and the thirteen lines following, are altogether unintelligible; there is no such passage in Vitruvius. If it is rightly conjectured, he means to insinuate as a deduction

duction from the documents of Vitruvius, that the pycnoſtyle and ſyſtyle may have their central intercolumn widened, as they require it ſtill more than the euſtyle; if this be Obſervator's meaning, it is anſwered that in the preſent purſuit we ſeek, not what P—t or Obſervator may think an improvement on Vitruvius, but what Vitruvius did, or did not, really teach. He objects to the pycnoſtyle and ſyſtyle, becauſe thoſe narrow intercolumns were inconvenient; to the diaſtyle, becauſe the intercolumns were ſo wide that the epiſtyles were apt to break: he extolls the invention of the euſtyle as a remedy for both: this is the ſubſtance of what Vitruvius ſays on the ſubject, which, clear as it is, Obſervator has obſcured, to conceal ſome ſtrange inference of his own, from the glare of noon-day ſunſhine.

Obſervator tells us he has ſufficient knowledge of Grecian temples, to pronounce that columns are as neceſſary in the cell and poſticum, as in the pronaos ..... to ſupport the cieling and roof when the ſpan was above 40 feet. Now to cut this part of the controverſy ſhort, P—t pronounces, from his knowledge of the geometrical principles of carpentry, that any ſpan, even of an hundred or an hundred and fifty feet, provided the walls are proportionably thick (which is always the caſe in Grecian temples), may have a cieling and roof ſupported without either column or fulcrum of any kind under, beſides the walls. and that the ancients knew theſe principles of carpentry, we learn from Pliny, Julius Cæſar, and others. Therefore if Obſervator knows no more of the other documents of Grecian temples, than of their roofs, he has much more to learn than he probably ſuſpects.—Moſt undoubtedly the ancients placed columns in the cells of ſuch temples as were dedicated to the imaginary divinities ſuppoſed to delight in the open air; and theſe temples were accordingly called hypethros, and uſually decaſtyle, though the Jupiter Olympius is ſaid by Vitruvius to be octaſtyle and hypethre: theſe had columns in their cells; but not there to ſupport the roof, for the cell was open at top to the ſky. Concerning theſe temples P—t will fully treat in No. XXIX. and XXX. when it ſhall come to their turn to appear.—At preſent Obſervator may reſt ſatisfied that the Epheſian Diana was not an hypethros, nor will he, or any perſon, prove that it had columns in its cell.—As to Obſervator's idea of what Vitruvius calls the poſticum, it is ſo foreign to the reality and erroneous, that he will find reaſon enough to complain of being drawn into an error by accrediting Perrault and other moderns. This ſubject will be diſcuſſed in No. XXVIII. P—t, in the mean time, informs Obſervator, that he will find at laſt, that what Vitruvius means by Poſticum is, that in peripteres a ſingle, in dipteres a double walking-place at the backs of theſe temples, with columns in number and diſpoſition like thoſe in the portico, and the back wall of the cell ſolid without aperture, is the only diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic of the Poſticum from the portico in front, where, inſtead of a ſolid wall on the ſide of the inner walk, there are in front of pronaos two columns and three intercolumns encloſed to a certain height with baluſtrades and three doors leading to the interior part of pronaos. Whatever other idea of a poſticum and portico may be ſuggeſted, it has nothing to do with Vitruvius. And Obſervator will alſo find that he has been too haſty in his retort on P—t's plan of the Epheſian Diana ordained as directed by Vitruvius, and is not, like the dodecaſtyle, an unprecedented whim. Obſervator knows his darling dodecaſtyle has its death warrant ſigned in the chap. 23, book 36, of Pliny's Natural Hiſtory, where it is ſaid the antients made the columns in the Epheſian Diana a third of the temple's breadth in height; and ſo far is this paſſage from being corrupted, that it clearly accords with what Vitruvius has ſaid of this temple, and with what he has taught concerning Ionic columns; for this paſſage proves that it was octaſtyle euſtyle, ſince the diviſor for ſuch a front without the projectures is $24\frac{1}{2}$; and as the projectures at laſt are to have their places in the front, we will add theſe two projectures $= \frac{1}{2}$ a diameter to the diviſor, and make it 25, one third whereof is equal $8\frac{1}{3}$, the *commenſurate* height of the column therefore was 8 diameters and $\frac{1}{3}$, and the *abſolute*, 73 feet 4 inches. Obſervator ſays the text is corrupted becauſe ſuch gigantic columns were never heard of. He ſhould have added, never heard of *before the Epheſian Diana was heard of*, which for that very quality which he calls gigantic,

more

more than for any other conſideration, was celebrated as one of the wonders of the world; and the largeſt of all temples then exiſting, and now concluſively proved to have been an octaſtyle euſtyle diptere.

Laſtly, P—t did not aſſert that the ædes in antis had the *antæ* on the ſides, on the authority of Vitruvius; but on the authority of common ſenſe and common practice in regular and elegant buildings: theſe will be diſcuſſed in their place; in the mean time P—t can but thank Obſervator for furniſhing him with a proof from Vitruvius, though unintentionally, that there were pilaſters along the ſides; but not antæ, which *he* ſays belong to the ends of walls as their termination, and that the paraſtatæ are continued along the walls; and then defies P—t to produce any one example in Vitruvius for having along the wall pilaſters which he ſays are paraſtatæ not antæ as P—t calls them: this is fairly ſtated; now Vitruvius book III. chap. 1. has theſe words, ædium principia ſunt ..... et primum in *Antis*, quod Græcè ἐν παραστάσι dicitur: here let the reader decide whether antæ the Latin name, and paraſtatæ the Greek, are not the ſame things.—It remains to apologize, for the length of this letter; it is an anſwer to a long one.

Yours, &c. PHILO-TECHNON.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 20.

AMONG the various advantages accruing to the community from the publication of Magazines or Journals at ſtated periods, one, and not the leaſt, is the opportunity afforded of examining into the conduct of individuals, or of ſocieties of men, whoſe acts have an influence on the learning, the morals, or the happineſs of the people. This, when done with temper and moderation, may be productive of ſingular benefit, not only to the publick, but to the perſons or ſocieties, whoſe conduct is ſcrutinized. Under the impreſſion of this opinion, and with the view of effecting ſome change in the management of a learned and reſpectable body, the Society of Antiquaries, with which you, Mr. Editor, have long been connected, I ſhall requeſt the inſertion of the following obſervations.

I have been ſeveral years a member of that very reſpectable Society, an pretty conſtant in my attendance, and have frequently been entertained and inſtructed by the very ingenious and learned papers that are from time to time read at their meetings, as well as by numerous curious objects ſubmitted to their inſpection. I have alſo received, in common with the reſt of the members, ſuch a number of rich and ſplendid publications from them, as often to excite my admiration from what fund they were produced, or how the Society could poſſibly afford to publiſh, and give them to their now very numerous brethren. In fact, ſo very ſplendid have their publications been, of late particularly, that it has proved an incitement, on the one hand, to numerous perſons to offer themſelves as candidates, who had no pretenſions whatever to belong to that or any other literary Society; and, on the other, it has led, or rather compelled the Society (in order to enable them to ſupport the expences they were engaged in), to conſent to the admiſſion of ſuch an indiſcriminate rabble, as has very much leſſened and degraded the title of *Socius*, or Fellow, once ſo honourable and ſo much valued.

But though by this indiſcriminate admiſſion of members a conſiderable quantity of ready money was brought into the treaſury of the Society, yet by that means the number of copies of their works they were obliged to give away (each member being entitled to one) were ſo increaſed, that, inſtead of relieving, it added to their embarraſſments.

Accordingly, in the courſe of the laſt ſeſſion, the Council propoſed and recommended, that the members of the Society ſhould be aſſeſſed in the following manner; that is, "that all the members, who were now paying two guineas, ſhould hereafter pay three guineas annually; and thoſe members, who had compounded for their annual payments by paying 26 guineas on their admiſſion, ſhould now pay a farther ſum of 10 guineas;" and, in failure of making theſe additional payments, they were to be rejected from the liſt of members. This propoſal was hung up the time directed by the ſtatutes in the meeting room of the ſociety, to receive the ſanction of a general meeting of the members; by whom it was almoſt unanimouſly rejected, there being ſcarcely any but the members of the Council who voted for

eſtabliſhing

eſtabliſhing it. In fact, and ſo it was urged there, as the members on their admiſſion paid the fees required, and ſigned the book obliging themſelves to obſerve the ſtatutes contained in it, and the Society on their part had aſſociated them, and made them members, they could not degrade or reject them, unleſs on their refuſing to perform the obligations they had entered into.

Another propoſition made by the Council, which ſtood alſo for diſcuſſion by the members at this meeting, was, "that all members, hereafter to be made, ſhould pay ſeven guineas inſtead of five, for their admiſſion fee, and three guineas annually inſtead of two; and thoſe who compounded for their annual payments, were to have paid 36 guineas inſtead of 26." This the meeting would readily have adopted; but the Council, diſappointed of receiving the larger ſum, that would have come almoſt immediately into the treaſury, by aſſeſſing their preſent members, withdrew the propoſal.

It has been intimated above, that the pecuniary embarraſſments of the Society, which led them to make theſe propoſals, aroſe from the very great expence incurred by their late publications, particularly their delineations and accounts of our cathedrals, now carrying on; and this was ſtrongly and very properly urged by the members of the Council, and doubtleſs had its due effect upon the minds of the members. But, on the other hand, it was obſerved, that, as the Council have the ſole management of the income and funds of the Society, they ought to have taken care, before they entered on a ſpeculation of ſuch great magnitude, to have calculated the coſt, and ſeen whether it could be brought within the compaſs of their abilities: if not, they ſhould have firſt drawn up a proſpectus of their work, with an eſtimate of the expence, as near as it could be calculated, to be given to each of the members, deſiring their obſervations and ſuggeſtions in order to its perfection. To this might have been added, ſuch propoſals as they might think likely to be efficient to enable the Society to carry the plan, if approved, into execution. Had this been done, there can be no doubt but the work would have been executed in a manner much leſs expenſive, and yet ſo as to be more valuable, and conſequently more worthy, and more likely to receive the approbation of the perſons for whom it is deſigned; and the members would very readily, by a plan I ſhall hereafter ſuggeſt, have furniſhed the neceſſary fund, if any additional ſource ſhould have been wanting.

It will readily be admitted, that, in eſtimating the value of any work of art, its utility, or being adapted to anſwer the intended purpoſe, muſt be conſidered as one of its conſtituents; and that the mere ſplendour of its appearance will very ill compenſate for the loſs of this property. In the work here alluded to, the Hiſtory of the Cathedrals, this, a grand principle, is ſacrificed, or at the leaſt made greatly ſubordinate to ſplendour and elegance.

The work conſiſts, as is well known, of a hiſtory and deſcription of the cathedrals; delineations, or exquiſitely engraved plates, repreſenting the fronts, ſides, diſſections, and all the ornaments external and internal, with explanations of the plates, all printed on a ſuperb atlas paper, ſo large, that it is impoſſible to read either the account of the buildings or explanation of the plates, but in a ſtanding poſture; and the print (Bulmer's type) ſo ſharp and beautiful that no eye can bear it longer than a very few minutes; and as the explanations of the plates are printed alſo with a large type, and take up much ſpace, the book is not calculated to be bound, as from the ſize of the leaves they cannot without injuring them be turned backward and forward, as you may have occaſion to refer to the explanations. Each of the cathedrals as far as they have gone are diſſected through the roofs, the whole length of the buildings, and again acroſs the arms, or from North to South, to ſhew the internal ſtructure of thoſe parts.

But if one of the buildings only had been thus minutely diſſected and delineated, and ſmall parts of the others (where there was any material difference in the ſtructures) given, a very large portion of the preſent expence of engraving would have been ſaved, not only without any deterioration, but with a manifeſt improvement in the work; as it would not then have been loaded with repetitions of objects, either exactly the ſame, or ſo little varied as ſcarce to be diſtinguiſhed one from the other.

The

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 6.
South View of Ravenstonedale Church in Westmoreland.

Fig. 5.

The expence of theſe ſuperfluous plates has doubtleſs been one of the cauſes why the Society have not been able to give perſpective views of the buildings; for want of which, the work, though enormouſly expenſive, is extremely defective.

Having ſpoken thus freely of the execution of the work, and ſhewn what appear to be its imperfections, it will be expected that I ſhould explain in what manner it might have been made more perfect, or how the error already committed may be remedied, and the work completed, ſo as to render it more uſeful, convenient, and agreeable, without deſtroying any part of its elegance or beauty; and as the Society have rejected the plan propoſed by the Council for raiſing the money neceſſary for proſecuting the work, whether any other may not be deviſed more equitable, and conſequently more likely to meet the approbation of the members in general.

To anſwer theſe purpoſes, I would recommend, that the hiſtory and deſcription of the cathedrals, with the explanations, ſhould be printed in a quarto ſize, inſtead of the preſent enormous folio. They would then be read with convenience; and the expence of this part, filling much the largeſt number of pages, would be reduced to leſs than half what it at preſent coſts. The engravings to be contrived of the ſame ſize, and on the ſame beautiful paper, as thoſe already publiſhed; but inſtead of giving repetitions of ſections of the whole roofs, ſides, &c. of the buildings, as at preſent, to give only ſuch parts of them as have any thing peculiar in the workmanſhip, or as recommend themſelves for their beauty, and to give perſpective views of each of them. This, in the firſt inſtance, would be attended with a ſmall additional expence, as the deſcriptions already given muſt, for the ſake of uniformity, be reprinted. This republication, with a perſpective view of one of the cathedrals already finiſhed, (ſay Exeter,) might furniſh the next delivery; then perſpective views of Bath and of Durham; and, until theſe are done, no more of the cathedrals ſhould be engraved, but the artiſts might go on taking their drawings.

In reſpect to the mode of raiſing the money neceſſary for completing the work, a letter might be ſent round from the Council to each of the members, explaining their reaſons for altering the form of the publication as to the letter preſs, and their intention of giving perſpective views of the buildings; and propoſing that on delivering the republication of the deſcription of the buildings already given, with a perſpective view of one of them, (ſay Exeter,) the members ſhould each of them pay one guinea; and on delivering each of the following perſpective views, Bath and Durham, they ſhould pay 10s. 6d.; and one guinea on receiving the account of every new cathedral, with the perſpective and other engravings.

This propoſal, the members ſhould be informed, would be diſcuſſed at a meeting of the Society; and there can be little doubt but they would be as unanimous in adopting it, as they were in rejecting the propoſal to raiſe the annual payment. It is alſo highly probable that the Society would ſell a much greater number of copies of the work in this form, than in the preſent; for, being more convenient, many more of the members would keep them, and conſequently there would be fewer at market. More than two thirds of the members, known to the writer of this paper, have parted with their copies; and it is extremely probable the number thus coming into the hands of the bookſellers is not leſs than 300; and it is plain the bookſellers will ſell theſe copies to their cuſtomers before they will have recourſe to the Society.

If this paper, Mr. Urban, is thought to be ſufficiently intereſting to procure its admiſſion, I ſhall for your next number preſent you with ſome ſtrictures on the internal management of the Society, particularly on the choice of members for the Council, in which they ſeem (as in the publication we have noticed) to ſacrifice utility to ſplendour; that is, they pay more regard to the wealth or rank of the perſons they propoſe, than to their learning or ability, or the probability of their attending to the duties of the office. ***

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 30.

I SEND you the following deſcription of the interior of Buckingham Houſe, which may be conſidered as the only town reſidence of their Majeſties, St. James's being merely uſed as a place

place of audience and for purpoſes of ſtate.

The hall of entrance is upon a ſcale ſuitable to the dignity and ſpaciouſneſs of the dwelling, which is ſo amply ſtored with the fineſt paintings, that the walls of even this apartment are covered with them. Views of cities in Italy, eſpecially thoſe by Canaletti, prevail here. The pavement is of white and dark coloured marble. Three very large and ſuperb lanterns, in the faſhion of forty or fifty years ſince, hang from the cieling. Eight lamps in glaſſes are placed on carved pedeſtals, very well painted in imitation of bronze. The ſtory of Æneas and Dido covers the walls of the ſtaircaſe. On the landing place of the chief floor, without any anti-room, opens the door of what is called the Japan room, in which their Majeſties and the Princeſſes breakfaſt. Here are the comforts of a family room, with the grandeur and ſome of the ornaments of a palace. Three large paintings occupy three of the compartments, and with ſeveral others leave not much place for the curious Japan lining, from which the room takes its name. Vandyke is the favourite maſter here, and perhaps it is not too much to call theſe three loſty pictures his beſt works. That neareſt the fire-place repreſents Charles I. Henrietta Maria, and their family, all in whole length. The next is the portrait of Charles I. on horſeback, with a page on foot. The third is the Duke of Alva on horſeback. A time-piece occupies the centre of a beautiful marble chimney-piece. The curtains are velvet, painted by the princeſs Elizabeth, in ſhades of brown and maroon, in imitation of cut velvet. Here the elegance of the furniture ends. The tables and chairs are of a very plain and old faſhion. The cold and hard-rubbed floor is without a carpet, a luxury of which his Majeſty deprives himſelf in almoſt every apartment, from the opinion that carpets and other means of great warmth are injurious to health. Many of his ſubjects would find this deficiency very lamentable, if they were to paſs a day at Buckingham houſe. A piano-forte is on one ſide of the room; a large organ completely fills up a compartment by the fire place. Several little ſtands of the height of a table, to hold a breakfaſt cup or a work bag, are placed in the corners. From this apartment extends a ſuite of rooms along the whole back-front of the houſe, all nearly covered with the fineſt pictures, which have, however, been ſo often deſcribed, that we ſhall not notice them individually. Reubens, Vandyke, and Claude, are the chief maſters. In every room the encouragement given by his Majeſty to ingenious conſtructors of time-pieces is apparent, and the King's fondneſs for their art may be well accounted for by his known punctuality; in which probably none of his ſervants or ſubjects ever equalled him. We do not recollect that there is one room without a clock; certainly ſeveral have two or three. There are at leaſt fifty in the houſe; all conſtantly wound up, according to their periods, by a truſty ſervant, and all in ſuch correctneſs, that a difference of half a minute cannot be found amongſt them. Weather-glaſſes, of different ſizes and conſtructions, alſo occur frequently, and their indices correſpond almoſt as well as the hands of the clocks. On this Weſtern ſide of the houſe are the King's and Queen's warm rooms: apartments ſo called becauſe they have the diſtinction of carpets, of which there are only four in the whole houſe, though not leſs than twenty of the rooms are in frequent uſe by the Royal Family; the others are in the dining-room and the Queen's bed-room, but none of theſe completely cover the floor. The furniture of this ſuite of apartments is otherwiſe extremely remarkable, and for the very qualities oppoſite to thoſe that might be expected. Inſtead of being magnificent, elegant, or faſhionable, it is of the very plaineſt form into which good materials can be worked; and even the materials are not always ſo conſpicuouſly good, ſeldom ſo beautiful, as would be required in the houſes of many opulent individuals. And yet, though old enough to be far out of any late taſte, it bears no ſtamp of a venerable antiquity. The damaſk of the curtains and chairs is much faded: the mahogany of the latter is not beautiful; it is even ſo dull that it much reſembles walnut; and the latter are made with curving legs, and clump or rather knob feet, not well carved. The tables are of ſimiliar faſhion. Several old and very plain armoires and eſcrutoires encumber the rooms. The appearance of the whole is very ſtriking to a viſitor, if he has been inſpecting any of the magnificent dwellings, called the Shew-houſes of our opulent nobility, and has had his eye accuſtomed to gold mouldings, ſatin-

lined

lined compartments, ſtately mirrors, and vivid carpets. It would indeed be a leſſon to the extravagance of the age to ſee this houſe. Amidſt the utmoſt abundance of things juſtly valuable, of gratifications for an intelligent mind, and a ſolid taſte of books, pictures, maps, and inſtruments, purchaſed with a liberality truly Royal, the King of England and his numerous family, ſcarcely more elevated in rank than in their accompliſhments, content themſelves with ſuch other furniture in the more domeſtic apartments, as many opulent tradeſmen would certainly not envy. Now that ſolid value and real uſe in matters of this ſort are deſpiſed; and nothing valued but ſhew and faſhion, for the ſake of which fortunes are waſted and convenience ſacrificed, it may be beneficial to many individuals to ſee, or at leaſt to know, how much more eaſily their Sovereign is ſatisfied. H. B.

Mr. Urban, *Newington, Surrey.*

THE ſketches of two panes of glaſs, (*Pl. II. fig.* 1, 2.) which are in my poſſeſſion, have been ſhewn to ſeveral gentlemen, but can get no explanation. A constant Reader.

*** Fig. 1. is ihc, a common abbreviation of the name of our Saviour, and the legend Bleſſed be Jeſu.

Fig. 2. is the well-known rebus of archbiſhop *Iſlip's* name. Edit.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 9.

THE Urn, repreſented in *fig.* 3. was found in the year 1800, on the top of a bath or old mount of earth called *the Moat*, in the manor of Lindſay, in the county of Tyrone, about eight feet under ground, in a tomb three feet wide, four feet long, and three feet in depth, formed by a large flag of rough ſtone at the bottom, two ſide flags and two end ones of the ſame kind, and a large one over the top as a cover. The Urn was full of a fine earth or aſhes, ſo hard as to be obliged to be taken out with a knife, and a quantity of bones, ſeemingly burned, and fine earth or aſhes lying in the tomb. Diameter of the top of the Urn (a perfect circle) four inches and an half, of the bottom two inches and a quarter, depth three inches and an half. It is in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Lindſay of Loughry, lord of the manor, by one of whoſe tenants it was found as he was ſearching for a Coal-mine.

The Urn is made of burnt clay neatly fluted, and ornamented as repreſented in the drawing, which is the exact ſize, form, and colour. It muſt be of great antiquity, as the cuſtom of burying, inſtead of burning the dead, was introduced in Ireland before the birth of our Saviour.

The drawing was taken by a gentleman (by whoſe permiſſion it is ſent) for an intended hiſtory of the county of Tyrone; for which, by way of amuſement, he continues to collect materials, but is not likely ſoon to publiſh, for want of encouragement. C.

Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 15.

THE Gentleman's Magazine having long been the *depot* of every thing that is curious, I ſend you a drawing (*fig.* 4.) of the famous medal, ſtruck in commemoration of the beheading of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth.

The drawing, executed by an eminent hand, is a perfect fac-ſimile of the original, and as ſuch I deem it worthy a place in your Magazine. The medal is in the poſſeſſion of the deſcendants of the duke; and if any of your correſpondents can communicate any thing intereſting reſpecting it, they will oblige, Yours, &c. Curiosus.

Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 11.

I SEND you another Swediſh coin, *fig.* 5, as a companion to that engraved in p. 609. It is one of the ſilver dollars* ſtruck at Stockholm, weighing an ounce; and bears on one ſide the figure of queen Christina, three-quarters, her right-hand on a table ſpread with the enſigns of royalty, the crown, globe, ſceptre, and key, and circumſcribed,

CHRISTINA D. G. SUEC. GOT. WAN. Q. DESI REGIE P. HÆ.

Reverſe.—The figure of our Saviour, holding in his left-hand the globe ſurmounted by the croſs, and elevating his right in a poſture of bleſſing; under it is the arms of Sweden impaling thoſe of the queen's family, and below them the faſcis with the band as on the former coin:

SALVATOR MUNDI, SALVA NOS.
MDCXL†.

* The ſilver and gold coins of this princeſs are become ſcarce.

† See this in Bremner, p. 195.

The hiſtory of this ſingular woman is well known. At 6 years old ſhe ſucceeded her father, the great Guſtavus, who fell in the battle of Lutzen 1632, and after a reign of 21 years, in which ſhe exerted a maſculine ſpirit and talents, preferring freedom and tranquillity to the cares of empire, reſigned her crown in the moſt ſolemn manner to her couſin, Charles Guſtavus (Charles XI.), June 16, 1654, and quitting Sweden, accompanied only by four gentlemen, having renounced the Proteſtant religion at Inſpruck, retired to Rome, where ſhe died 1689. She animated and protected men of letters and artiſts, was ſteady in her reſolutions, warm in her deſires, violent in her reſentments. Of the latter part of her character we have an example, in her ordering Monaldeſchi, her great chamberlain, to be aſſaſſinated in her preſence in a gallery of the palace at Fontainebleau. She has been reproached with an affected ſuperiority to prejudices and circumſtances, without a due regard to the decency of her rank and birth, and with not having ſufficiently reſpected herſelf. The truth is, ſhe poſſeſſed an independent ſpirit, which at length led her to renounce the throne and all reſtraint. The wiſdom of her government, the glory of her reign, the protection ſhe granted to merit and talents, the care ſhe took to encourage induſtry and commerce, rank her among the greateſt princes; but the motives of her abdication ſtain all the heroiſm of this extraordinary diſintereſtedneſs. She made herſelf a man, if one may ſo ſay, that ſhe might renounce all the conſtraint of her ſex.—Lacombe's Abridgement of the Hiſtory of the North, vol. II. p. 240.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 10.

RAVENSTONEDALE Church, Weſtmoreland, *(fig. 5.)* was rebuilt in 1745. The following is part of a monumental inſcription in this edifice: "Sacred to the memory of George Fothergill, D. D. and principal of St. Edmund's Hall in Oxford, where he lies interred, who departed this life Oct. 5, 1760, aged 54. He was a perſon of great parts and learning, and of moſt exemplary piety and virtue, which made his death greatly lamented." Dr. George Fothergill was the ſon of a very reſpectable yeoman of this pariſh; and his brother, Thomas Fothergill, was many years provoſt of Queen's college in Oxford, and died in 1796.

In this church is alſo the following inſcription:

"To the memory of Anthony Fothergill,
late of Brownber,
whoſe natural talents, and acquired knowledge,
rendered his character truly reſpectable.
Though placed in a humble ſtation,
he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a firm adherence
to the cauſe of Truth, Liberty, and rational Religion.
His integrity of heart,
ſocial diſpoſition,
and uncommon abilities,
gained him general eſteem.
He departed this (his chequered) life
June 13, 1761, aged 75."

Mr. Anthony Fothergill publiſhed a work, entitled "Wicked Chriſtians practical Atheiſts." From the inſcription to his memory it might be inferred, that he had imbibed Deiſtical notions. It is evident however from his writings, that his diſbelief of Chriſtianity proceeded no farther than to a renunciation of the doctrines of original ſin.

CLERICUS WESTMORIENSIS.

Original Letters relative to MARY QUEEN *of* SCOTS; *from p.* 1084.

Letter VII. From John Earl of Morton.

To our ry^t traiſt friend the Lard of Barnbarroch.

RY^T traiſt freind, efter maiſt hartlie commendation. The troubles heir ſa lang continewing throw the w^thalding of the toun of Edinbur^r againis oure ſoverane Lord and his auc^tie; it is thot maiſt expedient to retene victuallis frome the toune; and for ya^t end, yair is men of weir plantit in ye houſes nixt adjacent yairto Quhairthrow, w^t ye travellis of ſum nowmer of horſemen, ye mater apperis to tak gude and ſpedie ſucceſſe.—Putlie we ar accumpancit w^t ye Cordouraris of Mers and Tiyiodale, qlks ar content to tary heir for a moneth, quhair of yair is a gude parte alreddy paſt. And, be avyſe of ye Counſale, it is tho^t gude ya^t be proclamation ye Weſt bordour and cuntrey be drawin heir to Ley^t againe the 20 day of yis moneth, provydit to remane for ane uyir mone^t within qlk ſpace, God willing, ye mater will be at a point. Praying zow heirfore effectuouſlie, that ze w^t zoure kinfreinds, and ſervands abill and weill horſit men, will addres zou to be heir at Ley^t in weirlike man'er, y^e ſaid 20 day of Aprile

Aprile inſtant, provydit to remane for the ſpace of ane moneth yairefter, according to ye proclamatioun paſt yairupon, as zr will do ye Kinges Majeſtie gude ſervice, and do ws thankfull and acceptabill plefour. Sa we com'itt zow to ye protectioun of God. From Leyt ye fyft day of Aprile 1572.

Zoure aſſurit freind, JHON *Regent.*

VIII. *Letter from the Earl of Caſſilis.*

To my aſſurit Cuſſine ye Lairde of Barnebarroche.

Ryt aſſurit Cuſing, after my hartlie commendatiouns. I think lang to underſtand or nichtbour Garleis meanes to follow fourth, and I man heir ze have ſum of zour ayne weilwillat . . . . . ſumthing . . Let zow be forſene of his intentiounes; always in caiſe thay wald cum upoun thair muſter days, to mak ony forme of provocation. I prave zow be not raſhe to caſt zourſelf in ony lyklie inconvenient, in reſpect ze have not ſic number as ſuld be, and I ſall have ſum ma at zou ſhortlie in better equipage, yat ſall bringe men as neir thair zetis godwilling yat thay lyk als lytill. And if ze ſie materis lyklie to draw to ony ſuddentie, advertiſe me bak with diligence, and I ſall nocht be cairles, iff zour turnes be nocht all zr graiter in yis cuntri. At Mertimes I wald be glad zr nicht be afeild with me, for me Lord Argyl hes written ane verie freindlie letter to me, to be preſent at *ye rudit of yat clok* with my guidedochter; ſua to yrs next occaſion and ever I reſt,

Your verie aſſurit couſing, CASSILIS*.

Ye Inche ye 23 of October.

I have deſyrit my freind Thomas of Symenes, to ſtay with zou ane quhyle untill the tyme I ſend.

IX. *Letter from James Earl of Mar, Regent.*

To our Traiſt friend the Lard of Barbarrauch.

My Lord, for that ze ſhew us that ze wald perſew the Lord Hereis the morne in cais the money wer not deliverit; and now that we heir ze intend to ryde leving this undone, qrby this pure ſtrangear will be hevely diſappoynted, the obligation remaning in his handes; this yrfoir ſal be to deſire zor L. that zow ſtay zour ryding while that matter be put to a point, as reſſon and conſcience wald, for the relief of thame that will find the charge the gretar the langer that it be unrelevit. Thus we committ zow to God—At Halyruidhous the 23 of Januar 1577.

Zr gude freind, JAMES *Regent.*

(To be continued.)

* The year in which this letter was written is not mentioned, but there are reaſons for thinking it was about 1573. The words printed in Italicks are copied very exactly from the original, which is in this place particularly legible, but I have not hitherto met with any one who underſtands their meaning.

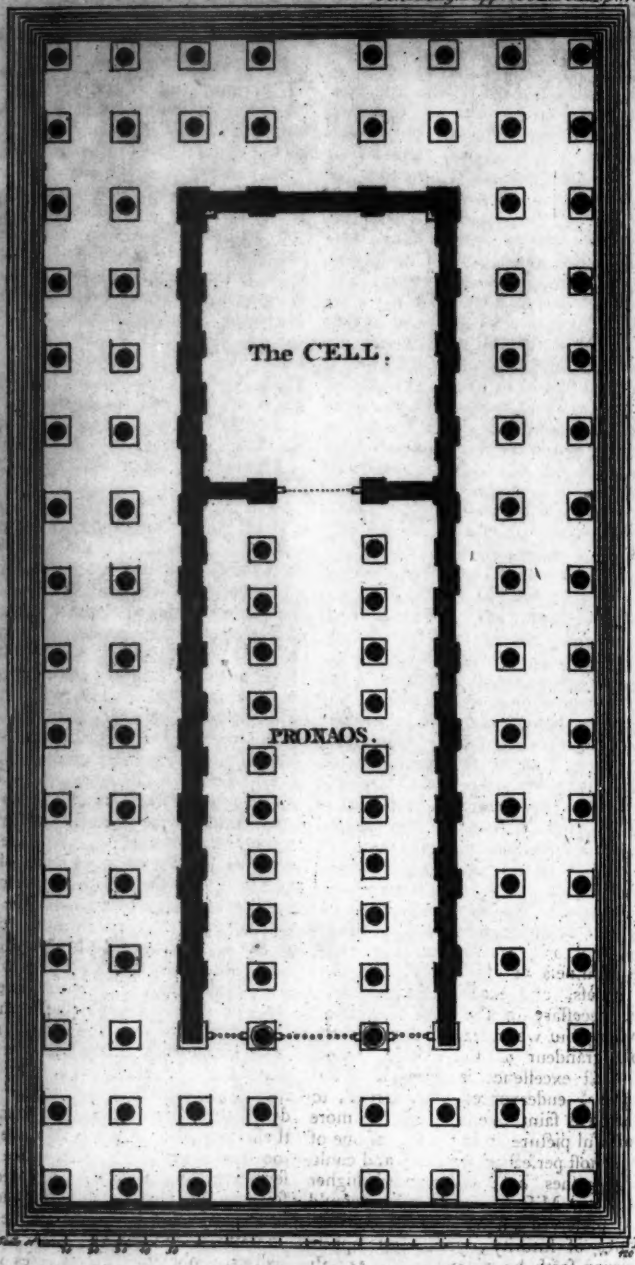
Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 22.

YOUR Reviewer, in his obſervations on Mr. Foſter, vol. LXXII. p. 1187, recommends the illuſtration of Scripture from attention to the coſtume of the Eaſt. Raphelius illuſtrated the prophecy of Iſaiah foretelling the taking of Babylon by Cyrus from the account of the event by Herodotus; and the New Teſtament from its conformity in ſtyle to that author and Xenophon; Providence intending that, as Greek was the univerſal language of the time, the ſtyle of its beſt writers ſhould be adopted, not only thoſe of contemporaries, but of the oldeſt. Herodotus was a favourite author with our critick, who had applied himſelf to illuſtrate the New Teſtament by other Greek writers, as Xenophon, Polybius, and Arrian, but availed himſelf of the leiſure from public duty, which a ſever unfortunately furniſhed, to reviſe and publiſh theſe on Herodotus, who takes up the hiſtory where Scripture leaves it, at the cloſe of the firſt 3430 years of the world, at the reign of Cyrus, and continues the hiſtory of Perſia to the war of Xerxes, where Thucydides reſumes it, and after him Xenophon, and after him Diodorus Siculus. Livy purſues it within four years before the birth of Chriſt, and the hiſtorians after him to our own time. Even where Herodotus tells the ſtory different from Scripture, as in the deſtruction of Senacherib's army, it ſerves to prove the fact! as, when his narrative about Cyrus differs from Xenophon's, it only confirms the obſervation, that there were various accounts of that prince; and his ſilence about the Jews is no more than his ſilence about the Romans, his contemporaries and neighbours. In ſimplicity Herodotus reſembles the New Teſtament writers. His hiſtory is a ſeries of events connected and flowing one after another, like the ſtyle of St. Paul's epiſtles, which agree alſo in anomaly of ſyntax, or irregularity of arrangement.

ment, and in the many uncommon words and terms which occur. R. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 7.

RESIDING for ſome months in a very remote, inſulated, and ſolitary ſituation, from which the great ſources of public intelligence are peculiarly cut off, it has been only within this laſt fortnight that, in looking over ſome old news-papers, the account of Miſs Temple's death met my eye; when a friend, to whom I expreſſed my deep concern on the melancholy ſubject of an event by me ſo little expected, put into my hands ſome tender elegiac lines that were inſerted in one of your valuable Miſcellanies (p. 854), and which too fatally confirmed what I dreaded to believe. Yeſterday evening, the ſame gentleman preſented me with a ſketch of that incomparable young creature's life; which, though ill calculated to charm away the fiend of ſorrow, could not fail to rivet my attention, and awaken my ſenſibility. Independent of partial aſſociations and private affections, the human mind is excited by a general principle of curioſity, by moral taſte, by the beſt pride of our nature, to trace the dawnings of ability. Nothing can be indifferent to a philoſophic reader, that ſerves to mark and elucidate its early emanations —we are pleaſed with the conqueſt of difficulties by the noble efforts of ſuperior capacity reſting wholly upon itſelf—and behold with exultation the coldneſs of the world, and the unkindneſs of fortune, melting away before the omnipotent ſun of riſing genius. I heſitate not to declare that an impulſe more powerful than curioſity, an intereſt more diſtinct than that which is blended, or rather confounded, in the indiſcriminate pride of our common nature, quickened the emotions of my breaſt on peruſing the little hiſtory of Miſs Temple; for I, Mr. Urban, had ſeen and converſed with her. It was permitted for me, in a few caſual interviews, to diſcover the magnitude of her virtues, and the reſplendence of her talents; and ſhould that young lady's mother and ſiſter ever ſee this haſty effuſion, and aſcertain the ſource of artleſs ſympathy in the grateful ſentiments of the writer, they will believe that the diſtinguiſhed hours he paſſed laſt ſummer in their ſociety will remain amongſt the moſt cheriſhed recollections of his heart; and, poor as is the tribute, they will allow his ſimple wreath to deck the grave of one whoſe memory deſerves *all* honour. Some mention having been made of engravings from various deſigns of Miſs Temple, it would afford me a high gratification if any of your correſpondents could inform me what are their ſubjects, and where they may be procured. A paſſionate admiration of painting and muſick having obtained for me an introduction to Miſs Temple, I ſaw a magnificent collection of her drawings, but my view of them was a very tranſient one; yet never can I forget the wonders of her creative pencil, and their effect upon my ſenſes. Nothing could be more ſpirited, more happily imagined, more claſſically juſt, than her combinations; more judicious than her lights and ſhades; more vivid, elegant, and faithful, than her colouring; bolder, or more maſterly than her execution; and in the ſcene *of a camp the evening before an engagement*, in an intereſting group of figures conceived from ſome deſcription in a novel intituled, I think, "The Curſe of Sentiment," and in a vaſt variety of others, it was apparent how many commanding graces the beautiful and faſcinating young artiſt could unite to the ſweeteſt ſimplicity. Her converſation, like her painting, was in perfect harmony with the livelieſt, the chaſteſt, and the nobleſt images; it abounded not only in Attick wit and gentle ſentiments, but in the charms of philoſophy and the wealth of ſcience; and enchantingly diſplayed all that was moſt touching in goodneſs, and moſt venerable in wiſdom. And hear it, ye gaudy triflers of the world! *this*, and more than all this, was to be found in the ſociety of a young lady no leſs celebrated for her lovelineſs of perſon, the elegance of her taſte, and the captivation of her manners, than for the accompliſhments of her mind, and the ſenſibilities of her heart. It is not poſſible to recall the circumſtances of my early acquaintance with Miſs Temple; circumſtances, that by eaſy faſcination threw a veil over the dangers they created; without recollecting how conſiderably the wonder of my mind was augmented by the converſation of a young man, of intereſting and penſive phyſiognomy, who made one of the party, that ſo irreſiſtibly chained down my attention, and who, after remaining for ſome



The Iconographic Plan of the TEMPLE *of* DIANA *at* EPHESUS *invented by* CTESIPHON.

some time silent, burst forth in a strain of eloquence, that amongst our most illustrious orators I had seldom heard equalled. Every allusion, every ornament that could be drawn from the province of nature, science, learning, and philosophy; all that the loftiest conceptions, the happiest versatility of imagination, unrivalled mastery of language, and unlimited sway over the passions, could transform from terrific and sublime, into humour, wit, and playful grace, seemed equally at the command of this gentleman. Descending from this upper world to the level of common life, I found myself in a well-dressed well-bred company of busy idlers at a large card party, where happening to mention with honest praise the high accomplishments of Miss Temple, who might scarcely be enabled to distinguish a *diamond* from a *spade*, an old lady with fine severity of brow, and in a tone of solemn importance, crossed the room, to inform me in friendly confidence, that "*Miss Temple drew caricatures.*" And a gentleman, to whom I have been reading with ecstacy some of her beautiful and pathetic lines, has discovered that they want smoothness and perspicuity. That Miss Temple understood all the fine points of delicate ridicule, I had some opportunity of remarking; and that the highest order of genius will sometimes indulge in the sportiveness of fancy, I know; but hers must always have been the mildest species of satire, for her soul was composed of all the purest elements of benevolence, and malice she was a stranger to. And as to her verse, I could have informed the tasteless critick, that it *wanted not* smoothness. Peculiarities that may deform a common poet, in one so superior and original, become proportion, gracefulness, and symmetry; elegance, neatness, and exact uniformity, may be necessary to the light Corinthian pillar; but we expect them not in the old grandeur of the Gothic, whose noblest excellence is *strength*. Thus have I endeavoured, Mr. Urban, to sketch a faint likeness from the more faithful picture in my heart, of one of the most perfect of women; and could my wishes have commanded higher powers, Miss Temple's name would be preserved amongst the choicest treasures of futurity; yet to attempt to blazon forth her virtues would be only to "gild refined gold, or to paint the lily." M. C. D.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 1.

THE inclosed *(Plate III.)* represents the ichnographic plan of the temple of Diana at Ephesus, invented by Ctesiphon; front columns, in eustyle, standing on a line of 220 feet, as measured by Pliny; the length, comprising 16 columns, is twice the width and a quarter of the diameter of a column over; which, in the eustyle, approached nearer to double the width for length than by doubling the number of front intercolumniates. See Vitruvius, lib. III. ch. I. *sub finem*; and lib. IV. ch. IV.; and Præf. ad lib. VII. Plinii Nat. Hist. lib. XXXVI. c. XIV. and ibid. c. XXIII. *sub finem.*

See the ordination of this plan in vol. LXXI. p. 1086.

Yours, &c. Philo-technon.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 31.

THERE is certainly nothing that calls more for the interference of humanity, than the miseries of those poor children who are employed in sweeping chimneys. Some of them are delivered up to the cruelty of tyrants by their parents, either from want or from unfeeling avarice: others are kidnapped away, and doomed, without the knowledge of their friends, to a state of wretchedness to which they were not born: all of them are compelled, by every species of barbarity, to perform an office more shocking of itself to human nature than almost any cruelty which can be inflicted. Any person who has seen an unhappy child of seven or eight years of age, after remaining a considerable time amidst the foul and suffocating air of a chimney, come down covered over with loathsome soot, and shivering with bruises which are only concealed by its blackness—any person with a single sentiment of humanity who has seen this, must have seen it with compassion and indignation. It seems astonishing that these sentiments have not sooner produced any active exertion on behalf of these wretched objects: but we are too apt to treat with indifference miseries which are every day presented before our eyes; and these poor children, both from their age and their helpless condition, are unable either to procure redress, or obtrude their distresses on the attention

attention of the world. Of late, indeed, an excess of barbarity happening accidentally to awaken the humanity of two women, a monster of their own sex (p. 1071) was brought before a court of justice. Such scenes of cruelty were then brought to light, as called forth the loudest expressions of indignation. The impression, however, seems to be gradually dying away.

It may be alledged in the present instance, as in others where an appeal is made to the feelings of the humane, that the miseries complained of are exaggerated, with a view to excite the greater degree of compassion. But let the evidence given on oath in a public court of justice, at the trial of Mrs. Bridger's foreman, be read, and there will be no occasion to add one additional circumstance. It will there be found, that the infants are starved, scourged, pricked with sharp instruments, and threatened with some punishments still more horrid, to compel them to undertake their loathsome work at the risk of their lives. And lest it should be supposed that Mrs. Bridger's cruelty was peculiar to herself, the foreman's very defence chiefly turned on these practices being general, and absolutely necessary to overcome the reluctance of nature to the noisome task. It may be supposed that the evils complained of are of short duration; that, as soon as the children are able to overcome their fears and disgust, the exercise of cruelty ceases to be necessary, and they become gradually habituated to their occupation. But it will be found, that the consequences of this species of employment are such, as to require a constant repetition of barbarities, not on the same objects, but on a new series of victims. A loathsome disease, contracted from the foul air and the qualities of the soot, and attended with the most excruciating pain, speedily puts an end to the miseries of the greater part of those who have survived the severities of hunger and oppression. Other children must be procured, to supply this perpetual waste; and hence this system of barbarous slavery is extended far beyond what the publick are aware of, not only to the misery of so many of our fellow creatures, but also to the material detriment of the population.

To destroy this system of oppression, and remove this stain on our national humanity, several plans have been proposed. It has been suggested that chimneys may be swept by means of machinery, and the invention of such a machine seems completely practicable; but it may be some time before it can be brought to perfection, and it may be still longer before it shall be generally adopted. In the mean time humanity suffers, and the distresses of the wretched children call aloud for immediate relief. A method, therefore, employed for sweeping chimneys in the capital of the Northern part of this kingdom, and which is entirely free from the evils attending the present practice in London, is submitted to the consideration of the humane.

Owing to the great height of the houses in Edinburgh, it was impossible that children could be employed to sweep their chimneys, as their strength could never have enabled them to scramble up such a height, even if they could have escaped suffocation by the way. The substitute adopted is as follows: two men are employed to sweep the chimney; one of them gets through the trap door to the top, while the other stands on the hearth at the bottom. A long rope is then let down the chimney by the one at the top, when the other attaches a bunch of furze to the middle of it. The rope is then pulled up and down successively, till the furze has completely cleared the chimney of soot. By this operation, in which children can never, from their want of strength, be employed, humanity is in no way outraged; and these victims are never exposed to the danger of losing their limbs or their lives, to the barbarities practised in training them, or the painful and loathsome diseases which usually put a period to their lives. Besides these advantages, this operation is performed with much more expedition than that at present practised: two men can sweep three or four times the number of chimneys which two boys can do in a day. A gentleman who has tried the experiment, recommends in place of the furze a cylindrical brush, brissled all round with strong hairs, and having at each end a staple, to which a rope should be attached.

The practice of sweeping chimneys in this manner, by men instead of boys, is adopted not only in Edinburgh, but in every remote part of the country where chimney-sweepers are

are not to be procured. The operation is then easily and expeditiously performed by the common labouring people, usually the bricklayers, masons, and slaters.

It may seem superfluous to enforce by argument an improvement which is attended with so many advantages, and no drawback; but those who are acquainted with mankind, know well how difficult it is to introduce any innovation, however useful. Every abuse of long continuance has its advocates, even if they can advance nothing more solid in its defence, than that what has existed a long time may still be permitted to exist. I shall attempt to point out a plan, by which the method described above may be speedily and generally brought into use.

The example and influence of a respectable body of men, is the first step requisite to give currency to the new practice. There are two societies of men, who, if we may judge from the objects of their association, and from their being the professed advocates of humanity, will not be unwilling to undertake this office. I mean the Society for bettering the condition of the labouring Poor, and that for the suppression of Vice. If the members of these truly honourable and admired Societies would resolve to have all their own chimneys swept upon the proposed plan, and induce all those over whom their influence extends to adopt the same resolution, the practice would immediately become generally known. Other individuals, or bodies of men, might adopt the same method; and these steps might, in the next session of Parliament, be followed up by an Act of the Legislature, prohibiting the practice of sweeping chimneys by children climbing up into them. By these steps, pursued with vigour and activity, the metropolis, and indeed the whole kingdom, might, in the course of a few months, be freed from a system of oppression and barbarity, and an improvement in domestic œconomy be introduced.

The operation of the plan here proposed would be immediate; other improvements might hereafter be introduced, and the business facilitated by means of machinery. But let us not delay to lend our assistance to humanity, till the best possible mode of doing it can be found out.

It is hoped that these few observations and hints may, from the motives which have called them forth, attract the attention of our humane countrymen; and it would be injustice to their known character to suppose that their humanity can ever be excited without being followed by active interference. L. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 30.

Christmas comes but once a year,
Therefore we'll be merry.—*Shakspeare.*

BY this sage observation, sir, I have been half ruined since the 25th inst. I have a wife and two daughters, and am in a tolerable way of business; but at this season, bills pour in heavily, and credit must be maintained. I hoped, however, after all my Christmas payments, to put by something handsome; but it has all been spent, because *Christmas comes but once a year.*

My wife, who, to do her justice, is not extravagantly inclined, finding we should have a surplus, said that we ought to think of returning some of the favours we had received, and proposed giving a great rout, with a ball and supper; to which I objected, as we live in a narrow street, and the neighbours would hear and see, and think us mad, or, more probably, that we had got a prize in the lottery. But all my objections were silenced with *Christmas comes but once a year.*

My daughters, who have for some time plagued me for certain trinkets and articles of wearing apparel, which I do not think becoming their situation, thought they should conquer all objections on my part, by this infallible appeal to the season; and I have been compelled to buy each of them a velvet garment, with rich lace tacked to it, which I think they call a *pelisse*, to exhibit in the streets; with some jewellery to exhibit in public places of amusement, which I could neither well afford, and which, as I have observed, I do not think becoming their station, and all because *Christmas comes but once a year.*

Certain of my friends too, men of business, have prevailed upon me to run into some degree of extravagance, by joining with them in a few parties of pleasure, as they are called, and which I never do at other times, without a prospect of increasing my own trade, and making profitable connections; but there was no resisting this argument,

argument, that *Chriſtmas comes but once a year*, which they ſtrongly enforce by another, *It is a poor heart that* NEVER *rejoices.* And what man would be ſuppoſed to have ſo *poor a heart* as not to rejoice *once* a year?

I am ſorry that theſe *palpable veritics* ſhould have ſuch an effect on our minds, as to injure our circumſtances, to ſay nothing of our morals. It is indeed a weakneſs from which I know ſome of my acquaintance are quite free; and the conſequence is, that they are looked upon by the world as contemptible narrow-minded *ſave-farthings*, while their own children ſecretly wiſh their diſſolution. When I conſider this, on the other hand, I find it half an apology for my own conduct, and reconciling *myſelf* to *myſelf*, as well as I can, I think how lucky it is, that *Chriſtmas comes* BUT *once a year!*

Yours, &c. MATTHEW MEANWELL.

P. S. I ſhall oppoſe all applications on *New Year's Day*, becauſe the *New Year* laſts all the year round!

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 6.

HAVING noticed in p. 536, the review of "The Happy Villager, a Poem," I beg leave to offer a few explanatory remarks, which may probably do away the ſeeming impropriety in the title-page, and on that account be allowed a place in your valuable repoſitory.

The living of Seaham was a rectory till about the year 1500, when the great tithes were aliened, and appropriated to the monaſtery of Coverham, in Yorkſhire. At the diſſolution of monaſteries they were reſtored, when the rectory ſtood in all points as uſual; but, through inadvertency or neglect, the word *vicar* ſtill remained in the papers of ſucceeding incumbents. On a peruſal of the pariſh regiſter, we find Arthur Noel, in the year 1668, whom Hutchinſon ranks among the number of vicars, invariably, throughout the whole of his incumbency, ſigning himſelf *rector*. Now, in doing this, he muſt either have choſen to expoſe himſelf to poſterity, by aſſuming a title that did not belong to him, or thought he was juſtifiable in adopting what he was convinced really belonged to him, notwithſtanding the error in wording the preſentation. It may be ſaid it is a vicarage impropriate. That it certainly is not. Had it never been a rectory, it might have been the caſe; but, having been one originally, and only reduced to a vicarage by the loſs of its rectorial appertenances, when they were returned, it of conſequence became a rectory again. It was but a temporary privation, and only could affect the rectory during its continuance. Can it be ſuppoſed that all thoſe benefices in France, mangled and diſmembered by revolutionary phrenzy, will, on their re-eſtabliſhment, by a revival of the old or a ſimilar government, ſtill retain their degraded titles? Will a rectory reduced to a vicarage, or a vicarage to a curacy, in that convulſed period, not be deemed and nominated a rectory or a vicarage again, when reinſtated in all their antient rights and privileges? And will any one be hardy enough to aſſert that it is juſt and proper that they ſhould? This is a ſuppoſition ſo contrary to right reaſon, and ſo glaringly inconſiſtent, that it cannot for a moment be admitted. Yet the living in queſtion, after an accidental fall, no matter whether by revolutionary violence, or the falſe zeal of an enthuſiaſtic impropriator, is not to reſume its wonted name; but, once having loſt it, it muſt remain ſo, though the cauſe that occaſioned it ceaſes to exiſt. My regard, Mr. Urban, for the preſent incumbent hath induced me thus to treſpaſs on your time and patience; as well as a full conviction, from a due inveſtigation of the matter, that the living of Seaham, in the county and dioceſe of Durham, is a rectory, and not a vicarage, and that the error in the preſentations ought forthwith to be corrected. AMICUS.

THE PROJECTOR, N° XIII.

"Paulo majora canamus.
Non omnes arbuſta juvant, humileſque myricæ." VIRG.

IT cannot be ſuppoſed a very pleaſing reflection to me, that, although I have now completed a whole year of laborious endeavours in the ſervice of the publick, I have never yet been applied to in the character of Projector by any conſiderable number of individuals, far leſs by any of thoſe aſſociated bodies who profeſs that the public good is their main object, and cauſe of aſſembling. But I take ſome comfort when I recollect, that ſuch has always been the fate of Projectors; and that I am an unworthy member of a claſs of men who ſeem doomed to offer their advice unaſked, and to exhibit plans and ſchemes

ſchemes of general utility which are neither ſolicited nor adopted. I can alſo make ſome allowance for the taſte of the publick in regard to the ſubjects which have hitherto employed my pen, and am very willing to confeſs that I may not, perhaps, have hit upon the ſchemes and improvements that are moſt in demand in theſe times. I have no modifications of political taxes, or mechanical engines and filtering machines to propoſe; and I have ſaid nothing pertaining to that extenſive philoſophy which has been ſo ſucceſsfully employed to give an edge to razors, and a gloſs to boots.

Inattentive, however, as I may be in ſuch matters, I am unwilling to let the year depart without ſome ſpecimen of my ſkill on familiar ſubjects; and as Mr. Urban informs me that, by ſome ſecret compact between him and Time, his year always conſiſts of 13 months, I ſhall take this opportunity of imparting a ſcheme, in the projection of which, I flatter myſelf, I ſhall have a great proportion of the publick on my ſide, I mean no leſs than a grand plan for the improvement of theſe uſeful aſtronomical and chronological treatiſes, intituled ALMANACKS. Theſe productions, I am ſorry to ſay it, and I wiſh to ſpeak with deference to my worthy friends the worſhipful Company of Stationers, the only Company who give bread to conjurors, and encourage that inſpection into future events which is all that remains of antient prophecy. Theſe productions, I beg leave to repeat, have too long perſiſted in the obſtinacy of an antiquated, and, I hope I may ſay it without offence, a jog-trot plan, without any compliance with the changes that have taken place within a century in our manners and habits, and without once conſidering, or indeed appearing to be in the leaſt degree ſenſible, that there exiſts a WORLD of FASHION, whoſe times and ſeaſons are not to be regulated by the heavenly bodies, but by other bodies duly conſtituted for the purpoſe, and which move in eccentric orbs, and deſcribe circles of which the great Maſter Lilly, or his ſucceſſor Merlin, could have no idea.

I was led to conſider this important ſubject a few nights ago, when I received the annual preſent of Rider's Britiſh Merlin from my ſtationer, a man who, I will do him the juſtice to ſay, knows the value of a preſent to a poor Projector, although he has lately dropt ſome hints about the advanced price of the article, and the propriety of aboliſhing vails. On looking over this new edition of my old friend Mr. Cardanus Rider, I ſaw, as it were in a moment, the inutility of going on in the old way, and giving a great deal of information to the publick on matters in which they are now little concerned, while a profound ſilence is preſerved reſpecting the many important ſubjects which engage univerſal attention.

The principal error, I ſoon diſcovered, of thoſe gentlemen, Mr. Rider, Mr. Moore, Mr. Wing, and others, who "compile for their country's benefit," has been their taking the word *country* in a ſenſe too limited for modern times, and conſequently underſtanding thereby that part of his Majeſty's dominions only which is "eaſt the ſtones," to the utter excluſion of that other and more important diſtrict which lies within the Bills of Mortality, or, to ſpeak with more preciſion, between Hyde-park Corner and Whitechapel church. In a word, they have neglected to make the proper diſtinction between town and country, and have devoted their aſtronomical labours entirely to the latter, as if the town had any thing in common with the country.

Of this miſtake, and its fatal conſequences, it may be neceſſary to offer a few proofs before I proceed to lay open my plan of improvement. And here I ſhall firſt obſerve a very prominent ſource of error. While they continue to divide the year into four quarters, or, as ſome call them, ſeaſons, they do not ſeem to have the leaſt idea of the proper beginning or ending of any of theſe ſeaſons. For example, that antient gentleman, Mr. Cardanus Rider, ſtates, with more gravity than we can preſerve in reading it, that the winter-quarter begins December 22, at 36 minutes paſt 5 o'clock. I ſhall not quarrel with him about minutes; but I ſhould be glad to know if any perſon living in the WORLD, properly ſo called, ever heard of winter beginning before the Queen's birth-day; that is to ſay, before the town is full? And I leave it to my readers to determine, whether it be not extremely abſurd to compute winter by a certain quantity of ſnow or froſt, the price of coals, the appearance of mince-pies, or the death of turkies.

This

This error, however, being once eſtabliſhed, let us contemplate the ſeries of blunders which are in its train. The Spring is ſaid to begin on March 21, which is the very middle of the Winter ſeaſon; and the Summer is ſaid to begin at June 22, whereas every child knows that the Summer is a moveable ſeaſon, and depends entirely on the prorogation of parliament, and the viſitation of the watering-places. Autumn, by the ſame miſtake, is made to begin Sept. 23; but this may be pardoned as harmleſs at leaſt, ſince no ſuch ſeaſon is known in the metropolis, it being a place which is diſcovered at that time to be very unwholeſome to every perſon that can afford to leave it.

Theſe are ſome of the ſources of error, which our Almanack-makers have increaſed, from a want of attention and conformity to the manners of modern times and ſeaſons. It is notorious that theſe are as different from what our anceſtors were uſed to, as the climate of England is from that of Lapland, and indeed much more ſo, ſince the length of *night* in Lapland ſeems calculated for a much more gentcel and refined claſs of ſociety than thoſe which inhabit that country. Why our aſtrologers ſhould fill up their lucubrations with ſo much information about the *ſun* is truly aſtoniſhing, at leaſt it is a proof that they ſacrifice the intereſts of the town to thoſe of the country. What purpoſe can their information reſpecting ſun-riſing anſwer, except it be a hint to break up company? The progreſs of the ſun, it is well known, is a matter of no conſequence in London, the inhabitants of which (I mean thoſe who live in the WORLD) have the leaſt perſonal acquaintance of all people on earth with that luminary, and are in a great meaſure independent of either his light or heat. The age of the *moon*, indeed, may ſtill be retained; it may be occaſionally uſeful in viſits round the metropolis; and ſome players are ſaid to fix their benefits when it is at the full, from a notion that *all* the world does not travel by torch-light. I would alſo retain ſome ſlight mention of this luminary, from the influence it is ſuppoſed to have in many of the arrangements of faſhionable life—at leaſt ſuch is the opinion of Dr. Willis, and other gentlemen of the faculty with whom I have had the honour of converſing on this ſubject.

My new plan then is, briefly, to omit all thoſe calculations which reſpect the ſun, and inſert in their room ſome of the particulars which are hereafter to be mentioned. I would likewiſe propoſe to omit all that ſage advice reſpecting agriculture and phyſick, which Mr. Cardanus Rider has for ſo many years "compiled for his country's good," but which can be of no kind of uſe in the metropolis. For example, he thus gives counſel in January: "In this month uncover the roots of trees, and cover with dung the roots of new-planted trees, to prevent the froſt from injuring them," &c. And with reſpect to phyſick, he ſays, "Let not blood, and uſe no phyſick, unleſs there be a neceſſity. Eat often, and avoid too much ſleep." The latter part of this caution, every one muſt ſee, is ſuperfluous; and as to uſing no phyſick, unleſs there be a neceſſity, it ſeems to be a malignant ſtroke aimed at the worſhipful Company of Apothecaries, who, it is well known, have more buſineſs about the end of this month than at any other time of the year.

In lieu of all ſuch advice, I would propoſe the following, or ſomething like it, which might be varied every year, and which will be found to ſuit the WORLD much better than any anxiety about the roots of trees, or the ſetting of kernels.

JANUARY. In this month, finiſh your Chriſtmas viſits: take an account of card money, and prepare to return to London: draw from your ſteward as much as he can ſcrape together, and give orders about the birth-day dreſſes.

FEBRUARY. Begin to leave cards at the houſes of three or four hundred friends: inquire where they have been "this age paſt:" keep an account of the names of lap-dogs, and a liſt of colds and ſprained ankles: ſubſcribe to the gaming-houſes and concerts, and get acquainted with the names and qualifications of the new opera performers. Avoid coming too early to the theatre, and dine as ſoon as the play is over.

MARCH. Begin your routs, and let the world know when you are at home: viſit Covent-garden market, and learn what fruits are moſt out of ſeaſon: lay in a ſtock of cherries and green peaſe: beſpeak glaſſes and china from the ſhops upon return *: employ

* See a trial in the Court of King's Bench, CAPE *v.* VAUGHAN, reported in the papers July 9.

the

the lamplighter to decorate the rooms, and invite about twice the number of friends they will contain. Sow paragraphs in the news-papers, and disturb the neighbourhood till day-time.

April. In this month give public breakfasts in the afternoon, and go to dinner about an hour after sun-set. Visit other peoples routs, wonder how they can do such things with an estate *so dipt*: and be very prolix in the account of your escapes from the poles of coaches. Reckon up the number of broken limbs and axle-trees, and walk home in the face of day through a violent shower. Count the colds caught; and read with astonishment in the news-papers the brilliancy of the rout, the hospitality of the mistress of the house, the plenty of all scarcities, and the amazing convenience of accommodation, and conviviality of the company.

May. This is a good month to marry: let the old folks make up matches, and the young ones accept them without farther delay. Plant *Crim. Cons.* and rail at the judges as a parcel of monkish ignoramuses who know nothing of the world. Enquire of Christie what can be raised on the Essex estate. Take tickets for benefits, and give them to distant cousins, and your *people* in the housekeeper's room. Fill the parks on Sunday, and place blood-horses in curricles, that there may be no dearth of accidents.

June. Prepare for the birth-day; consult often with milliners, and mantuamakers; continue publick breakfasts, and midnight dinners; think of leaving town; it begins to be horrible; wonder at the impertinence of tradesmen sending in bills of four, five and six years old; and consider the propriety of another trip to Paris.

July. The parliament still obstinate; give *fêtes champetre*, and push on the breakfasts to evening; give balls before dinner, and go to bed next day. Begin to think in earnest of leaving town, but be not hasty in determining where to go; and last of all, to go to your own mansion in the country. Give hints of a new equipage, to dazzle the *elegantes* of Paris.

August. Visit Brighthelmstone, Cheltenham, Tunbridge, &c; make small routs fit for villages; get new acquaintances, and erect columns in the newspapers, to the memory of your walks, and rides, dinners, and dances, *dejeun's*, and *petits soupers*. Plant *crim. cons.* for the winter, and prepare to astonish the publick with some wonderful *faux pas*.

September. Visit Paris, and find every thing superior to Old England. Squeeze to see Bonaparte, and write home his height, and breadth, and the form of his mouth, nose, chin, and forehead: take particular notice of his eyes, and if he say nothing, make a neat reply for him. Visit the national museum and galleries, and admire every thing beyond all power of expression—but don't ask how any thing came there.

October. As the weather becomes colder, throw off some part of the summer dress; visit Margate about the time the *cits* leave it; attempt public breakfasts, and balloons, speculate on ass-races, and men jumping in sacks. Be out late at night, as colds caught now are more durable than at any other season. A few duels may be practised this month with great *eclat*, and it is a good time to *elope*.

November. Retire for a few weeks to the family mansion, to recruit; inspect the accompts, and ways and means for the winter; fell the oaks, and plant mortgages for Brookes's. See what can be raised upon the stud, and write to Tattersal. The weather being now very cold and bleak, finish the summer at Brighton.

December. Come to town for a few days, if parliament should meet: be present at court, and at the division of the House; go directly into the country to spend Christmas with some friend, but as distant as possible from your own tenants. Plant causes, and see counsel for next term.

I may safely appeal to my readers whether advice of this nature, varied according to circumstances, would not be more appropriate to the generality of the World, than that perpetual care which Mr. Cardanus Rider advises us to take of our cabbages, and our health; or those anxious precepts he delivers on the sowing of turnips, and the eating of salt meat. Yet let it not be thought that I would wish to restrict our Astrologers entirely to the affairs of this lower world. They may still consult the stars, although for different purposes. They may still amuse the world by calculating a divorce upon the same principles they calculate an eclipse; for the transit of Mercury, they may predict the fate of an embassy, and

and inſtead of comets, threatening deſtruction, let them ſortell the conſequences of French theatres erected in an Engliſh metropolis. As to *terms*, they may omit that article altogether, ſince the pleaſurable world is reſolved, to keep no terms; but ſurely, inſtead of Saints' *days*, it would be a great improvement to decorate the kalender with ladies *nights*.

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. LVI.

WAVERLEY, *continued*.

IT was now near the cloſe of day, when, being oppreſſed with fatigue and unpleaſant thoughts, I re-entered the cave before deſcribed, to reſt a while. I reclined on one of the ſeats; the ſun had ſunk below the horizon, whoſe fading beams caſt a ſhort-lived gloom, ſufficient to ſhew in doubtful ſort each crag, jutt, or fiſſure, and thoſe initials cut in upon the boſom of the rock to commemorate the viſit of each explorator; all ſerved to amuſe in ſome degree my half attentive mind. Thus engaged, the day departed, and the obſcurity of twilight betrayed me into a ſlumber; when methought I ſaw the cavern elevate its diſtant arches equal to thoſe at the entrance; the ſides were extended, the length Eaſt and Weſt driven out to three times their uſual diſtance, and changed by an inſtantaneous tranſition into a vaulted aile, gorgeouſly enriched with ſcreens, windows, doorways, columns, receſſes, an altar, and all thoſe other particulars appertaining to ſuch a ſcene of ſplendour. And now the harmony of ſweet-toned voices broke upon my ear; when lo! I beheld advancing in ſolemn ſhew a long train of holy perſonages. Proſtrate I awaited their approach. The principal of this reverend throng ſeemed in deep converence with one who held in his hands the ichnography of a ſumptuous pile, with compaſſes and pencil. The initial E, in a large character, was embroidered with gold on his breaſt; there were three numerals alſo attached, but their meaning was wholly unintelligible to my ſight. This pious company, on encountering me, ſtood for ſome moments wondering at the appearance of a ſtranger, whoſe garb was ſo entirely different from the raiment which dignified them. The ſuperior thus beſpoke me: "What is thy purpoſe here? Is it to view our ſtate with awful reſpect, or by rancorous malice ſeek to betray our religious eſtabliſhment? Do theſe coſtly decorations raiſe your devotion, or your avarice?" Unable to anſwer, I with the moſt profound veneration pointed to the delineated roll in the hands of the perſon who ſtood by his ſide; who inſtantly underſtood my meaning, and thus expreſſed himſelf in my behalf. "This viſitant, whom I know by the penciled repreſentations lying by him to be of an uſeful and laudable employ, I doubt not, comes with honeſt ardour, to imitate by lineal means the embelliſhments of theſe loftv walls, and the memorials of the paſt great. I will be anſwerable that he ſpeaks well on his return of all he ſees; and not, by foul contumely or baſe ſcurrility, ſeek to contaminate thoſe glories which are but as harbingers to more reſulgent brightneſs." Finding it ſtill impoſſible to utter the ſentiments which preſſed upon my heart for ſuch benevolent aſſurances, I claſped my hands together in token of truth and gratitude, when my kind advocate thus proceeded: "As I am about to conſtruct a new pile, in honour of Him who governs all things, within a diſtant vale, where roams the Thames' fair flood, as ſhewn in theſe my plans and elevations, I will find this ſtranger an office congenial to his mind; he ſhall be my coadjutor in the undertaking." Here confuſed and appalling ſounds broke in on our ſolemn intercourſe; when inſtantly I ſaw the countenance of each character turn pale, and their attitudes ſo full of devotion betray evident ſigns of terror and affright. The uproar increaſing, I turned round to the Weſtward, whence the noiſe proceeded; and I beheld (confuſion to my eyes!) a terrific band of men coming forward, each bearing in their uplifted hands ſome inſtrument or other appertaining to the different branches of that profeſſion in which all their labours centered. They were, indeed, my brethren in Architectural Purſuits; but, ah! how different our intereſts! Their determinations were to deſtroy, mine to ſave! Their leader, who ſeemed to have a determined ſoul and powerful arm to qualify him to this command, cried out, "Follow me, and renew the aſſault which has been delayed for more than a century paſt. Cut out the ſeveral diviſions from pier to pier of theſe windows; down with thoſe entablatures, thoſe paintings

paintings of knights, ſhields of arms, effigies of ſaints, inſcriptons! Away with this altar, as a paſs is wanted through the Eaſtern wall. Convert the ſcreen at the Weſt porch into a room for entertainment. Some fly and overthrow the ſquare and lofty tower, which ſuſtains the Eaſt flank of yon court of juſtice. Let others tear out thoſe window traceries, which are above the fretted roof on the Eaſt ſide of the adjoining ambulatory of four ſides. Undermine—Here my zeal for the protection of theſe devoted objects getting the maſtery of my prudence, I ſprung forward to plead their cauſe; when two of the advanced perpetrators of all theſe threatened evils aimed their mattocks (on which were engraved "1802") at my defenceleſs breaſt. I retreated to ſeek refuge in the ſanctuary of my holy patrons; when (dreadful to relate) I perceived them recede, with all their pomp, into thin air. The innovations now began; and, from one mercileſs and direful ſweep made by the havock-maſter-general of this tremendous force, all was leveled with the earth, and not one ſtone was left upon another. A dreary waſte became manifeſt, even from a muddy bank, bearing at the Southern point to a Northern interſecting paſs leading over a mighty river. A *vacuum* now took place alſo in my farther view of this ſtrange ſpectacle; and I ſuddenly acquired the return of my true viſion, to gaze by help of the glow-worm's light once more around Ludlam's diſmal cave, to recall my diſturbed phantaſy, and to cry farewell!

MIDHURST, SUSSEX.

COWDRY HOUSE. Twenty-eight years have elapſed ſince I firſt viſited this antient manſion, then eminent for a long race of illuſtrious poſſeſſors; rich in every ſpecies of adornment, both of the taſte of the age of its conſtruction and of the faſhions of modern times. I remember well the noble gate of entrance, its elevated towers; and, when I entered into the great court, noted the lodgings on either hand, the great hall before me, particularized each turret, battlement, window, and doorway. In the porch of the hall I found groins ſweetly turned, and charged with delicate tracery. Paſſing into the interior of the edifice, the hall diſplayed as of yore the ſmoaking board, and on the walls were hung the trophies of the chace. The parlour exhibited the celebrated paintings of the exploits of our eighth Henry, even as freſh as when firſt placed there in his day. The chapel told each original arrangement, although bearing a ſhew, in point of carvings, gildings, and religious dreſſes, to the handy-work of modern times. Through every chamber, cloſet, bower, I took my admiring way; ſtill ſome varied ſubject, either of ſculpture or painting, bearing on my notice. How much of the line of anceſtry was then in preſervation! The maſters of the imitative art had done their utmoſt to perpetuate the memory of each renowned name there put forth for juſt emulation. With me, a hope remained that I might alſo at ſome future period contribute my mite in handing down to futurity the "ſhadows" of objects pre-eminent and glorious, even the antient ſtructures of this land.

Quick fly the hours, years paſs away: the imperfections of human nature ſubject man to change in ſentiment, leave the fair path which ſtood before him, and turn aſide into wilds and thorny ways. Philoſophy drags him from Chriſtianity; new phantaſies of right and wrong make him quit the old opinions of good and evil. Faſhion, intereſt, and worldly gratification, indeed, take a turn with us all; hood-winked thus, we hurry on, we fall, and are no more. My mind, like yon threatening cloud, is fraught with trouble and anxiety, ſhocked as I am at beholding a ſecond time Cowdry, and in her preſent deplored condition. O ſad reverſe of fate! how has all the once-bright proſpects of this ſeat been blaſted! A raging unreſiſted fire has ravaged through every part; a fire not wholly accidental, but—I cannot denounce, my judgment is at fault. Let thoſe who brood on crimes cry out, "We are the men who did the deed!" With much reluctance I approached the remains of poor departing Cowdry; when, exclaiming, "Devoted manſion, thou art without a protector! no one to come forward in claim, to call thee forth by due repair and hoſpitable reſidence to a renovation of thy late honours! Thy ills began even on the very hour when thy laſt maſter fell a victim to his provoked deſtiny! Miſerable coincidence of circumſtances; thou becameſt a prey to waſting fire; he, to a watery grave!

To

To what purpoſe doth that mortal ſtand ſo intent, ſo riveted on the view of the deſerted pile? And now he wrings his hands, he ſtrikes his forehead: how wildly his eye balls glare! "Hoh! my friend; may I paſs within theſe portals, as I am eager to aſcertain the ſtate of the buildings ſince the unhappy fire?" The man at theſe words caught me by the throat, and roared out, "Why tell me of fire? You cannot ſay that I did the deed? I received no fee from him who had in contemplation a plan for a new villa, to be built on the ſite where the preſent walls ſtand; no, I am clear from all con..... My ſituation was now become ſo very unpleaſant, that, had I not by a violent ſtruggle laid my aſſailant on the ground, moſt certainly I ſhould have been ſtrangled. The fellow lay very contented on his mother earth; and ſo I left him, and took the quickeſt way into the ruins; the particulars of which may be made out in this manner.

The whole of the walls, except the range on the North ſide of the court, in tolerable order; the roofs, cielings, floors, and all kind of timber works, with the glazing to the windows, entirely gone. The range where ſtands the gate of entrance has ſuffered the leaſt. The porch of the hall preſents ſtill its curious groins, though much ſcorched. In this place were two of the remaining carved flags that had decorated the hall; which hall, with regard to its ſtone and other work forming its ſhell, has been but little damaged. Such, likewiſe, is the condition of the parlour. Here I could diſcern ſome of the paintings on the walls, though in ſmall and detached particles. In the chapel (I beg the protection of friends againſt the cenſures and vilifiers of antient cuſtoms for the recital,) I found the altar, and its ſeveral embelliſhments of the table, figures of ſaints, and other ſubjects, according to antient religious uſage, had not ſuſtained the leaſt harm. The grand ſtaircaſe, excepting the flight of ſteps, has not received much detriment. Noticing thus ſome of the moſt prominent parts of the manſion, the architecture of which gave the Tudor æra, I may remark, that whenever a legal inheritor takes poſſeſſion of Cowdry, I think it very poſſible that the whole of the buildings are capable of being reſtored, with due attention, ſo as to realize in ſome meaſure its priſtine appearance. This manſion was with regard to deſign and arrangement of offices, chambers, &c. one of the moſt complete ſpecimens of the reſidence of our antient nobility, and the leaſt altered, *improved*, or otherwiſe, that can be ſought out in the kingdom.

On my return from out the walls, my fierce antagoniſt had recovered his poſture and his gefticulations, in the practice of which he was ſo much abſorbed, that I paſſed by him unnoticed. Certainly, by this perſon's behaviour, there appeared ſomething more than meets the ear; and as I bent my courſe along the green, I could not but ruminate on the fate of thoſe our antient buildings, when conſigned to be repaired or modernized, as in this preſent inſtance. Nay, to go farther, it is likewiſe a melancholy conſideration, when we find ſome illuſtrators of cathedrals, churches, &c. having at their mercy the name or well-being of ſuch works; the titles of their publications ſetting forth aſſurances that mankind is to be informed and inſtructed thereby: in lieu of which, what loads of abuſe, obloquy, rancour, what unchriſtianlike conſtructions, are raked together, not alone to diſguſt Engliſhmen with the characters of their foreſathers, but to undermine, by ſuch artful and inſidious means, the very exiſtence of a certain learned Society, whoſe deareſt intereſts have of late met with ſuch irreparable injury! Theſe pretended followers of the ſtudy of Antiquity ſeek only into its hidden treaſures to ruin its fame; and only talk of the ſeveral properties thereunto belonging, Architecture for inſtance, to uſe them as falſe pretences to cover the malpractices of profeſſional imitators of the noble art, when caught in the fact of ſubſtituting what is called *improved* ideas for faithful copies. In concluſion, theſe Antiquarian pettifoggers, by every literary loop-hole, quirk, or quibble, ſeek to do away the evidence, and render the informers odious, who have arraigned their clients before the unbiaſſed tribunal of public opinion.

AN ARCHITECT.

S. p. 1095, is given to underſtand, that ſculptures on Saxon capitals are not conſidered as "rude," but *plain* or *ſimple* carvings; that capitals of this order ſcarcely ever ſhew two embelliſhed alike,

alike, as is the case in the Roman and Grecian orders; and that it is very common to meet with Saxon columns (the word column, or pillar, signifying a round perpendicular object) supporting pointed arches, as at Canterbury, Malmsbury, &c. &c.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 4.

THE following letter, in the handwriting of Mr. Quin, the celebrated comedian, fell into my hands while in the West Indies a few years ago. It was written to a gentleman of the name of King, who had large estates in the island of Antigua, colonel of a regiment of militia there, and, if I mistake not, lieutenant-governor of it. It shews how strong Quin's ruling passion was. I have copied it *verbatim et literatim*. R—.

"Dear Sir, *Stoke, July* 27, 1755.

"Your many friends here are very uneasie at a report of your being extreamly ill in London. I went yesterday to Mr. La Roche, who says that he heard the same from a person at Bristol, but could not say who he was; this circumstance gives us fresh spirits, and makes us hope to see you in full health in a few days.

"I came here last Thursday; indeed I fled for my life, for the corks flew about so thick at the Wells, that I was forced to betake myself to the hills for safety.

"I have been frequently at Mr. Berkley's, and twice with Coll. Towsend*, where your health was bumpered, and both join in best respects. I dined yesterday at Treader's upon a very small turtle of Mr. Peat's†, which was extreamly good. I know you will be expected at the Merchants' hall next Fryday, when there will be most high festivity. Mrs. Hester ‡ sends *here* most respectfull duty, and is extreamly unhappy under the uncertainty of your health, which I believe might receive much amendment in the sweet air and cool retirement of your own beautiful villa §; for God's sake hasten hither and make it and your friends happy. I am, dear sir, your ever obliged and most obedient servant, JAMES QUIN.

P. S. Mrs. Hester says that the newspapers have not come here these ten days, which is a great loss in this inquisitive time. I beg the favour of a line with your first leisure.

* The present Marquis Townshend.
† A West India gentleman.
‡ Housekeeper to Col. King.
§ Col. King had a villa near Stoke.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 15.

SHOULD we not (p. 516, col. 1, l. 10.) for "Sir Thomas Hoblyn," substitute "Robert Hoblyn, esq." whose library was sold by auction in March 1778? "A classed catalogue, taken by *Mr.* Hoblyn," was advertised at the time, price five shillings.

P. 520, col. 2, in Bishop Tanner's "Notitia Monastica," occurs, under Lincolnshire, the following article:

"Neus, Neuahus, or *Newhouse*, or Newesham, or Newsome. Here was the first monastery of the Premonstratensian order in England, which was built by Peter de Gousla, or Gousel, A. D. 1143, as some; and A. D. 1146, as others."

The query relative to the family of Jones, in 1800, p. 487, col. 2, still remains unanswered.

In 1801, p. 381, col. 2, l. 54, read "*Magdalen* hall;" and in p. 625, col. 1, l. 2, (and in the Index to Books reviewed,) read "1800." SCRUTATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Winchester, Jan.* 8.

ACCORDING to agreement, I submit in silence to the chastisement which your Hebrew correspondent, p. 1091, has been pleased to inflict upon me, for my criticisms on the Tavistock chapel; though I greatly doubt, after all he has said in its commendation, whether it will ever be copied by any intelligent person, who has been in the habit of reading your Magazine during the last eight months. I submit also, with becoming patience, to the epithets which this foe "to scurrility" has thought proper to bestow upon me, for my *History of Winchester*, and my controversy with Dr. Sturges. But when he leaves me, by way of punishment, to "the severe chastisement" of the latter gentleman, he speaks a language which I do not understand, and which, I am sure, is not warranted by what passed in either of the Houses of Parliament concerning this business two years and a half ago. The whole purport then of the present letter, is to request your correspondent to instruct me and the publick (after having looked into the second edition of the *Reflections on Popery*, and the second edition of my *Answer* to it) what single point at issue between us that learned gentleman has made good; except proving that certain dramatical works were not composed

composed by a late bishop of this diocese, but by his son, the late chancellor of it. The subject is the more inviting, as it has been overlooked by the Reviewers, though expressly recommended to their notice, on the occasion alluded to, by the present Lord Lieut. of Ireland. On the other hand, I again engage, Mr. Urban, not to lead you into any controversy, by attempting to refute any statements your correspondent may think proper to make. I could only wish, that, as no doubt he has a respectable name, so he would condescend to pledge it to the publick, for the justice and propriety of what he may advance, instead of giving them three Hebrew characters. J. M.

Mr. Urban, *Winchester, Jan.* 9.

WHEN I wrote to you last, I had not cast my eye on the letter of J. P. Malcolm, p. 1118, which shews a candour and liberality of mind for which I had before given him credit. With this idea of his dispositions, I am perfectly confident, I should induce him to retract or explain the whole of his statement of one of the most intricate points of theology, if I were at liberty to explain it at large with professional accuracy. But, Mr. Urban, I know the length of my tether; which, however, I hope I do not go beyond, when, in answer to that gentleman's call upon me through your publication, I barely deny that "we have any noble buildings (or other kind of buildings) whose walls have arisen" in the manner he describes; or that there ever was, in antient or modern times, a bishop guilty of so much impudence, absurdity, simony, and blasphemy, as to say to any fellow creature, in express or equivalent terms, "If you will give me so many pounds, or marks, I will release thy soul from 40, 60, or 100 days torment in purgatory." Mr. M. must be convinced that I have some little knowledge of the subject in question; and that I am speaking in the hearing of many persons who are not inclined to spare me if they find me tripping.

I would willingly add a few words in defence of J. C. whom I take to be the same person with the *Surveyor by Inclination*, did I not consider his transcendent merit, in quality both of an Architect and an Artist, as raising him above the grammatical and other minute criticisms which envy has launched against him. Were it possible for the present race of Antiquaries to forget the infinite obligations they have to him, yet their successors in future ages will do him justice, as it is in his works they will chiefly study how the masterpieces of our National Architecture were constructed. J. M.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 10.

HAVING every reason to suppose that the Tavistock chapel "controversy" had run its course, I was not a little surprised to see it revived, p. 1091, by a fresh advocate for the beauties of this novel structure. In what way must the publick conclude, when such different opinions arise? I have presumed to arraign the improprieties of this chapel by the standard of that profession of which I am a member (worthily or, or not). Its vindicators adulate and defend even those very objects which they confess are imperfections; and, by a happy art, the gift of men tramelled in scholastic problems, turn each acknowledged architectural error into subjects of the first necessity and convenience. In vain is it for me, "arrogant" as I may be, to resume the contest, having exhausted all my "scurrility," to bring before the eyes of men how much of "chaste imitations" from our Antient Architecture, as modestly asserted, p. 409, by "Pancras," fell to the share of "Tavistock chapel;" a chapel which it seems has so little pretence to expect a sainted guardian, and shews so much of contempt for what our ancestors thought, and what many even now still imagine, to be the due requisites to constitute a place of divine worship.

Mr. Urban, It is to be hoped J. P. Malcolm, or ד. א. ד. both equally mild and tolerant, will be satisfied that they have atchieved the palm of victory in defence of the new building (I repeat) "pointed at under the name of Tavistock chapel." J. C.

Surveyor (by inclination) of the various Styles of the antient Architecture of England, not from "Prints," but from the real *Remains of antient Buildings among us.*

*** What A. T. states respecting a Funeral, is so very serious, as to be a fitter subject for discussion in the Ecclesiastical Court, than in any Court of Criticism.

235. *Col-*

235. *Collections relating to* Henry Smith, *Esq. some time Alderman of* London; *the Eſtates by him given to charitable Uſes, and the Truſtees appointed by him.*

MR. S. was a native of Wandſworth, in Surrey, about 1548, and died 1627, in his 79th year. He was by trade a ſilverſmith, lived in Silver-ſtreet, Cheapſide, and was elected alderman of Faringdon Without 1608. He was poſſeſſed of conſiderable property both in land and money; and having loſt his wife, by whom he had no children, he determined to diſpoſe of his wealth to charitable uſes. Beſides what he gave in his life-time, he conveyed all his eſtates in truſtees, 1620, reſerving to himſelf only 500l. *per annum*. Having by a ſubſequent deed releaſed the power of revocation in the firſt, he filed a bill in chancery againſt his truſtees, who were clearly acquitted from any claim on him; and, his requeſt to be allowed the receipt and diſpoſition of his rents during his life being granted, he added certain new truſtees; and, 1626, eſtabliſhed and directed the diſpoſition of his whole property; and by his will, April 24, 1627, bequeathed a number of legacies. He died January 30 following, and was buried in Wandſworth church, where he has a ſlab with a Latin, and a mural monument with an Engliſh epitaph, the latter prefixed to theſe "Collections." His eſtates are next enumerated, and his donation to the principal market-towns in Surrey. An attempt to change the application of his charities by the repreſentative of one of his truſtees, 1677, by an act of parliament, was ſoon overruled. The truſt was laſt renewed 1798. Some account of the original truſtees is given p. 38—53. The amount of the rents was,

	in 1768,			in 1793,		
	£.			£.		
	1989	9	11	2569	19	1
Div. on Stock	256	16	10	395	12	3
	2246	6	9	2965	11	4
				2246	6	9
Advance in 25 years				719	4	7
Diſtribution in 1768				1410	16	1
				1793 2085	1	2½
Difference				674	5	1½

Agreement between Mr. S. and the bailiffs and freemen of Kingſton upon Thames on his giving them 1000l. Account of the ſeveral eſtates belonging to the truſt, and of the pariſhes in which they are ſituated.

Richard, uncle to the Earl of Dorſet, had mortgaged Knole houſe, park, and manor, with the manors of Seale and Kemſing, to Mr. S. who leaſed them to the duke, as did his truſtees to ſucceeding dukes, till the houſe and park were redeemed by an annuity of 150l. and the manors, or Sevenoak eſtate, for an annual rent of 220l. from certain lands exchanged; and Lord Amherſt in like manner redeemed lands leaſed to him.

"Small as the gift to his poor relations was, it is now of real ſervice to their deſcendants; and perhaps he made uſe of the only poſſible method to perpetuate it to their poſterity. The diſtribution reſting entirely with the truſtees, there is nothing that can be offered to ſale. Many of theſe relations are now in low ſituations, and their predeceſſors ſeem always to have been ſo. Each of theſe now receives 28l. a year; and there is ſtill a ſurplus, which is occaſionally applied to put out their children apprentices, or to relieve particular diſtreſs. The allowance uſed to be very trifling to each, as they were about 15 in number, and there was only 60l. a year to divide among them all; but it was raiſed to the preſent amount in conſequence of there having been for many years no application on behalf of captives (for whoſe relief and ranſom from Turkiſh pirates Mr. S. left 1000l. to be laid out in purchaſe of lands of 60l. *per annum*). That money had been from time to time laid out by the truſtees in the purchaſe of ſtock, and the dividends were added to the capital as they were received, by which a conſiderable ſum had accumulated. In 1772, the truſtees obtained from parliament power to give the dividends of that ſtock to the poor relations when there ſhould be no claim made for captives. No ſuch claim has been made ſince that time." (p. 26.)

The name of *Dog Smith*, given to this benevolent man in ſeveral of the pariſhes who receive his bounty, as if he had been a beggar led by a dog, and acquired his wealth by begging, and that he left nothing to the pariſhes out of which he was whipped, as there is not a pariſh in the county of Surrey that does not partake of his benefactions, moſt probably originates from the picture of a pedlar and his dog in the South-

South-east window of Lambeth church, pretended to have left to that parish an acre of land, now let at 100l. and in 1505 at 2s. 8d.

The publick are indebted for these "Collections" to William Bray, esq. the worthy treasurer to the trust; whose truly benevolent patronage of the History of Surrey by the late Mr. Manning, now in the press, cannot be too highly applauded.

236. *A Letter to the Dilettanti Society, respecting the Obtention of certain Matters essentially necessary for the Improvement of Public Taste, and for accomplishing the original Views of the Royal Academy of* Great Britain. *By* James Barry, *Esq. R. A. Professor of Painting to the Royal Academy. The Second Edition; with an Appendix respecting the Matters lately agitated between the Academy and the Professor of Painting.*

Mr. BARRY objected to the expenditure of the finances of the Royal Academy in what he calls a pension-list, instead of purchasing a collection of capital paintings of the best antient masters for the improvement of the pupils. He ridicules the Venetian secret of painting, which cannot be taught them, as the President and so many of the Academicians are bound, under a forfeiture of 200l., to keep it secret, as Mr. Malone laments it was from Sir Joshua Reynolds, who knew as much of it as suited his own views of the art. Mr. M. should rather have inserted Sir Joshua's notes of the disputes which occasioned his resignation of the presidency, and which, after his return to it, still continued, so as to incline him to resign a second time, complaining that he felt himself restricted by a low political *combination* in the Academy, which would not suffer the institution to be made of that importance and advantage to the publick, which was so easy to effect with a little elevation of mind. If he had made this second resignation, as he was so inclined, and thought himself bound to do, the whole matter of difference had been published by himself; and, as he neither wanted the penetration to investigate, nor the temper to manage it, probably it would not have been the least useful of his literary productions, and would now contribute not a little to weed out that accursed evil which had given him so much trouble, and which remains still in the Academy in greater vigour than before. "I feel more concerned in this matter as it was at my entreaty this second resignation did not take place on the night of the council for settling the invitations to the last exhibition-dinner before his death. It is wonderful that Mr. M. notwithstanding his knowledge of these differences, and the difficulty that he and the other executors of Sir Joshua had to prevail with this cabal even to suffer his coffin to be laid out in the Academy on the day of his funeral *; it is, one cannot help observing, most strange and unaccountable that, after all this, Mr. M. should not only have made so little of these differences, but that he should suffer himself to be so far misled by the cunning and plausibility of some of the members of this very cabal as thus to besmire his life of Sir Joshua by making it serve as the advertisement to trumpet the importance of this pretended discovery, in the search of which his friend had been, as he says, all his life labouring without effect. Mr. B. is a warm admirer of Sir Joshua, a strong advocate for every measure capable of improving the collections of the Academy for the benefit of the pupils, and bitterly inimical to the management of their finances, misapplied, as he conceives, in pensions to academicians, associates, and their relatives, without previously obtaining the royal acquiescence and signature, and severely critical of the modern taste in painting and ornament. He then states the treatment he received from what he calls the Cabal, who refused him a copy of the charges on which they condemned him unheard. "The Professor, defeated in the Academy by the influence of the cabal, appeals to the King and the publick in a printed letter addressed to the Dilettanti Society. He is arraigned by the cabal in the Academy for this public letter, and for certain passages in his lectures tending to the same end; and

* "The odious difference respecting the funeral of Sir Joshua was, on the part of the Academy, managed entirely by the cabal, who governed in the Council; and the letters that passed on that occasion between Sir Joshua's executors and the Council have, perhaps, been suppressed, as I could not obtain a sight of any thing relating to this matter when I called for it at the general meeting of the Academy, eager as I was to see, and that the Academy should see, a stinging letter which Mr. Metcalfe, one of those executors, told me he had sent on that occasion."

he is condemned, without allowing him any copy of this accuſation or indictment, and conſequently any poſſibility of examining and anſwering theſe ſtatements of charge; condemned for paſſages affirmed to be in that printed letter, and alſo for paſſages in his public lectures read in the Academy before a numerous and evidently ſatisfied audience. This was the whole amount of the charges made by the cabal, and read at the general meeting of the Academy." (pp. 268, 269) "Unfortunately for Mr. B. the King's goodneſs has been ſurpriſed by the moſt unfair impoſition: the buſineſs is over, the Profeſſor is expelled the Academy." (p. 270.)

The firſt edition of this Letter was in the ſupplement of the new edition of Pilkington's "Dictionary of Painters," 1798, chiefly on the ſubject of empiricism in picture-cleaning, and giving an account of an excellent practice relative to the preſervation of pictures, which he found in uſe at Rome. See our vol. LXIX. p. 36. Mr. B. with all his eccentricities, and the frankneſs of his nature in detecting and expoſing abuſes, "has long been known to the publick, not only as a practical painter of the firſt merit, but as a liberal theoriſt, important for his profeſſional knowledge of the art, and reſpected for the lofty moral ſpirit which he has ever laboured to inculcate as the foremoſt duty of artiſts, and the higheſt embelliſhment of their productions." Lives of Living Authors, p. 168.

237. *Obſervations on the Produce of the Income Tax, and on its Proportion to the whole Income of* Great Britain; *including important Facts reſpecting the Extent, Wealth, and Population, of this Kingdom. Part I. By the Rev.* H. Beeke, *B. D.*

MR. B. undertakes to ſhew, that we are *more* powerful, have reſources more permanent, a population more numerous, and an income more conſiderable, than the moſt enlarged computations which have been hitherto publiſhed; and perſuades himſelf that he has the means of proving theſe facts beyond all future controverſy. He has alſo been uniformly perſuaded, that the part of the national income which is made liable to the preſent tax bears a far leſs proportion to the whole of it than has been conjectured, and that its produce cannot greatly, if at all, exceed *ſeven millions*. "The income tax is founded on moral equity and political wiſdom; and, heavy as it is, the people do not murmur at it, becauſe they ſee its neceſſity; and I ſhould be more ſorry that it has failed (and muſt under *any prudent* modification ſtill fail) of being ſo productive as was expected, if I did not know that this failure, inſtead of being a reaſon for deſpondency, is chiefly occaſioned by circumſtances which ought to give additional confidence, by a more general diffuſion of wealth among a greater number of its inhabitants. It has been too much the faſhion of late to magnify, either from malignity or ignorance, the diſparity of human conditions. If the diviſion of income among us was really ſo unequal as it is continually repreſented by declaimers, where would thoſe myriads of the middling claſs have been found, who have armed, at their own expence, for the general protection? If the inequality of income has been increaſing, how is it that all taxes on articles of univerſal conſumption are hourly more productive, while thoſe of an oppoſite kind are many of them diminiſhing; that, with reſpect to new taxes, thoſe which bear on articles of limited uſe, or, like this, are founded on a ſpeculation of greatly concentrated income, almoſt always fall ſhort of the firſt calculations?" (p. 86.) In the ſecond part, he propoſes to attempt to make a calculation of the national capital, to explain the ſources of our wealth, and to ſtate ſome very important facts reſpecting the progreſſive increaſe of the inhabitants of England and Wales, from about 6,000,000, which was probably their number about 90 years ſince, to 11,000,000, which is, on a moderate computation, their number now. "I hope that, in one reſpect at leaſt, I ſhall be ſucceſsful; and that, though ſome of my reaſons may be combated, yet the general facts will teach Britons to love their country, their religion, and government, with a warmer affection than they do now, if that can be poſſible."

238. *Journal of a Tour through the North of* England *and Part of* Scotland; *with Remarks on the preſent State of the Eſtabliſhed Church of* Scotland, *and the different Seceſſions therefrom: together with Reflections on ſome Party Diſtinctions in* England, *ſhewing the Origin of thoſe Diſputes, and the Cauſes of their Separation. Deſigned to promote Brotherly Love and Forbearance among* Chriſtians *of all Denominations; and ſome Remarks on the Propriety of what is called*

called Lay and Itinerant Preaching. By R. Wland Hill, *M. A. late of* St. John's *College, Cambridge, and Minister of* Surrey *Chapel.*

THE title-page ſufficiently diſcovers the deſign and tendency of this pamphlet. We learn from it, that, when Mr. Hill was a member of the Univerſity of Cambridge, that Univerſity "was almoſt in total darkneſs. The Goſpel is at preſent not only faithfully preached by Mr. Simeon and others; but many young men are training up, who, I truſt, will, if worldly prudence and fear of man prevent not, prove a bleſſing to the Church." (p. 4.) He hopes ſome Goſpel *hero* in the neighbourhood of Penrith will make it a point to beſiege that town (p. 8); and he laments that "there ſeems to be an *awful death* prevailing over the people of Carliſle, though they have not wanted the bleſſing of ſome moſt faithful Goſpel ſermons from the dean, and his brother, the late Mr. Milner, of Hull, whoſe abundant ſervices to the Church of Chriſt, not only as a preacher but as an eccleſiaſtical hiſtorian, together with his other uſeful publications, will render his name deſervedly reſpected by all lovers of the Goſpel, and of good and uſeful literature" (p. 9); yet "his ſentiments, perhaps, might have been more correct according to Scripture rule if leſs favourable to high-church diſcipline." In the concourſe of *Langham* fair, ſo diſguſting and ſhocking to Mr. H. he met with Mr. Haldane, who, "from an Eaſt-India captain, had turned out an itinerant field-preacher, travelled from town, and all againſt his known intereſt and character." To him this work is inſcribed; and he was accompanied by Mr. Ackman on the ſame errand. We have here a very juſt remark on the want of religious ſervices at funerals, which the Church of Scotland ſtrictly forbids (p. 12); and on the cuſtom of *lecturing* or expounding in their ſermons (p. 14); and on the ſtrangely crowded manner of fitting up churches (pp. 20, 21*); and the folly and miſchief of haſty and violent reformation applied to our antient religious buildings. (p. 23.) Mr. H. pathetically laments the refuſal of preferment in the Church of Scotland to men who have not had an *academical* education; while the Engliſh biſhops, *whatever ſome of them may be, and however bad many whom they ordain may prove*, have frequently done themſelves the credit, while the Church has received the advantage, of giving orders to many who have never ſpent an hour at a *ſeat of learning*, and yet have been *learned men*. (p. 25.) Before one month was at an end, Mr. Hill had preached till "his bodily frame began to fail from his extraordinary exertions." (p. 29.) "Though at Dundee we had one excellent miniſter of the Eſtabliſhed Church on the eve, yet ſuch characters are too little known in thoſe parts. I find, ſo far as it reſpects the Eſtabliſhment, many parts of Scotland are very dark indeed." (p. 40.) At St. Andrew's he ſeems to have made up his mind for *perſecution*, and being *mobbed* and *treated like an apoſtle*. Of the internal contents of the univerſity, as they reſpect the divinity line, he had not ſufficient information to enable him to ſay, whether it moſtly abounds with holy devoted youths much devoted to prayer with and for each other, longing over ſouls in the bowels of Jeſus Chriſt, waiting till they ſhall be ſent forth to preach the Goſpel; or with others, who were ſent thither with no other deſign than to be made up for the trade." (p. 43.) "Having been much given to blunder all the days of my life, I here (at Kirkaldy) treſpaſſed againſt the order of public worſhip, by omitting the ſecond Pſalm; for which offence I was ſeriouſly reprimanded by an aged gentleman, one of the elders of the church. My apology was, we were to paſs the water, and had not time. No time, it was urged, could be loſt by ſuch an excellent part of divine ſervice. I moſt readily admitted the excellency of the whole, though I was glad not to be called to decide on their method of performing it. I thought, however, that two Pſalms were no more neceſſary than two ſermons, and that things of this ſort were left optional, as time and opportunity allowed. I ſoon found that no argument could ſucceed with the good old gentleman, as nothing is right but what is done according to certain forms and orders already adopted." (p. 44.) Since he preached at Newcaſtle, he has heard "that an influence on many was vouchſafed." (p. 55.) "Having been refuſed ordination many years ago by the

* The old cathedral at Glaſgow is divided into two parith-churches; and a *myſterious* one under-ground makes a third. (p. 29.)

the archbiſhop of York, I eſteemed it my duty to go about preaching every where, that men ſhould repent; and I believe the miſſion, though attended with abundance of weakneſs, was ſtill bleſſed to the ſalvation of many. I then concluded it was never the deſign of Providence that I ſhould be permitted to preach the word of life within the walls of the Eſtabliſhed Church; though what I never expected I afterwards received." (p. 57.) He concludes: "Thus have I finiſhed a nine weeks Goſpel tour of full 1200 miles (from Wotton Underedge), preached in much weakneſs to many thouſands, and been more or leſs engaged on different calls near 80 times, with no other calamity than a little indiſpoſition for a few days, and the temporary lameneſs of the ſame horſe which carried me through all my journey excepting the ſhort reſpite he required till he could meet me on the road. Without alſo the leaſt perſonal inſult from any quarter, excepting a ſmall ſhare of a diſtant hiſs of falſe aſperſion, and, I truſt, unjuſt reflection," (p. 64.) Then follows a high ranting addreſs to J. Haldane, eſq. and after it remarks and obſervations on the Church of Scotland, its Preſbyterian government, and the general ſtrict adherents to it in the General Aſſembly, and Provincial Synods and Preſbyteries.

The General Aſſembly is "a ſtrange group when collected together *as a body*." (p. 79.) The *ſeceders* objected more to the form of the Scotch eſtabliſhment being blended with the ſtate, than to the defects of the form of government itſelf; and the ſolemn league and covenant was moſt coercive. Theſe ſeceders, who ſeparated on account of *patronage*, and to exerciſe the right of chuſing their own miniſters, were divided into *Burghers* and *Antiburghers*, who differed about the ſenſe of the burghers oath, excommunicated one another, and are afraid to hear any miniſter except of their own party. From theſe ſeparated a third party, called the *Church of Relief*, whoſe object was to ſupply pariſhes with miniſters of orthodox ſentiments, who diſliked the miniſters attempted, ſometimes by force of arms, to be ſettled among them. But they did not demand of miniſters or people aſſent to the covenants, or any other form of communion but ſubſcription to the confeſſion of faith and catechiſm; neither did they form a ſeparation from the orthodox miniſters of the church of Scotland, candidly receiving all individuals who ſeemed to be Calviniſts. There are 129 Burghers, 125 Antiburgher congregations, and 67 of the Church of Relief. Mr. H. is no enemy to eſtabliſhments under certain limitations, which are very rarely obſerved; nor is coercive power in any reſpect neceſſary for their ſupport, or the teſt act, and other compulſatory laws to compel others to pay for the ſtate religion. Of the epiſcopal chapels and clergy in Scotland he obſerves, that their congregations are no where very numerous; but this is made up to them in being moſtly *very polite*. The general prerequiſite is, that the miniſter ſhould be a good reader, that he ſhould not *ſquall* out the Engliſh liturgy ſimilarly to the *twang* of a Scots precentor, with their doggrel verſion of David's Pſalms: and ſo far ſo good. Next, that he ſhould be a polite and eaſy gentleman, or, to ſum it up in that popular book, the New Whole Duty of Man, that he ſhould produce nothing, either in his conduct or from the pulpit, but what *is made eaſy to the practice of the preſent age*. As to doctrine, their pulpit orators are as undecided as the doctrine of the Scots *Moderates* can be reſpecting the confeſſion of faith, while the public creeds of both nations are perfectly ſimilar, and as avowedly Calviniſtic as words can poſſibly frame them. As a proof of this, that good and truly ſpiritual and reſpectable man, Mr Simeon of Caws, being aſked to preach but once in their chapels, after one ſample given, was aſked no more, though he ſtrictly adhered to a moſt regular conduct, as far as only preaching in the eſtabliſhed church deſerves that name. One phœnix, however, I am told, has ariſen in the North of Scotland, whoſe doctrine from the pulpit is as ſound as the Liturgy which he reads, and who gives the moſt flattering promiſes that he will become a burning and a ſhining light. Let it, however, be conſidered that my information here may be imperfect. I truſt there are others equally kind and good. I have a predilection in favour of our Eſtabliſhed Church, according to the outline of her general plan. I grieve ſhe ever ſtopped ſhort in her further reformation; but, had ſhe been, in my judgement, as ſpotleſs as the ſpouſe of Chriſt, ſhe might have been my idol. Still ſhe is the vehicle of general

neral good, as many of her miniſters, ſtrictly connected with her, are lovely and uſeful characters." (p. 105.) Mr. H. argues ſenſibly in ſupport of Chriſtianity, even corrupted, as the ſupport of good principles; and he is not leſs acute in his deteſtation of Popery, as "a mode of religion ſubverſive of every free and Proteſtant government; and if Papiſts are not perſecutors, they are defective in their own principles, and better than their religion" (p. 107); and he is of opinion the Teſt Act "does good in keeping Diſſenters from a conformity with the world, ſuch a coaleſcence being the deſtruction of real religion among all denominations." (p. 111.) The general and public adminiſtration of the Communion where pariſhes meet in a body, and their miniſters are of different ſentiments, is juſtly reprobated as indecent and inconſiſtent. The remainder of the pamphlet is an apology for itinerant preaching, juſtified by the example of the Diſſenting academies, who ſend out the ſtudents to preach in the villages, ſo far as is conſiſtent with attention to their ſtudies. "The canons of the Engliſh church vehemently exclaim againſt a ſimilar conduct; theſe, however, were never ſanctioned by legiſlative authority. I bleſs God I have tranſgreſſed them a thouſand times. They were the mere *bully* of the high-prieſts of the day; but under them the ſting of prieſtly vengeance is added year by year from the ſtrong powers of the General Aſſembly." (p. 162.) Among a variety of ſenſible obſervations on religion and religious eſtabliſhments, our readers will not want to be told that the concluſion of the whole matter is to juſtify and recommend LAY preaching.

With this tract are connected

239. *Remarks on the Rev.* Rowland Hill's *Journal*, &c. *In a Letter to the Author; including Reflections on Itinerant and Lay Preaching.* By John Jamieſon, *D. D. Miniſter of the Goſpel*, Edinburgh.

DR. J. vindicates the Seceders from the character given them by Mr. Hill; and gives it as his opinion, that no perſons ſhould undertake the office of itinerant preacher without being appointed to a miſſion; and that pre-compoſed diſcourſes are every way preferable to impromptu preaching.

240. *A Series of Letters, occaſioned by the late Paſtoral Admonition of the Church of Scotland, as alſo their Attempts to ſuppreſs the Eſtabliſhment of Sabbath-ſchools; addreſſed to the Society for propagating the Goſpel at Home.* By Rowland Hill, *M. A*

IT is eaſy to comprehend the drift of theſe letters.

241. *Four Sermons, preached at the Fifth general Meeting of the Miſſionary Society*, May 8, 9, 10, 1799. *By the Rev.* J. Findlay, Paiſley; *Rev.* J. Tozer, Taunton; *Rev.* J. Moody, Warwick; *and Rev.* G. C. Broadbelt, Aſton-Sandford. *To which are added, the Report of the Directors of the Proceedings of the Meeting, and a Liſt of the Subſcribers. By Order of the Directors, publiſhed for the Benefit of the Society.*

MR. FINDLAY and Mr. Moody are celebrated by Mr. Hill among his active coadjutors. The report contains the equipment and departure of the ſhips Duff and Hillſborough for the South ſeas and the Cape of Good Hope. The former, on this her ſecond voyage, having on-board 10 married couples, 7 children, and 19 ſingle brethren, has been captured by the French, and carried into Rio Janeiro. Upwards of 14,000l. has been collected, and of 10,000l. expended, to June 1, 1799.

242. *The Diſſenters' Guide in chooſing a Paſtor, pointing out the neceſſary Qualifications of a Goſpel Miniſter, and how to be able to diſtinguiſh thoſe that are poſſeſſed of them. In a Letter to the Seceders. Deſigned to promote the Power of Godlineſs, and exceedingly neceſſary to all, of every Denomination, that have a Vote on the Calling of a Miniſter.* By G. Cowie, *Miniſter of the Goſpel at* Huntly.

"IN this letter, perhaps, too much ſtreſs may ſeem to be laid on the qualification of miniſters; and indeed there is a danger therein. They are inſtruments: but the ſucceſs depends upon the will and pleaſure of the Great God. Perhaps alſo too little mention is made of the ſpiritual exerciſes of faith, prayer, earneſt wreſtling with God, ſecret and family faſting often repeated, neceſſary in view of calling a miniſter. Theſe things are our duty. But the deſign of this letter was to rebuke a number of viſible abuſes; and this cauſed me to dwell moſt upon them." (Note at the end.) The abuſes here dwelt upon deſerve the attention of many unworthy miniſters of the Church of England and of their dioceſans, who wiſh the perpetuity of the Eſtabliſhment.

243. *Obſervations on the Office of Conſtable, with a View to its Improvement. In a Let-*

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ter to Patrick Colquhoun, *Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Counties of* Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, *and* Essex.

THIS writer, who signs G. H. from Pentonville, proposes an alteration in the mode of electing constables by the justices from a return made to them or to the court-leet, and a fine to their deputies; on refusing an augmentation of their number; prescribed rules, orders, and discipline, to be observed by them in the execution of their duty, by the appointment of a captain or leader of 10 or more; more adequate means for prosecuting delinquents when presented by them; and an annual stipend, in some degree suited to the labour and loss of time to which the annual constable is subject, each to receive not less than 8s. nor more than 5s. per day out of the county rates; some allowance also to the head constable, whose unavoidable expence is from 20l. to 30l. *per annum*, for which no allowance is made.

244. *Reply of the Union Society of* Greenwich *for promoting* Sunday-*schools and preaching the Gospel, to a Pamphlet published by the Rev Dr.* Wollaston, *Rector of* Charlehurst, *intituled, "A Country Parson's Address to his Flock, to caution them against being misled by the Wolf in Sheep's Cloathing, or receiving* Jacobin *Teachers of Sedition, who intrude themselves under the specious Pretence of instructing Youth and preaching Christianity." In which it is shewn that the Charge brought against them by Dr.* Wollaston *is entirely void of Foundation; with some Remarks on the leading Topicks of the Doctor's Pamphlet. By a Member of the Union Society.*

THE object of this society is here avowed to be Methodism; and all attempts to check the progress of Methodism will be highly resented by the promoters of it. In other respects, the Reply is below criticism.

245. *Rights of Discussion; or, A Vindication of Dissenters of every Denomination; with a Review of the Controversy occasioned by a late Pastoral Charge of the Bishop of* Salisbury. *To which are added, Hints for Pastoral Charges. By a Friend to Civil and Religious Liberty.*

THE present worthy and respectable diocesan of Sarum having, in a charge delivered at his third triennial visitation in that cathedral, but not published, noticed "the increasing activity of *Dissenters of various denominations*, and the *great number of licensed preachers* registered in the course of last year, and urged the great expediency and necessity of exertions from the parochial clergy to *prevent the delusions* to which the lower classes of the people, especially in the villages, are thereby exposed, and the modes of instruction best calculated for that end were clearly described. The dangers of innovation, and the false but prevalent philosophy of the times, were strongly urged, with their direful effects in a neighbouring country, in a plain but animated appeal to the hearts of the clergy and people, and to the conscious feelings peculiarly affecting the former." Such was the account given of this Charge in the Salisbury and Winchester Journal of Aug. 29, 1798, which was taken as the groundwork of a letter addressed to the bishop by Mr. H. Wansey, a clothier, of Salisbury, and a writer on various other subjects. That on *this* he has written with less liberality than became him is admitted by this friend to discussion; perhaps it would not be too severe to say, that he has written with ill-timed forwardness, and a degree of impertinence. He was answered in "Strictures on a Letter to the Bishop of Salisbury on his late Charge to the Clergy of his Diocese, by H. W. of Salisbury, a Dissenter, and Author of a Tour to the United States of America," by a critick, animadverting on his ungrammatical and rude address. Mr. W. was next attacked in a more humourous piece, "The deplorable Malady of H—y W——y, a Wiltshire Clothier;" shewing how he mistook a *Barber* for a *Clergyman* in a red Coat, and a *Lancet*, with which it was attempted to bleed him, for a *Scymitar*, in allusion to his objections to the confederation of colours by Christian divines. Another specimen of doggrel rhyme was also given in "The Dissenter done over." Another reply, intituled, "A Rowland for an Oliver; addressed to Mr. Wansey, on his Letter to the Bishop of Salisbury, by G. M." is a vindication of the Clergy in general from Mr. W.'s reflections on them. "The Twig from a Broom for the Conventicles for the Use of its Author," ascribed to Mr. Malham *, is a severe retort on the modern Dissenters, ascribed by some to the author of the "Remarks on a Letter to the Bishop of Salisbury on his late Charge

* See Fair-play's a Jewel, p. 20; as also of the Remarks, p. 25.

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to the Clergy of his Diocese, by H. W. of Salisbury, with some cursory Hints in Defence of the inferior Clergy, by a Country Curate." The author of "An Appeal to the People on the alledged Causes of the Dissenters' Separation from the Established Church: to which are subjoined a few cautionary Observations in respect to their present political Views, by a Clergyman in the Diocese of Salisbury," who examines the old objection of the Dissenters to the test act, may be thought to argue too much in favour of *uniformity* in religion. All these several pieces *on both sides* have been reviewed in the "Rights of Discussion*," the writer of which seems to think himself very clever, and that no man possesses *common sense* but himself. In this spirit he proceeds to propose "*hints for charges*;" among which are, to inculcate better provision for curates; to dissuade from the two grounds of discouragement; of the married state, refusing to hire married servants, and the spirit of Smithfield bargains in marriage contracts, which, he thinks, it is in the power of the Clergy, and incontestibly it is their duty, to live and preach down; to discourage tithes, duelling, and irreverently trifling with the name of God. These ideas are perfectly consonant with the writer's scruples about applying the title of Lord to any *creature*, and several other scruples.

This, which we should not be surprized to hear styled by the bulk of our readers an insignificant controversy, is wound up by "Fair-play is a Jewel; or, the Language and Conduct of the Dissenters discussed; in which the Case is fairly stated respecting the Bishop of Salisbury's late Charge, and Mr. Wansey's Letter; the illiberal Charges brought against the Clergy are repelled, and the Pretensions of some among Dissenters to exclusive Wisdom and Charity are examined, occasioned by a pamphlet, intituled, 'Rights of Discussion;' by a By-stander;" which is a fair and manly detection of the dirty chicanery of all concerned on Mr. W.'s side of the controversy, and their profession of Christian charity, while they secretly stir up mischief with the most rancorous malice. With this excellent pamphlet, it is hoped, this controversy will close *for ever*.

* Ascribed, in "Fair-play is a Jewel," p. 29, to a modern secretary at war, p. 41. Q. if not since deceased?

On the side of the Clergy are here named Mr. Malham, p. 2; and on the other side Mr. Kingsbury, p. 15.

246. *Jacobinism displayed, in an Address to the People of England.*

A PURCHASEABLE abstract of the excellent detections of the pernicious principles of Jacobinism before reviewed, the tendency of which cannot be too much inculcated on the good people of this country.

247. *The Necessity of destroying the* French *Republick proved by Facts and Arguments; translated from the* French, *by the Author, with Additions.*

WHAT this writer recommended, that the coalesced powers should declare publicly that they have no private or interested views in the destruction of the French republic, but only the restoration of the original rights of the sovereigns to their own dominions, and the rescue of Europe from tyranny and oppression, was once to be carried into execution, and hoped to be attended with the desired success. Peace has superseded the plan.

248. *A Letter to a College Friend, relative to some late Transactions of a Literary Society at* Exeter.

THIS controversy between the Literary Society of Exeter and Mr. Polwhele deserves no further comment.

249. *Innovation; a Poem.*

THESE lines have little to recommend them.

250. *Hints on Inclosing, Agriculture, Stewardships, and Tithes. By* T. Pullett, *Land and Timber Surveyor,* Hatfield-Woodside, Herts.

"THIS writer, who writes none of the best, is a friend to inclosures, to faithful intelligent stewards, and resident clergy, for whose benefit he recommends a sale of tithes, the produce to be laid out in landed property, or secured on the land belonging to the *precentor* [patron] of the living in or out of the parish." It is his intention to offer, as soon as circumstances will permit, an accurate survey of the husbandry of the county of Hertford, which, he trusts, he shall be enabled to do in a satisfactory manner.

251. *The Duties of Overseers of the Poor, and the Sufficiency of the present System of Poor Laws, considered, in a Charge to the Grand Jury*

Jury at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Isle of Ely, holden on April 2, 1799. *By* James Naſmith, *D. D. Chairman. Published at the Request of the Magiſtrates. To which are annexed, Remarks on a late Publication, intituled, 'Obſervations on the preſent State and Influence of the Poor Laws, founded on Experience.' By* Robert Saunders, *Eſq.*"

DR. N. properly expoſes the futility of the objection, that the exiſting laws are not ſufficient to provide for the wants of the poor. He aſcribes the increaſe of the poor-rates to increaſing population, alteration in the modes and habits of life, and the great advance in the price of proviſions. All theſe cauſes are in their nature permanent, and cannot be counteracted by any regulations of the ſtate. The increaſe of rates has been the inevitable conſequence of increaſing population, a high degree of civilization and refinement, and the influx of riches from the extenſion of commerce. A fourth cauſe is more temporary, the bounties paid to militia men, in allowance to their families, and in the execution of the ſeveral acts for the proviſional cavalry, and for raiſing men for the army and navy. The choice of overſeers is in the breaſt of the pariſhioners in veſtry, and frequently ill made; the office declined by men of reſpectability; and neglect in paving or collecting the rates; the churchwardens do not act in concert with the overſeers; nor the veſtry meet regularly to controul both. Every abuſe of the diſcretion left to overſeers was obviated by an act 3 Will. and Mary; and the relief to be allowed regulated by 9 Geo. I. chap. vii; ſo that the relief, and the objects thereof, are ſufficiently provided by the ſubſiſting laws. For the health of the poor, Dr. N. recommends contracts with medical men; but at the ſame time cautions againſt ſelf-created doctors, quacks, and noſtrum-mongers, who kill faſter than they cure by what are called "bold ſtrokes." Theſe bold adventurers are, we would hope, confined to the Iſle of Ely, though we fear ſmall, obſcure, and diſtant country pariſhes may be liable to them, and alſo to the other object of the Doctor's Charge, the want of diet ſufficiently nouriſhing for their ſick poor, who too frequently ſupply the want of it by ſpirits. He very properly recommends the cheap ſoups recommended by the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor. He next proceeds to ſhew the legal proviſions for employing the poor; and recommends workhouſes divided into three wards, viz. a ſchool of induſtry for children, apartments for the aged and infirm, and a houſe for labour; and a contract to maintain the perſons in this houſe, *and none out of it*, at ſo much per head. In the 20 years wherein the Doctor has acted as a magiſtrate, he has found much fewer real than fictitious and ill-founded complaints of the poor againſt the officers; and he laments that a law ſo late as the 32d of his preſent majeſty, to puniſh as idle and diſorderly perſons ſuch as will not uſe proper means to get work, or neglect it, or miſ-ſpend their time, which no pariſh officer has had the ſpirit and reſolution to put in execution. "The inefficacy of the poor laws, and the neceſſity of adopting an entire new ſyſtem, are opinions which have of late been induſtriouſly propagated, and have been ſupported by men of high rank and moſt reſpectable character; but I hope I may add, without offence, that, from their rank in life, they have neither leiſure nor opportunity to ground their opinion on the ſolid baſis of experience. The natural conſequence of the prevalence of ſuch opinions will be the hazarding the experiment of ſome new ſyſtem. Firmly attached to the laws and conſtitution of my country, I view, with dread and apprehenſion, every ſuch attempt. I do not pretend to affirm that our laws are abſolutely perfect, becauſe abſolute perfection is the attribute of no human code; but I conſider their great outlines to have been traced with wiſdom, and their general expediency to have been proved by experience. I hold them to be capable of gradual improvement, but that improvement ſhould be attempted with ſlow and cautious ſtep; and haſtily and totally to reverſe any part of the ſyſtem appears to me pregnant with greater evils than any which now exiſt. In the caſe of the poor laws, the exiſting evils have proceeded from their want of execution. The only adequate remedy to theſe evils is for men of character and ability to take an active part in parochial concerns, and to accept of parochial offices; and, by their knowledge and influence, to bring the management of the poor to a ſtrict conformity with the rules preſcribed by the

the ſtatutes." Dr. N. is perfectly right in this obſervation, and conſiders the miſtaken opinions formed on this head as the ground of Mr. Pitt's intended bill, which was ſo ſoon given up. Mr. Saunders, haſtily judging from the miſconduct of the overſeers of his own pariſh of Lewiſham, condemns the eſtabliſhed ſyſtem, and calls for another, forgetting that the defect is in human nature, and not in the laws.

251. *A View of Agricultural Oppreſſions, and of their Effects upon Society.* By Thomas Marſters, *Jun.*

MR. M. ſtates as *agricultural oppreſſions*, the *unnatural* law of *primogeniture* and the law of *entail*, "the intereſt of the nation being *for ever* reſtrained" by the miſtaſſumed authority of the dead." Other evils here complained of are large farms, the bounty on corn occaſioning too large an exportation. Like other modern philanthropiſts, he colours the picture too highly in his repreſentation of the preſent condition of labourers, for whoſe *mental improvement* he requires leiſure, as well as the beſt of food for their corporeal ſuſtenance. Mr. M. though fully ſenſible of the multiplicity of books, has hardly left a ſubject or an idea untouched upon. By the help of paſſages from Goldſmith's Deſerted Village, he has made up a book of near 100 pages; of which, by ſome ſingular inattention in the copy of the ſecond edition before us, p. x. of the Preface is printed on the back of p. i.; vi. on the back of ix.; viii. on the back of 1 of the book; and 2 on the back of vii.

253. *Information for Overſeers, collected from the Firſt Volume of the Reports of the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor; and publiſhed by Order of the Society;*

WHO earneſtly recommend it to their peruſal, and that of all perſons concerned in the management of poor-houſes.

254. *A Diſcourſe, delivered on the Faſt day in* February, 1799, *in the Church of* St. Laurence, Wincheſter. *By the Rev.* Henry Gabell, *B. A. Rector, ſecond Maſter of* Wincheſter *School, and formerly Fellow of New College,* Oxford.

AN excellent diſcourſe, from Pſa. xi. 1. expoſing the vanity and folly of that imagination, which has diſturbed and miſled almoſt all Europe.

255. *The Conſolations of pure* Chriſtianity, *a Diſcourſe, delivered at* Cullompton, July 5, 1798, *before the Society of Unitarian* Chriſtians *eſtabliſhed in the Weſt of* England *for promoting* Chriſtian *Knowledge and the Practice of Virtue by the Diſtribution of Books. By* J. Iſaac.

THERE is nothing new in this publication. The ſociety conſiſts of between 40 and 50 members, and has expended about 30l. out of 46l. in books.

256. *A Diſcourſe, addreſſed to the Loyal* Pimlico *Volunteers, previous to receiving their Colours from the Hands of the Counteſs of* Carliſle, *in the Rotunda at* Ranelagh, May 20, 1799. *By the Rev.* Weeden Butler, *Chaplain to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of* Kent, *and Morning-preacher of* Charlotte *Chapel,* Pimlico. *To which are prefixed, the Ceremony, the Addreſs of the Counteſs of* Carliſle *on preſenting the Colours, and Major* Rolleſton's *Reply.*

ANOTHER inſtance of that zeal and energy in the cauſe of Religion, Juſtice, Humanity, and our excellent Conſtitution, accompanied by ſuitable diſcourſes from the reſpective parties.

257. *Sermon, preached in the Royal Hoſpital Chapel, before the* Chelſea *Armed Aſſociation, on receiving their Colours from Miſs* North, *Daughter of the Lord Biſhop of* Wincheſter.

BY the ſame very animated preacher, with a ſhort account of the ceremony uſed on the occaſion.

258. *The Origin and Ends of Government; a Sermon, preached before the Univerſity of* Cambridge, *on* Thurſday, January 30, 1800, *being the Anniverſary of the Martyrdom of King* Charles I. *By* Richard Ramſden, *M. A. Fellow of* Trinity *College.*

TEXT, Rom. xiii. 1. We ſhall be told the old doctrines of divine right are here taken up again. But is not the doctrine as true as it is old? The crime of the Jews was not aſking a *king*, but rejecting GOD from being their *king*, and changing the *theocracy* into *human government*, fallible, uncertain, and frequently at the beck of the governed. The French, as the preacher obſerves, p. 8, who "have ſet up precepts of their own, in oppoſition to, and in repeal of, divine precepts, and with like hoſtility, have abridged the meaning of others," and "have lent their bodies, their every nerve, their every muſcle, in ſupport of that power, that throne of might, at war with heaven, ſeducing its ſubjects, and delighting in the deſolation of man; an event never

never as yet recorded, a crime of man's now only in crimes regiſtered." (p. 9.) If we wanted experience derived from every public body or aſſembly, how little ſafety then is in the *multitude* of *rulers*, the preſent revolutionary form of government eſtabliſhed, or at leaſt at this moment prevailing in France, would convince us of the truth of the aſſertion. If we wanted conviction, how eſſential, how natural monarchy is to our conſtitution, the experience of the times, and event here commemorated, would convince us; and we muſt be blind indeed to our preſent happineſs, to be unthankful for the conſequences of that event. While our limits do not permit us to extract all our author's deſcants on the origin and uſe of government, we cannot forbear taking this on rebellion: "Her deformity, her crime, lies in the attempt to beat down the outſtretched arm of God. It is a running upon the ſhield, which covers all honour, all worth, all peace, all ſcience, all virtue. The crime is not putting to fear the prieſts of religion and law, in ſcattering them over the face of the earth, or in dragging them to death; in other tumults they may be caſt forth or die; but in the cutting off God's vicegerent, their guardian; it is the ſeparating them, that he and they may never again embrace in their antient ſanctuary." (p. 19, 20.) It muſt, however, be obſerved, that the ſame affectation of erudition and quaintneſs of ſtyle appears in this as Mr. R.'s two former ſermons on the right to life, preached before the Univerſity 1796.

259. *Facts and Obſervations relative to the Nature and Origin of the Peſtilential Fever which prevailed in the City of* Philadelphia *in* 1793, 1797, *and* 1798. *By the College of Phyſicians of* Philadelphia.

"THE reſult of theſe facts and obſervations is, that this fever is eſſentially different from the bilious remittent fever of that climate; that it is the ſame with the yellow fever in the Britiſh, and the *maladie de Siam* in the French, Weſt-India iſlands, which prevailed, in a very great degree, in the different ports of Hiſpaniola during the laſt year, and particularly at Port-au-Prince, Jeremie, and Cape Nichola Mole, from which ports a great number of veſſels arrived at Philadelphia in June and July, 1798; that this diſeaſe has been ſeveral times introduced in North America by the apparel of perſons who died in the Weſt Indies, though none was ſick on-board at the time of the veſſel's arrival; and that it is demonſtrated as fully as it is poſſible in a matter which is not obvious to our ſenſes; that the contagion of the fever of 1798 was imported from thoſe ports in one or more veſſels which arrived in June and July laſt; that ſtrict quarantine-laws are the only effectual means to guard againſt the future recurrence of a calamity which threatens us with total ruin. . . . . To conclude. We have, from the firſt appearance of this deſtructive peſtilence, in 1793, to the preſent time, endeavoured to diſcharge our duty, by warning our fellow-citizens of its appearance, and by pointing out the means of checking its extenſion when introduced, by informing the Legiſlature of the proper methods of preventing its return by ſtrict quarantine-laws and internal regulations; and, *although our recommendations have been too little attended to*, yet we conceive it to be our duty again thus to publiſh our opinion on the ſubject, in a more detailed and familiar manner, as well for the information of our fellow-citizens at large, as of thoſe who are called to the very important office of legiſlation. In doing this, we have no deſign of entering into or exciting contention; our ſole aim is truth and the public good. Publiſhed by order of the College.

JOHN REDMAN, *Preſident.*
THOMAS C. JAMES, *Secretary.*
Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1798."

Is this all the *public ſpirit* of Philadelphia concentrated in her College of Phyſicians?

260. *The* Aſiatic *Annual Regiſter, or, A View of the Hiſtory of* Hinduſtan, *and of the Politicks, Commerce, and Literature of* Aſia, *for the Year* 1801. *(Concluded from p.* 941.)

WE ſhall conclude our account of the preſent volume by noticing from it a chimerical "Project of an Expedition over Land to India; ſubmitted to the Government of France in the Spring of 1801; and tranſlated from a Pamphlet, with a Comment by the Tranſlator."

"The intent of this expedition was, to drive the Engliſh from Hinduſtan for ever; to deliver that beautiful and rich country from the Britiſh yoke; to open new ways to the induſtry and to the commerce of all the civilized nations of Europe, and to France in particular:—ſuch is the deſign of an expedition worthy to immortalize the firſt year of the nineteenth century, and the heads of thoſe governments who will carry into execution ſo uſeful and ſo glorious an enterprize.

"To co-operate in this deſign, the French Republick and the Emperor of Ruſſia are to ſend a combined army of 70,000 men to the banks of the Indus; the Emperor of Germany to give a paſſage

to

to the French troops, and to facilitate the mode of their descent down the Danube till they enter the Black Sea; and the whole to be joined by a Russian army, composed of 35,000 men, at Astracan, and thence transported to Astrabad."

"This magnificent project," says the translator of the pamphlet, "is much better adapted to cherish the spirit of military romance, with which the French people are so strongly affected, than to give any just cause of alarm to the government of England. Our Indian empire is naturally an object of jealousy to all the other nations of Europe, and particularly so to France; but we conceive this jealousy has not yet acquired sufficient power over the understanding and common prudence of any intelligent statesman, to induce him to adopt a project, the execution of which must necessarily be attended with so much certain loss, and in which there is only a bare possibility of ultimate success. The author of this project must be as ignorant of the policy of European courts as he is of the geography and the nations of that part of Asia through which he proposes to march, if he imagines that the Emperor of Russia would be prevailed on to join France in any expedition, of which the advantages were not immediate and evident."

For further particulars of this romantic scheme, and the judicious remarks on it, we refer to the Asiatic Register, pp. 107—115.

261. *A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of* Brading, *in the Isle of* Wight, *on* Feb. 27, 1799, *being the Day appointed for a General Fast. By the Rev.* Legh Richmond, *M. A. of* Trinity *College*, Cambridge, *Curate of the Parishes of* Brading *and* Yaverland, *in the Isle of* Wight, *and perpetual Curate of* Caron, *near* Lancaster.

A PROPER improvement of Luke xiii. 3.

262. *A Sermon, preached, by particular Desire, in the Parish Church of* Willand, Devon, *on* Thursday, Feb. 7, 1799, *at the Interment of* John Westcot, *Yeoman, who died of a melancholy Accident in the Prime of Life. By the Rev.* James Denny, *S. C. L.* of* Exeter *College*, Oxford, *and a Deacon of the Church of* England.

THIS discourse, from 1 Sam. xx. 3, is not above mediocrity, though suited to the audience before whom it was delivered. A Postscript recommends Mr. Wilberforce's Practical View, Dr. Knox's Christian Philosophy, the Scholar armed, Sunday Readings, and other fashionable good books.

* Qu. what is this title?

263. *A Sermon on Death, preached in the Parish Church of* St. Giles in the Fields, *on* Sunday, Dec. 9, 1798. *By the Rev.* T. Deason.

A PROBATIONARY sermon for the lectureship of this church in the room of the late Mr. Southgate, but not composed in his plain manner. Text, Numb. xxiii. 10.

264. *Remarks on the Prefaces prefixed to the First and Second Volumes of a Work intituled "The Holy Bible, or the Books accounted sacred by* Jews *and* Christians, *faithfully translated, &c. &c. By the Rev.* Alexander Geddes, *LL. D." In Four Letters, addressed to him by the Rev.* John Earle.

DR. G. is here attacked and refuted by one of his own communion, who exposes his "unpardonable zeal for *mythological* or *fabulous* interpretation of Holy Writ, and the pains he has taken to depreciate the five Books of Moses in the opinion of the Christian publick, by questioning the *veracity* of their author.

265. *The Lord protecting* Great Britain *for His own Name's Sake. A Sermon, preached at the* Lock *Chapel, and at* St. Mildred's *Church*, Bread Street, *on* Thursday, Nov. 29, 1798, *the Day of the General Thanksgiving. By* Thomas Scott, *Chaplain of the* Lock *Hospital.*

A SUITABLE improvement of Ezek. xx. 22.

266. *A Sermon, preached at the* Lent *Assizes holden at* Kingston, *in the County of* Surrey, *before the Hon. Mr. Baron* Hotham *and the Hon. Mr. Baron* Perryn, *on* Monday, March 18, 1799, *and published at the unanimous Request of the Right Hon. Lord* Leslie *and the other Gentlemen of the Grand Jury. By* John Hayter, *M. A. Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of* Clarendon.

AN eulogium on Justice and the British Constitution, from 1 Kings iii. 9.

267. *Pleasures of Religion: A Sermon, by the Rev.* David Rivers, *late of* Highgate, *Author of "Observations on the Political Conduct of the Protestant Dissenters," and other Works. Dedicated to the Queen.*

THE text, Prov. iii. 17, furnishes the preacher with a panegyric on religion. See some account of the author, vol. LXVIII. p. 590.

268. *The Duty of striving for the Faith of the Gospel: A Sermon, preached in the Cathedral Church of* St. Paul, *before the Right Honourable*

Honourable the Lord Mayor, Judges, &c. on Sunday, May 26, 1799, *being the first* Sunday *in* Trinity *Term. By* Thomas Bowen, *M. A. Chaplain of* Bridewell *Hospital, and Minister of* Bridewell *Precinct, and Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor.*

TEXT, Philip i. 27, 28.

269. *The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper a Feast upon a Sacrifice: A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of* St. Lawrence Jewry, *on* Sunday, July 6, 1799, *being the Day appointed for administering the Holy Communion to Members of the Corporation. By the same.*

TEXT, 1 Cor. v. 7, 8.

270. *The Days of Visitation: A Sermon, preached in the Cathedral Church of* St. Paul, *before the Lord Mayor, &c. the Artillery Company, and* Temple Bar *and* St. Paul's *District Military Association, on* Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1799, *being the General Fast. By the same.*

FROM Hosea ix. 7.

271. *A Sermon, preached before the Honourable House of Commons, at the Church of* St. Margaret, Westminster, *on* Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1799, *being the Fast-day. By the Rev.* Thomas Hay, *D. D. Canon of* Christ Church, Oxford.

FROM Isa. viii. 13, 14.

272. *Sermon before the House of Lords, same Day. By* Shute *Lord Bishop of* Durham.

FROM Luke xiii. 1—5, the Bishop takes occasion to lament the little influence the calamitous events around us have had on the worldly-mindedness, dissipation, and levity, of his countrymen.

273. *Two Sermons, preached before His Majesty, at the Chapel Royal at* St. James's, *during* Lent. *By* Brownlow *Bishop of* Winchester.

FROM Psa. liii. 1, and lviii. 2, the Bishop asserts the necessity of true religion, and the belief of a God and Providence.

274. *An Address to the Inhabitants of the County of* Lincoln, *on the Means of National Defence.*

A HAPPY turn of events having in some degree suspended the necessity of this address; and, to the glory of the British spirit, the call to arms having been heard and attended to from every part of the country, we need only inform our readers, that its author is the Rev. Peter Bulmer, of Thorpe, near Wainfleet, whose sermons are noticed with approbation, LXII. 551, 1023.

275. *Vindication of the Church of* England, *intended as a Refutation of the Arguments advanced by Mr.* Twogood *in Support of the Principles on which he grounds his Dissent. By* T. Andrews.

THIS being old ground, already gone over, we must content ourselves with transcribing our author's motto, translated for general use:

"The rudder of life is the law of God."

276. *A serious Persuasive to the due Observance of the Fast-day: A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of* Richmond, *in* Yorkshire, Feb. 8, 1801, *being the* Sunday *before the late General Fast. By* James Tate, *M.A. Master of the Free Grammar School of* Richmond, *and late Fellow of* Sidney *College*, Cambridge.

THIS sermon, from Joel i. 14, 15, is, we understand, Mr. Tate's first *prose* publication. It is very pleasingly dedicated to Lord Loughborough (now Earl of Rosslyn), the liberal patron of the Wallis family (of histrionic celebrity), and the promoter of Mr. Tate's fortunes, upon his marrying one of its junior branches, by insuring to him the mastership of Richmond school upon the demise of Mr. Temple.

Mr. Tate's language is chaste and nervous; his flowers of rhetorick are well chosen and preserved; his arguments are sound. In an unassuming Advertisement, the preacher briefly states the motives which induced him to print his discourse; which concludes with an animated eulogy upon the charitable character of the English Nation.

We solemnly recommend to this worthy Divine to write the life of his venerable predecessor. In a few short years more the memory of that truly good man will otherwise inevitably perish. Heroes, statesmen, philosophers, libertines, have all had their historians; but of how few modest worthies of obscure existence do any literary accounts remain! And yet such men are the surest and best patterns by far for the generality of mankind to emulate. We know Mr. Tate has the *power* to do Mr. Temple justice, we trust he retains the *will*.

277. *A Word to the Alarmists, on the Peace. By a Graduate of the University of* Cambridge.

THE

THE publisher of this pamphlet is one of those "*every day*" mortals, who, to be attended to, must make a bustle.

In 1798, the Anti-Jacobin, or Weekly Examiner, commented in justly severe terms upon his "Cambridge Intelligencer." [See Anti-Jacobin for 7th and 14th May, 1798.] In 1801, the British Critic took up the cudgels, and renewed the discipline of 1798, on account of fresh provocation.

The anonymous author of the present little tract, whose expressions are certainly more courtly than any in which Mr. Flower indulges himself, with more prudence than skill, thus volunteers his services in his vindication:

"One of the consequences of the state of alarm in which the public mind has lately been kept, has been the prevalence of what may be called a system of literary terrorism. Certain self-erected guardians of polite literature [qu. how would this *graduate* have Reviewers appointed?], under the pretence of defending the cause of religion, morality, and regular government, seem to have formed a kind of a regular plan of hostility against all freedom of discussion on subjects the most important to human nature, and of traducing all those who presume to differ from their standard of opinions, by accusing them of the worst designs, in language that sets all candour and decency at defiance.—That such criticks, whose chief distinction seems a pert vulgarity of style, and a liberal use of the coarsest dialect of Billingsgate, should ever have been favourites of any part of the British publick, is a circumstance that can only be accounted for from the prevalence of political alarm: the effects of the degree of reception they have met with from the publick may, I think, be traced in the progress of a spirit very different from that candour and liberality which usually distinguish the polished and well-educated classes of an enlightened nation.—It will be happy if the peace should oblige such Criticks to keep their venom within their own breasts; for, should any circumstances give them an ascendant over the public mind, it is not difficult to foresee, that all free and manly discussion will be overwhelmed beneath the rubbish of *(soi-disant) Anti-Jacobin* and *British* criticism."

Mr. Canning, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Gifford, will know how to treat such anonymous aspersions. We respect their patriotic labours, we admire their zeal, we venerate their cause. Every true-born Englishman, whose heart glows with love for his matchless country, will applaud the bold and open procedures of the gentlemen here shamefully vilified: he will not hastily reject the productions of their pens, or the profound lucubrations of their heads.

This unowned pamphlet is well written in point of style; but contains no information, and is wholly destitute of argument. It is a rash effusion of political spleen in a moment of intoxication: but—

"Nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futuræ,
Et servare modum, rebus sublata secundis!
Turno tempus erit, magno cùm optaverit emptum [emque
Intactum Pallanta; et cùm spolia ista diOderit."

278. *An Apology for differing in Opinion from the Authors of the Monthly and Critical Reviews, on, 1. Literary Communications. 2. Variolous and Vaccine Inoculation. 3. Dr. Jenner's Discovery of Vaccine Inoculation. 4. The Means of preventing Febrile Contagion. 5. The Establishment of Charitable Institutions. By John Coakley Lettsom, M. and LL. D. Member of several Academies and Literary Societies.*

WITH solid argument and great pleasantry (for nothing is here "set down in malice") the benevolent Physician attacks our Brother Criticks for their pertinacity; and more particularly for a very violent opposition to Vaccine Inoculation. It would ill become us to enter the lists on such an occasion, in what might be termed a *civil war*; but, having originally felt it an incumbent duty to enter a *cautionary protest* against the hasty adoption of what we were fearful might not have been sufficiently considered (vol. LXIX. pp. 380, 417), with equal readiness our eyes were opened to unanswerable conviction (vol. LXX. p. 640); and we are now zealous converts to the Jennerian system, so ably illustrated in our last, p. 1005.

The pernicious doctrine of recommending to Nurses "a table-spoonful of brandy" is candidly and ably exposed. The scale of the progress of Temperance and Intemperance, accompanying this article, has already appeared in our vol. LX. p. 399.

If the Charitable Institutions of this metropolis needed any vindication, it might be enough to say, that

"The writings of Barrington, Percival, Ferrier, Clarke, Stanger, Barnard, Colquhoun, Neild, Hawes, Willan, and other Philanthropists, criminal as this epithet may appear to Reviewers, prove to every feeling heart, that, without the exercise of beneficence

beneficence, in the formation of charitable inſtitutions, the poor of London muſt have died of want or diſeaſe, and often under their miſerable complication."

The character of the worthy author of this pamphlet, as a man and as a phyſician, is too thoroughly eſtabliſhed to be affected by the wanton attacks of envy or of malice.

279. *Letters from Mad.* de Sevigné *to her Daughter, the Counteſs of* Grignan. *Tranſlated from the* French. *By Mrs.* Mackie. 3 *vols.* 12mo.

MRS. MACKIE tells us, "that her veneration for the memory of Madame de Sevigné, her knowledge of the language, and her acquaintance with the hiſtory of the time in which her original wrote, led her to imagine that ſhe could give her fair countrywomen a more juſt idea of this favourite author than they had hitherto the means of receiving through the medium of tranſlation." And on an impartial compariſon of the preſent work with the Engliſh Sevigné, which firſt appeared in 1768, we find ſhe has both amply and ably performed what ſhe profeſſes. Mrs. Mackie's tranſlation in eaſe and elegance would paſs very well for an original; and to thoſe who cannot read French it muſt be a moſt acceptable preſent. But there is another point in which Mrs. M. deſerves great commendation for her judgment and taſte. By a judicious compreſſion, without injuring the ſenſe, or omitting a ſingle ſentiment which is calculated to pleaſe or inform the general reader, ſhe has reduced her tranſlation into half the limits of any preceding one, and thus put it in the power of all to become acquainted with this model of epiſtolary correſpondence.

Did our limits permit, we ſhould be happy to give a ſpecimen of the tranſlation, which, though we are ſorry to obſerve it diſfigured by typographical negligence, appears worthy of the elegant original.

280. *Deſcription d'un Parvé en* Moſaique *découvert dans l'ancienne Ville d'*Italica *aujourdhui le Village de* Santiponce, *pres de* Seville; *ſuivie de Recherches ſur la Peinture en* Moſaique *chez les Anciens, & les Monumens en ce genre qui n'ont point encore été publiés. Par* Alexandre Laborde. Paris, 1802.——*Deſcription of a* Moſaic *Pavement diſcovered in the antient City of* Italica, *now the Village of* Santi Ponze, *near* Seville. *To which is ſubjoined, Diſquiſitions on the Art of Painting in* Moſaic *among the Antients, and Monuments of that Kind which have not yet been publiſhed. By* Alexander Laborde. Paris, 1802. *fol.*

THE deſcription of this Moſaic was to have made part of a picturesque journey in Spain, and not to have been publiſhed ſo ſoon; but the importance of preſerving ſuch fine ſpecimens of the art, which are apt to be deſtroyed as ſoon as diſcovered, rendered it adviſeable to anticipate this work. The Spaniſh Government has publiſhed all that could be met with; but the preſent is the moſt intereſting, from its repreſenting the interior architecture of the Circus, the colours of the *factions*, the place of the preſident, and the oblique on which the *carceres* ſtood, at leaſt ſince the time of Caracalla, and perhaps ſomewhat before. It was found, Dec. 12, 1799, in a meadow belonging to the convent of St. Iſidore; and the care of one of the religious, and of Don Franciſco Spinoſa, an advocate of Seville, ſaved it from being more damaged. Italica gave birth to Adrian, Trajan, and Theodoſius, and to Silius Italicus the poet. Coins, inſcriptions, bas-reliefs, and ſtatues, found there are here exhibited.

The centre of the Moſaic repreſented a Circus with its interior architecture and races, and three ſides ſurrounded by a double row of circles, in which are the nine muſes, different animals, and allegorical figures. Near the place where the Circus terminates is an inſcription, and behind it two piers of a door looking towards the country, and probably the hall or baths of a palace.

Pl. I. is the general plan.

Pl. II. the heads of *Clio* and *Euterpe*.

Pl. III. the buſt of *Thalia* is loſt, and only a mark left.

Pl. IV. *Terpſichore* is accompanied by a building, perhaps a dancing-room.

Erato, Plate V. is reciting verſes, and holds a branch of laurel.

Pl. VI. *Polyhymnia* has a harp.

Pl. VII. *Calliope*, with a grave countenance, and her right-hand on her boſom, has by her an open book, as if reciting verſes.

Pl. VIII. repreſents *Urania*.

Pl. IX. gives the elliptic form of the Circus, the buildings of which are reſtored in an elevation, Pl. X.; and in the centre of the elliſpe is the ſeat of the preſident.

Pl. XI. exhibits the ſports; the chariot overturned, and one horſe looſed from

from it brought up by a man, the driver wounded and supported, and the prize held up and adjudged to his rival. The prætor elevates the *mappa* near the pillar or goal surrounded by a victory.

Pl. XII. gives the single horseman, and another with a led horse. Both the two last and the man are overthrown. These are the *jugulatores* and *defultores*.

Pl. XIII. has a round with a race-horse.

Pl. XIV. One or two of the seasons of the year, representing the *factions*, whose *colours* are collected from diptychs, &c. Pl. XV.

Pl. XVI. represents the circular part of the Circus opposite to the *carceres*, wherein the shews of gladiators were given, whose names are here over them.

Pl. XVII. contains fragments of baked earth found near Velitri, representing the chariot-races.

Pl. XVIII. compares the plan of the Olympic Circus with that of Caracalla.

Pl. XIX. gives a Centaur in a round, which our author calls the "*Genius of the Circensian Games*," holding in one hand a cup, in the other a torch; though we do not see the justness of the allusion here to those articles or in the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ, where they were only the first offensive weapons each could lay hold on. Two Centaurs appear on an altar inscribed GENIO CIRCI FACTIO RUSSATA, at the end of this chapter.

The Appendix on Mosaic painting among the antients illustrates it by a variety of citations. The principal Mosaics in Spain are the floor of St. Michael's church at Barcelona, probably a temple of Neptune. Two others, not very remarkable, a little way from that city. Another out of *Murviedro*, the antient *Saguntum*, representing Bacchus on a tiger, destroyed, but preserved by drawing, and restored in Mosaic in the archbishop of Valentia's library, with an older, consisting of a border and a rude rondeau of Neptune in his car, found at *Puy*, with three good pieces of sculpture. This last deity occurs on many Mosaics in the decline of the art.

A Mosaic of two children, found in a bath at *Ilche*, antiently *Ilici*, published in the beautiful work of Cavanillis on the kingdom of Valencia.

Two others at *Jumella* and *Riclves*, near Toledo, are also published.

Pl. XXI. gives one found in the palace of Augustus at *Tarraguna*.

Pl. XXII. exhibits the border of the Seville Mosaics, representing Venus stopping her horses, and Adonis holding the quivers and hunting-spears.

Pl. XXIII. of the original scale, the fragments of the statues before-mentioned, two male torsos, and a female figure; which, with many other fine fragments, are preserved in the Alcazar of Seville.

The religious intend to prosecute the search, and there is good hope of success. Many individuals have done the same in other towns in Spain with equal success. Lord Cunningham brought from Saguntum a rich collection of medals and other valuable articles.

From this very handsome specimen, we are encouraged to hope that the "Picturesque Voyage" of Spain (for every country has now its Picturesque Voyage) will be executed in a style superior to the several others, and on a larger scale of plates. Mr. Lysons may be said to have set the fashion of *Mosaics* among ourselves, and promises a rich store in addition to the two samples he has already published; and has only suspended his design to give more faithful representations of the "*Roman* Antiquities of *Bath*" than have yet been attempted.

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

M. Ameilhon, member of the National Institute, is about to publish the text and translation of the Greek inscription found at Rosetta, which was partly published by him two years since. He is also printing volumes 25 and 26 of the History of the Lower Empire, for continuation from Le Beau.

The Pope has ordered, at his own expence, searches to be made for antiquities at Nettuno. They have found the hand of a colossal statue, and the tail and part of the furniture of a bronze horse; paved saloons of Mosaic, decorated with paintings much damaged, except a head in perfect preservation. No discoveries are allowed to be carried out of the territory of Rome.

Citizen Clavier will shortly publish a French translation of Herodotus. Barbie du Bocage, who drew the maps for Barthelemy's Anacharsis, has undertaken the geographical part of the work. He has already collected excellent materials for the plans and maps that are to accompany the text.

FAREWELL.

FAREWELL TO MINORCA.

Written in 1782.

'SCAP'D from the fierce and fiery shew'r
Of shot, and shells that burst each hour;
Safe from the ruthless rage of war,
Thank Heav'n! without a single scar;
Yet (and I speak it with a sigh,
Which none can feel so well as I,)
By many a hostile hand oppress'd,
And spoil'd of all I once possess'd,
Except one little Gem, which few
Its real worth scarce ever knew;
A Gem, I value above measure,
Which, finding here, is all my treasure;
I now, Minorca, bid adieu
To many a heavy hour and you.
Ye Dons and Donnas too, farewell,
And every bright, bewitching belle:
Farewell, ye flaunting *Rebasillas*,
Fandangos, and ye *Sesquidillas*;
For I no more, with shape so taper,
Shall see the Signioras caper;
Nor ever more these ears shall hear
The twanging of the hoarse guitar:
Thou cordial drop, which chance oft sent me,
Farewell renown'd *Aquardiente*.
And you, ye *Sobriessadas* too,
Oh take my long and last adieu.
Ye too, each fat and frouzy friar,
Who love, if Fame be not a liar,
Whatever tends to fill the belly,
Ragouts, or soup of vermicelli,
And ere your eyes are seal'd with sleep,
Swill, one and all, potations deep;
No more shall I (ah woe is me!)
Your lofty mount of *Toro* see.
Such scenes, in cold indifference laid,
Will soon upon the memory fade:
Far other I shall ne'er forget,
But cherish with a fond regret,
(For Pleasure's ever mix'd with Pain;)
When I reflect that ne'er again
Shall I, at noon or eventide,
Accomplish'd DRAPER sit beside,
And, drawing from his classic store,
Hear him descant on antient lore;
Or tell, (nor vain indeed the boast),
When plac'd on India's sultry coast,
With many a hostile troop in view,
He fought, nay more, he conquer'd too:
But lest he might (as Heroes may)
Be of forgetfulness the prey,
Just to his merits, just to fame,
Manilla has embalm'd his name.
Adieu to every warlike scene,
Farewell the Soldier's martial mien;
No more shall the eternal sound
Of drums and fifes my thoughts confound;
No longer shall I view each blade,
With coat of red and black cockade,
To the parade, unwilling, stroll,
At call of morn and evening roll;
Nor shall I longer learn each rule,
Taught in the military school;
Rules I could never gain from reading,
Such rules as serve for polish'd breeding;
Indeed such necessary knowledge,
As none would find in any College;
No not (though some may think I rant),
In you, my favourite *Trin. Coll. Cant.*;
And I could prove from life's large plan,
A Soldier is the best-bred man.
Once more adieu, for we must sever,
Never again to meet, no never!
Thou lesser Balearic Isle,
Where one *exists*, not *lives*, awhile;
Where the bright chariot of the Sun,
Destin'd its daily course to run,
Does Phaëton so hotly drive,
I've oft been almost burnt alive,
Farewell—with happier scenes in view,
Such as my heart yet never knew,
And, trusting that, ere life decline,
Some halcyon days may still be mine,
Leaving at length thy rocky shore,
Thank Heav'n! I ne'er shall see thee more.

P. C. C. H.

THE MAID OF BUTTERMERE,

A BALLAD;

By the Gentle Shepherd, *of* Witham, Essex.

SWEET Muse, the child and friend of woe,
Sweet lyre, to sorrow ever dear,
O may your softest accents flow,
To mourn the maid of Buttermere!

As some fair violet in the dale
Delights its lonely head to rear;
As spreads its fragrance in the gale;
So bloom'd the maid of Buttermere.

As 'scapes the bud the clouted shoon,
And many a wand'ring footstep near;
So 'scap'd through Nature's dangerous noon
The grace and charm of Buttermere.

As some rude townsman passes by,
And plucks the flow'r to all so dear;
So one rude hand, one keener eye,
Pluck'd the fair flower of Buttermere.

If, by true passion led astray,
Thy bosom felt Love's tender fear,
Who shall not mourn the fatal day,
That crush'd the pride of Buttermere?

The wounded flower shall still survive,
Shall bloom and charm some future year;
But who shall bid that heart revive,
That beats so sad at Buttermere?

O rack'd by storms, by tempests tost,
By fell repentance, torn, and fear,
On some wild strand the Spoiler lost
Shall mourn the wrongs of Buttermere.

For MARY many a tear shall fall,
And heav'd be many a sigh sincere;
And oft some pitying breast recall
The bursting heart at Buttermere.

Witham, Essex. R. M. R.

ELEGIAC STANZAS,

Written on Christmas Eve, *during the Absence of an only Son at Sea.*

WHERE are those paternal transports
Which this festive season brought,
When,

from it brought up by a man, the driver wounded and supported, and the prize held up and adjudged to his rival. The prætor elevates the *mappa* near the pillar or goal surrounded by a victory.

Pl. XII. gives the single horseman, and another with a led horse. Both the two last and the man are overthrown. These are the *jugulatores* and *defultores*.

Pl. XIII. has a round with a race-horse.

Pl. XIV. One or two of the seasons of the year, representing the *factions*.

Whose *colours* are collected from diptychs, &c. Pl. XV.

Pl. XVI. represents the circular part of the Circus opposite to the *carceres*, wherein the shews of gladiators were given, whose names are here over them.

Pl. XVII. contains fragments of baked earth found near Velitri, representing the chariot-races.

Pl. XVIII. compares the plan of the Olympic Circus with that of *Caracalla*.

Pl. XIX. gives a Centaur in a round, which our author calls the "*Genius of the Circensian Games*," holding in one hand a cup, in the other a torch; though we do not see the justness of the allusion here to those articles or in the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ, where they were only the first offensive weapons each could lay hold on. Two Centaurs appear on an altar inscribed GENIO CIRCI FACTIO RUSSATA, at the end of this chapter.

The Appendix on Mosaic painting among the antients illustrates it by a variety of citations. The principal Mosaics in Spain are the floor of St. Michael's church at Barcelona, probably a temple of Neptune. Two others, not very remarkable, a little way from that city. Another out of *Murviedro*, the antient *Saguntum*, representing Bacchus on a tiger, destroyed, but preserved by drawing, and restored in Mosaic in the archbishop of Valentia's library, with an older, consisting of a border and a rude rondeau of Neptune in his car, found at *Puy*, with three good pieces of sculpture. This last deity occurs on many Mosaics in the decline of the art.

A Mosaic of two children, found in a bath at *Ilche*, antiently *Illici*, published in the beautiful work of Cavanillis on the kingdom of Valencia.

Two others at *Jumella* and *Rielves*, near Toledo, are also published.

Pl. XXI. gives one found in the palace of Augustus at *Tarragona*.

Pl. XXII. exhibits the border of the Seville Mosaics, representing Venus stopping her horses, and Adonis holding the quivers and hunting-spears.

Pl. XXIII. of the original scale, the fragments of the statues before-mentioned, two male torsos, and a female figure; which, with many other fine fragments, are preserved in the Alcazar of Seville.

The religious intend to prosecute the search, and there is good hope of success. Many individuals have done the same in other towns in Spain with equal success. Lord Cunningham brought from Saguntum a rich collection of medals and other valuable articles.

From this very handsome specimen, we are encouraged to hope that the "Picturesque Voyage" of Spain (for every country has now its Picturesque Voyage) will be executed in a style superior to the several others, and on a larger scale of plates. Mr. Lysons may be said to have set the fashion of *Mosaics* among ourselves, and promises a rich store in addition to the two samples he has already published; and has only suspended his design to give more faithful representations of the "*Roman* Antiquities of *Bath*" than have yet been attempted.

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

M. Ameilhon, member of the National Institute, is about to publish the text and translation of the Greek inscription found at Rosetta, which was partly published by him two years since. He is also printing volumes 25 and 26 of the History of the Lower Empire, in continuation from Le Beau.

The Pope has ordered, at his own expence, searches to be made for antiquities at Nettuno. They have found the hand of a colossal statue, and the tail and part of the furniture of a bronze horse; paved saloons of Mosaic, decorated with paintings much damaged, except a head in perfect preservation. No discoveries are allowed to be carried out of the territory of Rome.

Citizen Clavier will shortly publish a French translation of Herodotus. Leblie du Bocage, who drew the maps for Barthelemy's Anacharsis, has undertaken the geographical part of the work. He has already collected excellent materials for the plans and maps that are to accompany the text.

FAREWELL.

FAREWELL TO MINORCA.

Written in 1782.

'SCAP'D from the fierce and fiery show'r
Of shot, and shells that burst each hour;
Safe from the ruthless rage of war,
Thank Heav'n! without a single scar;
Yet (and I speak it with a sigh,
Which none can feel so well as I,)
By many a hostile hand oppress'd,
And spoil'd of all I once possess'd,
Except one little Gem, which few
Its real worth scarce ever knew;
A Gem, I value above measure,
Which, finding here, is all my treasure;
I now, Minorca, bid adieu
To many a heavy hour and you.
Ye Dons and Donnas too, farewell,
And every bright, bewitching belle:
Farewell, ye flaunting *Rebasillas*,
Fandangos, and ye *Sesquidillas*;
For I no more, with shape so taper,
Shall see the Signioras caper;
Nor ever more these ears shall hear
The twanging of the hoarse guitar:
Thou cordial drop, which chance oft sent me,
Farewell renown'd *Aguardiente*.
And you, ye *Sobriellados* too,
Oh take my long and last adieu.
Ye too, each fat and frouzy friar,
Who love, if Fame be not a liar,
Whatever tends to fill the belly,
Ragouts, or soup of vermicelli,
And ere your eyes are seal'd with sleep,
Swill, one and all, potations deep;
No more shall I (ah woe is me!)
Your lofty mount of *Toura* see.
Such scenes, in cold indifference laid,
Will soon upon the memory fade:
Far other I shall ne'er forget,
But cherish with a fond regret,
(For Pleasure's ever mix'd with Pain;)
When I reflect that ne'er again
Shall I, at noon or eventide,
Accomplish'd DRAPER sit beside,
And, drawing from his classic store,
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Or tell, (nor vain indeed the boast),
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Farewell the Soldier's martial mien;
No more shall the eternal sound
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No longer shall I view each blade,
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To the parade, unwilling, stroll,
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Indeed such necessary knowledge,
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A Soldier is the best-bred man.
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Thou lesser Balearic Isle,
Where one *exists*, not *lives*, awhile;
Where the bright chariot of the Sun,
Destin'd its daily course to run,
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Delights its lonely head to rear;
As spreads its fragrance in the gale;
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As 'scapes the bud the clouted shoon,
And many a wand'ring footstep near;
So 'scap'd through Nature's dangerous noon
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So one rude hand, one keener eye,
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By fell repentance, torn, and fear,
On some wild strand the Spoiler lost
Shall mourn the wrongs of Buttermere.

For MARY many a tear shall fall,
And heav'd be many a sigh sincere;
And oft some pitying breast recall
The bursting heart at Buttermere.

Witham, Essex. R. M. R.

ELEGIAC STANZAS,

Written on Christmas Eve, *during the Absence of an only Son at Sea.*

WHERE are those paternal transports
Which this festive season brought,
When,

When, the tasks of Learning ended,
He my happy dwelling fought?
Now the theme of "Dulce Domum*"
Is the joyous ſchool-boy's ſong,
From a hundred voices riſing
Through the raptur'd, youthful throng;
Now o'er hills and vallies poſting,
Spangled with the glittering froſt,
Ev'ry paſſing ſcene delights them,
Ev'ry trav'ller they accoſt:
How profuſely bleſt the period
Which no thought or cares annoy!
Time, alas! too faſt approaches,
That exemption to deſtroy!
Paſs a few more ſweet vacations,
Years of toil and danger come;
Stormy Seas may ſoon divide you
From your lov'd and peaceful *home*!
This the lot of *him* whoſe abſence,
Trembling, I am doom'd to mourn:
Life, how tranſient is thy morning,
Never, never to return!
Source of all its fond endearments,
Guard my breaſt from vain alarms!
Thou, through tempeſts, toil, and danger,
Canſt reſtore him to my arms!

Weſterham, Dec. 24. W. B.

MR. URBAN, *Cumberland, Sept.* 20.

A CORRESPONDENT in a provincial paper, who, from the vigour of his wing, appears to be no *nidling* of the Muſes, having animadverted with ſome ſeverity on an Epitaph contained in a late publication of mine, you will confer upon me a favour by inſerting in your Miſcellany the following Apology, along with my Epitaph and the poetic critique of the above writer, that your readers may form a proper judgment of my vindication.

Yours, &c. CRITO.

EPITAPH

On a Phyſician who died in the North of England a few years ago; and, agreeably to an Injunction impoſed on his Friends, was buried at Midnight in the centre of a Wood.

BENEATH the covert of this ſpreading ſhade
A matter of the healing art is laid;
Whoſe death was notic'd by no paſſing-bell;
No dirge was chaunted o'er his earthly cell;
No train was hir'd, in fun'ral pomp, to
A mimic ſcene of artificial woe. [ſhew

O may the bigot's gloomy cenſure ſpare
His lonely grave, unhallow'd with a pray'r!
And learn, that Virtue, whereſoever found,
In woods—in churches—conſecrates the ground.

---

* A Latin Ode ſung or recited in ſome of the great ſchools; compoſed for the Whitſun holidays, but applicable with a little variation to any of the other receſſes.

LINES

Occaſioned by reading an Epitaph on a Phyſician, who was buried in a wood.

LET woods protect the Cumbrian Sage's tomb, [Hume*;
And Calton's heights the bones of David
At Chriſtian faith and ev'ry ſacred rite,
Let ev'n the Epitaph breathe ſcorn and ſpite;
Boaſting that Virtue (ſuch as may be found
With Heathen Sophiſts) conſecrates the ground:
For me, who hope at the laſt morn to riſe,
And meet my Saviour glorious from the ſkies— [creed,
Who have not learn'd the philoſophic
That endleſs ſlumbers man's ſhort life ſucceed; [nor ſpare
Lay me with Chriſtian duſt, my friends,
The ſolemn knell, the anthem, and the pray'r,
With all the holy rites ordain'd to ſhew,
That Faith and Hope aſſuage the Chriſtian's woe.
Ah! ſhould the faithleſs herd at once conſpire [retire;
To woods, and dens, and mountains to
Living or dead, ſecede they where they liſt, [mourn'd or miſs'd.
Nor they, nor ſuch as they, will e'er be

APOLOGY

For the Epitaph on a Phyſician who was buried in a Wood: addreſſed to the Writer of the preceding Verſes, whoſe Orthodoxy it had offended.

(By the Author of the Epitaph.)

WHERE Virtue ſlumbers, holy is the ground, [round;
For there Heav'n's guardian-angels hover
And there Affection's tear bedews her tomb, [Rome.
A pearl more dear than all the pray'rs of
Go, conſecrate the earth, and ev'n the ſpade,
When in the duſt the ſons of Vice are laid;
Rear the proud column, let the Poet's lays,
With venal praiſes, gild their guilty days;
Vain is the breath that pours th' elaborate pray'r; [there;
And vain the verſe that ſcatters flattry
We feel no rev'rence at their tombs, and turn [urn;
To weep in woods o'er Virtue's† lonely
Where round the roſes breathe, the willows ſigh, [die;
And on each gale ſweet ſylvan murmurs

---

* This celebrated philoſopher, probably diſdaining to mix his duſt with that of the ſons of Superſtition, is buried in Calton-hill near Edinburgh. A heavy awkward building, not unlike a wind-mill, is erected on the ſpot.

† The Late Dr. G (the phyſician who was buried in a wood) poſſeſſed many virtues, with much eccentricity of ſentiment.

Where

Where ev'ning's songsters, from the dew-clad spray,
Pour a soft Requiem to departing day!
With thoughts like these, O think not that I mean [wand'rers lean;
To dash the hopes on which earth's
If on the lyre a careless hand I fling,
No tones prophane shall tremble from the string: [breathe,
Perish the verse! though genius in it
That gains, at Virtue's cost, a guilty wreath— [skies,
That shakes the faith which lifts us to the
When shades of deep distress on earth arise— [blow,
When the heart feels Misfortune's ruthless
Or heaves, like mine, o'er dearest friends * laid low; [form
When lone, and houseless, Age's rev'rend
Receives the shock of Winter's rudest storm.
Mid' such sad scenes, how dear the truths that roll
A stream of vital comforts through the soul!
That bid her soar, in angel-light array'd,
To the pure firmament that knows no shade!
Where we shall meet, soon as life's toils are o'er, [no more!
With those we lov'd, to part and weep
Let philosophic HUME and gay VOLTAIRE,
With sceptic pride, their world of darkness share; [waste,
Where round them spreads a melancholy
And wildly raves the genius of the blast;
Where not one friendly ray gleams on the eye, [die.
And all we know is, that we breathe and
Be mine those scenes where Faith and Truth unite,
And Revelation sheds her sacred light!
Be mine those hopes that chear Misfortune's cell, [well!
When ev'ry summer friend has bid fare-
That, with mild radiance, glisten through the tears— [years!—
The gather'd sorrows of twice forty
And, when Death's shades obscure the vital ray,
Pour on the eye of Faith eternal day!

THE FATE OF STELLA.

STELLA, endow'd with ev'ry female grace,
A mind untainted, and a beauteous face,
Bless'd with her parents' tender love and care,
With all that can improve or cheer the fair,
Healthful and blooming as young smiling May, [day;
In joyful tenour spent the swift-wing'd
She fed the pow'r, and taught their tatter'd youth [Truth;
To lisp their lessons from the word of
She eas'd their pains, and lull'd their woes to rest,
And thus in others blessing was most blest.
But, ah! this sky serene black clouds o'ercast,
On earth 'twas bliss too exquisite to last;
For, like the cank'ring worm that steals its way
Into the bud which soon becomes its prey,
The miscreant Florio, skill'd in those vile arts
Which captivate and ruin female hearts,
Prefers his suit: she deigns consent to smile,
Thinking all honest, as she knew no guile.
Then with what zeal he urges wily themes,
Calls prudence dullness, filial duties dreams,
Marriage a tie disgraceful to a soul
E'er true to love without such mean controul; [the quits,
He kneels, he sobs, succeeds; her honour
And all her charms to his fierce lust submits; [shame,
When, void of feeling and all sense of
Enjoyment having quench'd his guilty flame,
He leaves poor Stella to her gloomy fate,
To mourn his baseness, and her parents' hate; [his crew
Then seeks his *buckish* haunts, and 'midst
Enjoys his savage feats, and hatches new:
While Stella, robb'd of virtue, dead to hope,
Her mind a prey to Frenzy's madd'ning scope, [eyes,
Surveys the mortal draught with greeting
Florio forgives the poison drinks, and dies.

Chester, Nov. 9. R. J.

* The author's brother, (Vicar of Anon Blank in Gloucestershire) having died suddenly, a few weeks before this Apology was written.

JEU D'ESPRIT.

On a Lady's dressing in a Gentleman's Chamber.

A GLASS there was which Venus gave,
A Toilette Cupid made,
Once, when the Muse was Beauty's slave,
And learn'd Love's idle trade.

The Glass was gifted with the pow'r
Of fixing careless hearts;
The Toilette, form'd in Paphian bow'r,
Taught various winning arts.

I went one day in thoughtful hour,
To gaze their virtues o'er:
Alas! they both had lost their pow'r;
Nor came they ever more.—

Those gifts the Goddess did but lend
(Whisper'd some fairy elf),
Till favour'd Laura she might send,
To keep them for herself. W. B.

Lines, written under a Portrait of ROBERT BLOOMFIELD, *Author of* "The Farmer's Boy."

LOOK at this little portrait! 'tis a sketch [charms,
Of one whose bosom, smit by Nature's
Felt the delicious ardours she excites,
In ev'ry varied form of dress, of scene,
That marks her progress thro' the finish'd year!
And pour'd his passion in a tide of song,
Grateful to its inspirer. HAFIZ.

PRO-

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FIRST SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND*.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

December 8.

After the private business of the day had been discussed, the *Secretary at War*, in the Committee of Supply, submitted the proposed military establishment for the ensuing year. He admitted that the estimates presented the details of a military establishment, greater, both with respect to the number of men, and the expence that would be incurred, than any which had ever been maintained by this country in a period of Peace; but it was evident that a larger establishment was necessary in the present posture of affairs; for the overgrown power of France had now realised all the dreams of Louis XIV. The Secretary then took a view of the power of France at the commencement of the present year, the total amount of which, it appears, was 930,000 men, from which we were compelled to keep up a much larger force than in any proceeding period of peace. He then proceeded to answer some objections which had before been made relative to our establishment, and denied that there was any danger to be apprehended, in a constitutional view, from the intended number of the military. The force intended to be kept up was then explained by the Secretary; and, from some economical arrangements, it appeared that nearly 50,000l. per year would be saved to the publick: he admitted that there would be some difference between the present statement and the Abstract given below†; but, from the particulars of his statement, it resulted that the whole of the expence that would be incurred for the army for the ensuing year would be, as appeared by the estimate, 5,270,000l.; and, together with some necessary additions, it would fall within five millions and a half: this was less than the expence of the present year by 2,070,000l. and less than that of the last year of war by 10,130,000l. In short, it appeared from the remainder of the Secretary's statement, that our united force would be (exclusive of the army in India) upwards of 200,000 men: this he thought a refutation of the charges of timidity, &c. made against Ministers, and concluded with moving the first resolution.

Mr. *Banks* made a speech of some length, the tenour of which was, that if we were quiet and contented at home, it was not

* So the Title of these Proceedings should have been expressed in p. 1053.

half

† ABSTRACT OF THE ESTIMATES OF ARMY SERVICES, FOR 1803.

	Numbers.	CHARGE. For Great Britain.	For Ireland.	Total.
Guards, Garrisons, &c.	66,574	1,474,664 13 3	848,035 7 0	2,322,700 0 3
Forces in Plantations, &c.	37,778	1,129,976 19 4		1,129,976 19 4
India Forces	22,814	518,653 11 4		518,653 11 4
Troops for recruiting				
Ditto	546	28,632 17 8		28,632 17 8
Recruiting and Contingencies		80,000 0 0	93,341 7 0	173,341 7 0
General and Staff Officers Charge		35,063 0 5	23,405 0 5	58,468 0 10
Officers		120,719 11 3	6,793 8 0	127,511 19 9
Subsistence to Innkeepers, &c.		155,000 0 0	45,645 1 3	200,645 1 3
Half Pay		297,000 0 0	61,152 10 11	358,152 10 11
Ditto for American Forces		52,000 0 0		52,000 0 0
Do. for Scotch Brigade		1,000 0 0		1,000 0 0
Widows Pensions		20,883 16 0	6,000 0 0	26,883 16 0
Volunteer Corps		40,000 0 0	59,169 4 8	99,169 4 8
Barrack Department		293,667 0 0	219,773 7 10	513,440 7 10
Foreign Corps	5,168	159,672 1 11		159,672 1 11
Hospital Contingencies			18,461 10 10	48,461 10 10
	132,880	4,406,933 11 2	1,381,776 18 5	5,788,710 9 7
Deduct the India Forces	22,814	518,653 11 4		518,653 11 4
	110,066	£.3,888,279 19 10		£.5,270,056 18 3

half a million of men on the oppoſite coaſt that ought to ſtrike a panick amongſt us.

Sir *E. Coote* conſidered the propoſed force to be neceſſary, from prudential motives.

Earl *Temple* ſaid, he could not oppoſe the motion, on account of the exceſs of force it propoſed, becauſe he was convinced that the ruling paſſion of France was to deſtroy this country. But the Houſe might be voting an immenſe eſtabliſhment without the leaſt information concerning the real nature of it; he thought it incumbent on Miniſters to explain why they were now propoſing this eſtabliſhment, when they had been following a ſyſtem of reduction all the ſummer; he then proceeded to confure the conduct of Miniſters on this and other points, and concluded with obſerving, that it was on the neceſſity of granting great ſupplies, that he grounded his aſſent to the preſent vote.

General *Maitland* paid ſome high compliments to the Secretary at War for his judicious ſpeech; thought the preparations we were making juſt and neceſſary, and ſuch as our anceſtors would have made under ſimilar circumſtances.

General *Tarleton* regarded the preſent as a vote for the ſecurity of the country; and, though he had voted againſt the war conſcientiouſly, he voted for the preſent eſtabliſhment from a conviction of its neceſſity.

Mr. *Archdale* animadverted on the conduct of France, and thought, that, if we are doomed to fall after our exertions and advantages, we need not be aſhamed of our deſtruction.

Mr. *Whitbread* adverted to the indeciſion of Miniſters; and thought that the only point with regard to France, that was worthy of our attention, was her political power; yet he did now ſee how the preſent vote tended to diminiſh that tremendous power. He ſaid, he ſhould delight to ſee the government of this country placed in the hands of one of his friends, who would conduct it to the higheſt pitch of political happineſs.

The Hon. *Dudley Ryder* defended the conduct of Mr. Pitt, and approved of the eſtabliſhment in queſtion.

Mr. *Sheridan*, in his uſual ſtrain of ſatire, thought it incumbent on him to prove to the people that none of their members were ſcrambling for power or emolument, but only differing as to the beſt means of providing for the ſecurity of the country: in obſerving on the ſpeech of Mr. Banks, he felt ſurpriſed that any man could doubt of the danger in which we are placed, who had viewed the map of Europe. I cannot (ſaid Mr. S.) bring myſelf to think that the inſatiable ambition of the Firſt Conſul, aiming at univerſal dominion, would very willingly leave the fraction that now belongs to England. His power and his inclination muſt neceſſarily be progreſſive. France is by no means what it was under the ſceptre of the Bourbons. They had ſome regard to hereditary ſucceſſion, and the various relations compoſed with it: but Bonaparte is under the moral and phyſical neceſſity of coming to an agreement with his ſubjects, that he will make them Maſters of the World, if they will but conſent to be his Slaves. He proceeded to comment at length on the ſpeeches of moſt of the members who had ſpoken in the preſent debate, and on thoſe who perſevered in the war againſt Mr. Fox's warning voice; and concluded with declaring his opinion that this great country had no retreat in inſignificance, and that, if we were reluctantly compelled into a war, we ſhould purſue it with vigour and effect, or reſolve to periſh in the ſacred flame with glory and with honour.

Mr. *Canning* complimented Mr. Sheridan, and paſſed an eulogium on Mr. Pitt.

The debate continued till half paſt three o'clock in the morning; in the courſe of which,

Mr. *Fox* ſpoke for two hours and a quarter, and was anſwered by Mr. *Windham*.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in anſwer to ſome queſtions put during the debate, ſtated, that circumſtances had ariſen ſince the ſigning of the Definitive Treaty, which tended to ſupport the opinion in favour of large eſtabliſhments; but that, from the flouriſhing ſtate of the revenue during the two laſt quarters, there was every reaſon to believe that the means would ariſe from it of defraying all the expences.

December 9.

The Iriſh Militia Bill was read the third time, and paſſed.

Mr. *Vanſittart* moved for an account of money paid to the King's Houſehold, and not provided for by Parliament. Agreed to.

Mr. *Alexander* brought up the report from the Committee of Supply.

Mr. *T. Grenville* recalled the attention of the Houſe to the grounds he before ſubmitted againſt voting for 50,000 Seamen; he argued at ſome length to ſhew the neceſſity of an explanation from Miniſters, why this force was required; he next took a view of the different ſpeeches made the preceding evening, entered largely into a defence of the conduct of the late Miniſters, condemned Continental Alliances, and ſincerely hoped that Mr. Pitt would ſoon be reſtored to power.

Lord *Hawkeſbury* replied to Mr. Grenville, and entered, as uſual, into a defence of the conduct of Miniſters; in the courſe of his ſpeech, he touched on all the points adduced by Mr. Grenville, admitted the right of Parliament to controul him and his colleagues; and cloſed with expreſſing the wiſh of Miniſters to ſubmit to the opinion of the Houſe.

Sir *Francis Burdett*, in delivering his opinion on the ſubject before the Houſe, thought we ought to abſtain, as much as poſſible,

poſſible, from all Continental Alliances; he was ſurpriſed to hear the return of Mr. Pitt wiſhed for; touched on the old grounds of the neceſſity of a reform in our ſolitary-cell ſyſtem; and concluded with his opinion, that the great power of France would ſpeedily fall.

Mr. *Browne*, Mr. *Calcraft*, and Dr. *Laurence*, delivered their ſentiments.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* obſerved, that there ſeemed to be a ſyſtematic determination to impreſs an opinion, that Miniſters had compromiſed the character, and tarniſhed the honour, of the Country. He conſidered the arguments that had been uſed, as a proof of the neceſſity of the vote.

Mr. *Fox* ſpoke in refutation of the Chancellor; but regretted the aggrandiſement of France.—After ſeveral other members had delivered their opinions, the report was read, and agreed to.

December 10.

The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee of Ways and Means, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved for the Amount of the Produce of the Permanent Taxes for the year 1802. He then obſerved, that he had apprized the Houſe of his intention to move for granting 4,000,000l. on the growing produce of the Conſolidated Fund: he did this on the probability of our being in a proſperous ſituation, and alſo in an embarraſſed one; for, in conſequence of the increaſe in our revenue, there might be a larger ſum in the Exchequer than that for which credit had been taken by Government; and, without permiſſion of Parliament, this redundance could not be applied to the public ſervice. Up to the 5th of April, 1803, he had taken credit for 4,500,000l. as the growing produce of the conſolidated fund. On the 5th of October, it had amounted to 3,800,000 l. ſo that there would be a conſiderable ſurplus; and as the Houſe would doubtleſs vote the ſupplies of the year, he thought proper to lay before them the ſtate of our finances, previous to Chriſtmas. Before producing the Ways and Means, he adverted to the arrangements of the preſent year. A capital of 97,000,000l. had been provided for: the Income tax was mortgaged for 56,000,000l. which together with intereſt, loan, &c. amounted to the ſtock of 97,000,000l. abovementioned, the intereſt of which was 3,100,000l. He now admitted the charge that had been made againſt him, of having laid on more taxes than were required; the ſtatement, however, he had formerly made had been realiſed, namely, that the produce of the laſt year would not be ſhort of 4,000,000l.: for the firſt quarter's taxes had amounted to 1,170,000l. In the courſe of the current year 18,000,000l. of unfunded debt had been taken out of the market by Government; and he was able to ſtate that the grants of laſt year, with the exception of the Army Extraordinaries, would be ſufficient to provide for all the ſervices of the year. The exceſs in the Army Extraordinaries would probably be more than 1,000,000l.; but he had the ſatisfaction to ſtate, that the whole amount of the Army Extraordinaries of the next year are not likely to be half the amount of thoſe of the current year.—The Navy Debt had been reduced one half, from 9,000,000l. to 4,500,000l. The Unfunded Debt at the commencement of the laſt ſeſſion amounted to 37,377,260l. The preſent Unfunded Debt was 19,580,000l. including 4,500,000l. the amount of the Navy Debt for the year: but he was not able to ſtate this with preciſion, the Returns having been made up only to Michaelmas. Of this Unfunded Debt 15,800,000l. conſiſted of Exchequer Bills, but of theſe 900,000l. was provided out of the Land and Malt, and 3,000,000l. on which no intereſt is paid, nor are they in the market, being a payment made by the Bank on account of the renewal of its Charter.—He then came to the ſtatement of the Supply for the year, and the Ways and Means for raiſing it.—He took a view of the Army and Navy Eſtimates, from which it appeared, that the total ſum voted for the Army was 7,500,000l.; for the Navy, conſiſting of 50,000 men at 7l. per month, the Extraordinaries, Ship-building Charges, &c. made the ſum for the enſuing year 6,669,378 l. After enumerating the items he preſented the following as the whole of the ſupplies:

Navy, 50,000 men, at 7l. per man, 4,550,000l. Ordinary and Extraordinary, 1,218,238l. Building, &c. 901,140l.—Army, 5,500,000l. Extraordinaries (including Surplus Extraordinaries 1802), 2,000,000l. Ordnance, 787,947l. Corn Bounties, 524,573l.—Miſcellaneous, England and Ireland, 1,000,000l. Iriſh Permanent Grants, 363,339l. To be contributed jointly between England and Ireland*, 16,845,237 l.

England's Separate Charges.—To pay off Exchequer Bills on Aids, 1801, 2,781,000l. To pay off Exchequer Bills on Aids, 1803, (Bank), 1,500,000l. Repayment to India Company, 1,000,000l. Intereſt on Exchequer Bills, Diſcount, &c 600,000 l. Reduction National Debt, 100,000 l.—Total Supplies, 22,826,237l.

From the ſtatement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it appeared that there was to be made to the Eaſt India Company a re-

* Two ſeventeenths of the above ſum of 16,845,237l. are to be contributed by Ireland, 1,981,792 l.—Add for Ireland two ſeventeenths of 1,200,401l. for Civil Liſt, and other Charges on the Conſolidated Fund, not relating to the Publick Debt, 141,223 l. On Account of Ireland, 2,123,015l. and on Account of England, 20,703,222 l.

payment

payment of a ſum advanced by them, and on which there was an Account between them and Government, ariſing out of advances made by the Company to carry on military efforts in India, and on which the Company would have a ſubſtantial demand on Government to the amount of one million. He then expreſſed his conviction of the propriety of what he had formerly urged, viz. that proviſion ſhould be made for the permanent charges of the country out of a permanent revenue, that our revenue ſhould be raiſed to our expenditure, and our expenditure not be accommodated to our revenue; but he added, that he had not felt it neceſſary to make any propoſition for increaſing our permanent burthens, nor did he think ſuch a meaſure would be neceſſary in the preſent Seſſion. He truſted there would be no glut of Exchequer Bills in the market; and to prevent which, he ſhould, at an advanced period of the Seſſion, propoſe to fund from ſix to eight Millions of Exchequer Bills, if that operation could be made on advantageous terms; but if not a Loan muſt be provided to that amount. But he was not aware there would be any difficulty in the operation of funding the bills. After adverting to our rapid and increaſing proſperity, he proceeded to ſtate the Ways and Means for raiſing the Supply. They were, the Land and Malt 2,750,000l. The Surplus of the Conſolidated Fund, nearly double that of the laſt year, amounted to 6,500,000l. the Exchequer Bills 11,000,000l. and the Lottery 500,000l. making together, 20,750,000l, a ſum which was greater than the Supplies voted. So that the amount of the Ways and Means was 20,750,000l. He then ſtated the amount of our Exports and Imports, by which a great increaſe appeared to have taken place ſince the concluſion of the Peace. It alſo appeared that the number of ſhips cleared outwards and entered inwards, in the year 1801, were 1762, and the amount of the tonnage was 418,631 tons. In 1802, the number of ſhips was 2459, and the amount of the tonnage was 574,700. The number of Britiſh Seamen in 1801, was 23,096; and in 1802, it was 33,743.—The number of Foreign Ships had decreaſed in proportion to the increaſe of the Britiſh, namely, from 3381 to 1549. He then concluded with expreſſing his extreme ſatisfaction at being enabled to prove the fallacy of the predictions that had been made relative to the deficiency that would take place in the Revenue immediately after the Peace. The ſtatement of the ſituation of this Country muſt be intereſting to the Continent, for it could not be ſuppoſed that what we gain by trade, is loſt to others. Alluding to the National Debt, he obſerved, that at the preſent time, while the charge for the intereſt of the Debt is 18,000,000l. the ſum applicable to the reduction of the Debt is 6,000,000l. He next touched on the flouriſhing ſituation of Ireland, which he attributed to the incorporation of the two Kingdoms; it appeared that in Auguſt laſt the Revenue of Ireland was increaſed by 920,000l. He concluded with paſſing ſome high encomiums on the financial abilities of his predeceſſors, to whoſe wiſdom he attributed the preſent enviable ſtate of the Country.

The reſolutions were agreed to.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Dec. 2. This night, between 12 and 1, the whole town of *Hamburgh* was alarmed by a violent conflagration breaking out at a ſugar-baker's, in the Herren Graben, which, in the courſe of two hours, deſtroyed that and part of two adjoining houſes, and from the magnitude of the damage became an object of public comment during the whole of the ſucceeding day; when, (ſtrange to relate!) on the very night after, of the Friday, at the ſame hour, the drums and alarm-bells again awoke the whole city, and called the Senators together to the Town-houſe, another fire having broke out in the identical ſtreet, within ten doors of the preceding night's conflagration. The lower part of the houſe being firſt in flames, the family, who ſlept above, not being able to penetrate through the ſmoke below ſtairs, preſented a moſt melancholy ſpectacle from the windows of the ſecond ſtory, from whence the proprietor and his wife at length precipitated themſelves in deſpair into the ſtreet; the former breaking both his legs, and is ſince dead of the bruiſes. The maid ſervant was unfortunately burnt to death in the premiſes. A young Frenchman, 18 years of age, who was on a viſit to the houſe, and intended in a few days proceeding to England, is likewiſe miſſing. Still more melancholy is the fate of another countryman of his, named Le Sueur, by profeſſion a painter: this artiſt lodged in the houſe, and eſcaped life on the firſt alarm into the ſtreet half naked; when looking around him, and not perceiving his wife, he immediately darted back again through the flaming houſe to ſeek her up ſtairs, not aware that ſhe had already found her way out of the premiſes. Diſtracted at not meeting with her in the apartment, he ruſhed down again amidſt the ſcorching fire, and had ſtrength to gain the ſtreet a ſecond time, when he fell down a miſerable and mangled victim to the impulſe of conjugal affection. A fireman, while boldly directing his engine-pipe from the top of ſome rafters, likewiſe unfortunately periſhed, by the wood burning from under him, and precipitating him into the dreadful volcano, in full view of the ſhuddering mul-

multitude below. The pecuniary damage ſuſtained upon this occaſion is conſiderable.

Country News.

Deal, Oct. 13. Three of Lord Carrington's women ſervants, induced by the mildneſs of the evening, imprudently ventured to bathe on the beach between 9 and 10 at night, unknown to the reſt of the family. As the ſhore is ſteep and dangerous at that place, two of them were ſoon out of their depth. The cries of women in diſtreſs were heard in the Caſtle; and ſeveral perſons ran out to their relief. The bodies were brought on ſhore, and medical aſſiſtance was immediately procured. One of them was ſoon recovered; but every method of the Humane Society was tried on the other, for ſeveral hours, without ſucceſs. She had lived in the family for ſeveral years, and was the daughter of one of his lordſhip's tenants.

Dec. 9. So great has been the mortality in *Berwick* and the vicinage, within the laſt ſix months, that it is ſaid there have died nearly 1600 perſons, a number amounting, according to the late cenſus, to nearly a ſeventh part of the inhabitants.

Dec. 10. Mr. Gambol, game-keeper to the Marquis of Exeter, attempting to take three poachers, was ſhot at by one of the villains. He received the whole charge on the left ſide of his face, and there are but little hopes of his recovery.

Greenock, Dec. 29. Laſt night there was a very heavy fall of ſnow; and all this day it has blown a very heavy gale from the South, with rain. The tide roſe very high, overflowing great part of the breaſts and quays; and was nearly equal to the remarkable tide in January 1796. It cauſed, for ſome time, a great deal of uneaſineſs, but receded without doing any damage.

The further effects of the hurricane were very evident at *Plymouth*, particularly at the North Bar Wall of Mill Bay; the ſea ran with ſuch violence as to break down the wall; ſtones of near a ton weight were hurled twenty yards, and the whole of the marſhes are now completely overflowed by the ſea to nearly its limits in 1643, when the marſhes of Mill Bar Bay formed part of the Bay itſelf, and ſhips were at anchor near Bankſide Field Stonehouſe Lane, to protect the town againſt the ſiege then carried on by the Royal forces.

Plymouth, Dec. 31. This evening as three boats belonging to ſome perſons of Dock and Stonehouſe were out, under Stadder's Height, Bareſand Bay, in the Sound, endeavouring to ſave ſome of the floating wreck of the Pruſſian galliot, which was caſt away in the gale of Wedneſday night laſt, a heavy ſurf daſhed them againſt the breakers, and the whole upſet; by which means, out of 15 perſons on board nine were unfortunately drowned: the ſix picked up were almoſt lifeleſs, but being immediately conveyed to their reſpective homes, by timely aſſiſtance all recovered.

Domeſtic Occurrences.

Tueſday, November 2.

At the Old Bailey, Franciſco (a Tyroleſe) was indicted for ſhooting at Mr. Maryan in Lombard-ſtreet. Mr. M. depoſed, that on the 16th ult. the priſoner came into his ſhop, and preſenting a piſtol demanded his money. The proſecutor not immediately complying with his requeſt, and another perſon coming in, the priſoner fired, when the ball paſſed through the wainſcot, and penetrated the wall to the depth of half an inch. Mr. Minet, a merchant, depoſed, that, as he entered the ſhop, he heard the priſoner ſay "money," and conceiving him to be a robber, he attempted to ſeize him, when he preſented a piſtol, but the witneſs ſtooping down he fired at the proſecutor, and ran out of the ſhop. The priſoner, in his defence, preſented a paper, in which he did not deny the outline of the evidence: he declared, that he had not the ſmalleſt intention of killing the proſecutor: he ſaid the piſtol went off by accident; that his ſufferings drove him to madneſs, having for ſome time had neither food nor a dwelling; he had provided the piſtols for putting an end to his own exiſtence, and had proceeded to St. James's Park for that purpoſe, but was prevented by there being a lady and child walking in the remote part which he had fixed upon. He concluded with aſſerting, that this was his firſt crime, and that he would bear his fate with reſignation. The Jury, after half an hour's conſultation, found the priſoner Guilty, Death.

Tueſday, November 16.

A conſpiracy of a very extraordinary nature has been diſcovered; which had for its object, it is ſaid, the life of his Majeſty, and the effecting of a revolution in the ſtate. For ſome days previous, rumours had been afloat reſpecting the Correſponding Society recommencing its operations; and the nature of the conſpiracy was a few days ſince revealed by a ſoldier of the Guards to Sir Richard Ford; by which it appeared that the principal in the buſineſs was Colonel Deſpard, who had lately been confined in the Cold-bath Fields priſon. In conſequence of this information, a ſtrong party of the police-officers proceeded on the 16th, at night, to the Oakley-arms, an obſcure public-houſe, in Oakley-ſtreet, Lambeth, where they found the Colonel, and about thirty-two labouring-men and ſoldiers, whom they immediately took into cuſtody. In the room where they were aſſembled, the printed form of an oath was found, which was of the nature of that in uſe among the United Iriſhmen. The priſoners were

firſt

first examined before Sir R. Ford, and afterwards by the Privy Council; when seven were committed to the New Prison Clerkenwell, twenty-three to Tothill Fields Bridewell, and the Colonel himself to Newgate.

Wednesday, November 17.

Early this morning a Convocation, by virtue of the King's writ, was held at the Chapter-house, St. Paul's Church-yard. About half past 11, the Convocation began to move in grand procession from the Chapter-house to the West door of St. Paul's Cathedral, in the following order. The Archbishop of Canterbury and his attendants, followed by a great number of inferior dignified clergy, two and two.

The Bishops of London and Rochester followed the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Sir William Scott, Chief Judge of the Admiralty Court, and the Right Hon. Sir William Wynne, Official Principal of the Archbishop's Court of Canterbury, in their full robes.

They were followed by between 40 and 50 Doctors and Proctors, two and two; and were met at the door by the Bishop of London, Bishop of Rochester, Dr. Vincent Dean of Westminster, and a great number of inferior Clergy, who received the Convocation very respectfully, and the procession by Choristers joined the procession two by two. The Vicars Choral, two and two. The Vergers, two and two. Minor Canons, two and two. Canon in Residence. The Prayers and Litany were read in Latin by the Bishop of Rochester. The Sermon was preached by the Archdeacon of St. Alban's. He took his text in the original Greek language, and preached the Sermon in Latin; it lasted 25 minutes, but of course not to the edification of the major part of his numerous congregation. The Cathedral has been shut up for some time on account of the repairs that are going on, but was opened specially on this occasion.

Thursday, November 18.

A Captain of a West Indiaman, off Stone Stairs, superintending the landing of some sugar, a hogshead slipt through the slings, and falling on him occasioned his immediate death. About the same time, the Captain of a coasting vessel in Limehouse-hole, named Payle, having the end of a rope coiled round his arm, another vessel swung round with the tide, and striking against his strained the rope about his arm to such an excess as to tear it from his body. He died shortly after; and the Coroner's Jury found a verdict of accidental death.

Thursday, November 25.

This morning, at Mr. Kirkman's brewhouse, Broad Street, St. Giles's, a bricklayer's labourer fell from the top of a large copper, which they were setting, to the bottom; by which he was so desperately bruised, that he was taken speechless to the Middlesex Hospital, where he shortly after expired.

Sunday, November 28.

As a foreign Gentleman was driving his curricle in Hyde Park, the traces broke, and the animals taking fright ran furiously with the curricle into the Serpentine River, where they got to the depth of seven feet in the water. The groom had jumped out of the curricle; but the owner was in imminent danger of his life, when a spectator plunged into the river, and caught hold of the skirts of his coat. Both the horses were drowned.

Saturday, December 11.

A watchman, who was guarding some wood lying on the shore opposite Lambeth, fired upon two lads belonging to a peter-boat, together with another man, employed in plundering the wood. The elder of the lads was wounded so severely, that he died in Guy's Hospital on Thursday. The younger lad was wounded in the arm. The man escaped.

An arrangement has been made by the Excise Office, in virtue of an Act of Parliament, passed last session, by which all publicans are to make an entry of the casks, &c. in which they deposit their malt liquors; and the brewers are in future to be placed in a situation similar to the distillers, by being obliged to send permits with each delivery of porter, &c.

REMEDY FOR A COLD. In Ireland, (says Mr. Forsyth in his Treatise on Trees,) Black Currants are frequently steeped in whisky, of which they make punch, and recommend it as a good medicine for coughs and colds. "I once had two gallons of it sent me by a friend for that purpose; some of it was taken in a glass of warm water, by a person who was much afflicted with a severe cough, and thought to be in a decline, which effected a perfect cure in three or four nights. The currants for this purpose, should be bruised and put in a jar, and the whisky poured over them; let it stand for a week or a fortnight, covering it close down; then strain it through a fine cloth or sieve, and put it in bottles or casks for use. Currants may be used in this manner with brandy, gin, or any other spirits. They may also be preserved as cherries, and sent up to table."

MEMBERS ELECTED SINCE THE GENERAL ELECTION (see p. 828.)

Bodmin. John Sargant, *vice* C. S. Lefevre.
Bracklev. R. H. Bradshaw, *v.* S. Haynes.
Enniskillen. W. Burrows, *v.* J. Beresford.
Harwich. J. H. Addington, *v.* John Robinson.
Heytesbury. C. Moore, *v.* C. Abbot.
Lymington. John Kingston, *v.* Harry Burrard.
Marlow. Pascoe Grenfell, *v.* T. Williams.
Malburgh. Edm. Turnor, jun. *v.* S. Smith.

GAZETTE

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Downing-ſtreet, Oct. 27. APPOINTMENT of Don Miguel Larrea, to be his Catholic Majeſty's conſul-general in Great Britain and Ireland, approved by his Majeſty.

War-office, Nov. 2. *Staff.* Henry Knyvett, eſq. chief accomptant, to be chief paymaſter of the army-depôt, *vice* Barker, retired. Paymaſter Henry Lewis, from half-pay of the late 2d battalion of the 5th foot, to be deputy-paymaſter and accomptant of the army-depôt, *vice* Knyvett.—*Hoſpital-ſtaff.* Garriſon mate J. Whyte, from Gibraltar, to be ſurgeon of a recruiting-diſtrict, *vice* Wood, retired.

War-office, Nov. 9. *Staff.* Aſſiſtant-commiſſary Hugh Kennedy, to be deputy-commiſſary-general of ſtores, proviſions, and forage, to the forces.

Whitehall, Nov. 13. Archibald Marquis of Douglas, appointed lieutenant and ſheriff-principal of Lanarkſhire, *vice* Archibald Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, reſigned.

War-office, Nov. 20. *Staff.* John Flynn, eſq. late captain-lieutenant in 1ſt battalion of Royals, to be paymaſter of a recruiting-diſtrict.

Whitehall, Nov. 22. Henry Hodgſon, eſq. appointed a commiſſioner for the affairs of taxes.

Whitehall, Nov. 30. John Braithwaite, eſq. major-general of his Majeſty's forces in the Eaſt Indies; Thomas Woollaſton White, of Tuxford and Wallingwells, co. Nottingham and York, eſq. with remainders to his brothers, Taylor White, and Charles-Lawrence White, eſqrs. and their reſpective heirs-male; Thomas-Theophilus Metcalfe, of Chilton, co. Berks, eſq.; Culling Smith, of Hadley, co. Middleſex, eſq.; William Curtis, of Culland's-grove, Southgate, co. Middleſex, eſq. one of the aldermen of the city of London; and Joſeph Peacock, of Barnſick, co. Clare, eſq.; created baronets of the United Kingdom.

War-office, Nov. 30. *Staff.* Capt. Peter Carey, of the 27th light dragoons, to be aſſiſtant-inſpector at the recruiting-depôt in the Iſle of Wight. To be captains on the ſtaff of the ſaid depôt: Capt. John-Thomas Eyre, from the 19th foot; Capt. Wm. Gray, from the 23d foot; and Lieut. Thomas Wooldridge, from the 30th foot.—*Hoſpital-ſtaff.* Chriſtopher Winicki, to be deputy-purveyor to the forces.

Downing-ſtreet, Dec. 4. Bartholomew Frere, eſq. appointed his Majeſty's ſecretary of legation at the Court of Madrid.

War-office, Dec. 11. *Garriſons.* Capt. J. Parſonage, of the 1ſt battalion Royals, to be town-major of the garriſon of Gibraltar, *vice* Raleigh, reſigned. Lieut. J. Ford, of the invalids, to be town-major of Carliſle, *vice* Watſon, dec. Quarter-maſter J. Geddes, from the 18th foot, to be town-major of Berwick, *vice* Flude, dec.—*Staff.* William Finny, eſq. to be aſſiſtant-deputy-commiſſary-general of ſtores, proviſions, and forage, to the forces in Ireland. To be aſſiſtant commiſſaries of ſtores, proviſions, and forage, to the ſaid forces: James Goldrick, Conway Heatly, John Uſher, William Webb, and John Grant.

War-office, Dec. 14. *Brevet.* Major Geo. Bridges, of the royal engineers, to be lieutenant-colonel in the iſland of Ceylon only.—*Staff.* Joſ. Jones, gent. to be aſſiſtant-commiſſary of ſtores, proviſions, and forage, to the forces ſerving in the Weſt Indies.

Whitehall, Dec. 21. Right Hon. Henry Dundas, created Baron of Dunira, co. Perth, and Viſcount Melville, of Melville, co. Edinburgh.—Right Rev. Dr. Folliott Herbert Cornwall, biſhop of Briſtol, tranſlated to the ſee of Hereford, *vice* Butler, dec.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

JOHN HATSELL, eſq. elected treaſurer of the Middle Temple Society.

Mr. Robert Cooke, ſon of the late Dr. C. appointed organiſt of his Majeſty's Chapel; and Mr. Charles Knyvett, compoſer to his Majeſty; both *vice* Arnold, dec.

Stephen Rolleſton, eſq. of the foreign department, appointed writer of the London Gazette, *vice* Fraſer, dec.

Mr. Rd. Watts, late of Oxford, elected printer to the Univerſity of Cambridge, *vice* Burges, dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Joſeph Taylor, M. A. Snitterfield V. co. Warwick; and Rev. John Newling, B. D. rector of Ditchingham, Norfolk, Wellington prebend, in Lichfield cathedral; both *vice* Horton, dec.

Rev. Dr. Ridley, rector of Hambledon, Bucks, Whippingham R. in the Iſle of Wight, *vice* Lewes, dec.

Rev. Hugh Bailye, vicar of Hanbury, to a prebendal ſtall in Lichfield cathedral.

Rev. John Guard, B.D. Pembridge R. co. Hereford, *vice* Huiſh, dec.

Rev. John Browne, M.A. Helmdon R. co. Northampton, *vice* Ruſſell, dec.

Rev. Robert Trotman Coates, B.D. Steeple-Langford R. Wilts, *vice* Barnard, dec.

Rev. S. Clapham, M. A. vicar of Great Oufeburn, co. York, Chriſt Church V. Hants.

Rev. John Wight Wicker, M.A. Wardley cum Belton R. co. Rutland.

Rev. John Pawcett, M. A. Scaleby R. in the dioceſe of Carliſle.

Rev. Rob. Gray, M. A. rector of Twinſted, Yeldham otherwiſe Eldham Parva R. Eſſex.

Rev. Frederick Apthorp, M. A. of Jeſus college, Cambridge, collated to a prebend in Lincoln cathedral; and alſo to Bicker V. near Boſton, co. Lincoln.

Rev. James Watts, M.A. collated to the prebend or portion of the Lower Hall, in the pariſh of Leilbury, and dioceſe of Hereford.

Rev.

Rev. Wm. Gower, LL B. GranſdonParva R. co. Cambridge; and Rev Dr. Parr, Graffham R. co Hunts; both *vice* Hepworth, dec.

Rev. G. L. Jenyns, M.A. of Bottiſham, collated to a prebend in Ely cathedral; and Rev. Henry Haſted, M.A. elected lecturer of St. Mary's church in Bury; both *vice* Knowles, dec.

Rev. Tho. Crompton, South Bergh and Cranworth with Letton RR. Norfolk.

Rev. Thomas Farmer, Chirbury living, co Salop, *vice* Newling, reſigned.

Rev. Thomas Blades, Garſdale donative, co. York, *vice* Nelſon, dec.

Rev. John Overton, B.A. St. Crux and St. Margaret RR. in York.

Rev. George Metcalf, M.A. Amport V. Hants, *vice* Harward, dec.

Rev. Francis Beſt, South Dalton R. co. York, *vice* his father, dec.

Rev. Edw. Mills, M. A. prebendary of Lincoln, North Clifton V. co. Nottingham.

Rev. John Collin, B. A. Quendon R. Eſſex, *vice* Cranmer, dec.

Rev Samuel Butler, M. A. Kenilworth V. co. Warwick, *vice* Sumner, dec.

Rev. Thomas Spencer Phelps, M. A. Mapperton R. co. Somerſet.

Rev. John-James Toogood, rector of Milſtone, Wilts, Writhlington R. Somerſet.

Rev. Henry Hetley, rector of Wilton, Wilts, and vicar of Aldworth, Berks, collated to the prebend of Warminſter, in Saliſbury cathedral.

Rev. Alexander Bunn Haden, vicar of Wednesbury, co. Stafford, Saddington R. co. Leiceſter, *vice* Hook, reſigned.

Rev. Thomas Simpſon, Kirkleatham V. co. York.

Rev Wm. Richardſon, St. Samſon perpetual curacy, in York, *vice* Bell, dec.

Rev. Edward-Chriſtopher Dowdeſwell, D.D. Stamford Rivers R. Eſſex, *vice* Dr. Beadon, biſhop of Glouceſter, tranſlated to the ſee of Bath and Wells.

Rev. John Colmer, M. A. Combe Pyne R. co. Somerſet, *vice* Kendall, dec.

Rev. M. M. Coyſgarne, B. A. Snargate R. Kent, *vice* Fowle, reſigned.

Rev. Ambroſe Goode, M.A. Terrington V. Norfolk, *vice* Walker, dec.

Rev. Mr. Lardner, Seaſalter V. and Whitſtable perpetual curacy, *vice* Johnſon, dec.

Rev. John Davies, B. D. Longworth R. Berks, *vice* Williams, dec.

Rev. John Rote, M.A. Lymington R. co. Somerſet, *vice* Dunnaresq. reſigned.

Rev. Wm. Farley Wilkinſon, St. Lawrence R. in Norwich.

Rev. John Davies, B.A. Glooſton R. co. Leiceſter, *vice* Sutton, reſigned.

Rev. J. Robinſon, M. A. Nun Ormſby V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. John Herbert, M. A. vicar of Overbury, Ledbury V. co. Hereford, *vice* Montgomery, dec.

Rev. Auguſtus Beevor, Bergh Apton R. with the mediety of Holveſton, in Norfolk, *vice* Walter, dec.; and Otley R. in Suffolk.

Rev. Wm. Coppard, M. A. Gravely R. co. Cambridge, *vice* Rev. Jacob Coſtobadie, M. A. who reſigns on being preſented to Swaveſey V. in the ſame county, *vice* Coppard, reſigned.

Rev. Charles Talbot, B D. prebendary of Worceſter, to be dean of Exeter, *vice* Hatward, dec.

Rev. Richard Lacey, B. A. Dore R. co. Hereford, *vice* Symonds, reſigned.

Rev. George Wilſon, B. A. Froſtenden R. Suffolk, *vice* Smear, dec.

Rev. Chriſtopher Smear, B. A. Wangford perpetual curacy, and Chillisford R. both co. Suffolk, and *vice* his father, dec.

Rev. Richard Turner, B.D. Pakefield R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. Charles-Jeffreys Cotterell, South Elmham St. Margaret with South Elmham St. Peter RR. Suffolk.

Rev. Matthew Marſh, Brinkworth R. co. Wilts.

Rev. Cuthbert Johnſon Baines, M. A. St. Ive's V. with the chapelries of Oldhurſt and Woodhurſt annexed, in the dioceſe of Lincoln.

Rev. George Hancock, B. A. elected a vicar-choral of Hereford cathedral.

Rev. John Wingfield, D. D. head-maſter of Weſtminſter-ſchool, appointed to a prebend in Worceſter cathedral, *vice* Talbot, reſigned; and Rev. Wm. Carey, M. A. ſtudent and cenſor of Chriſt Church, Oxf. to ſucceed Dr. Wingfield at Weſtminſter.

Rev. Charles Freeman Millward, B. A. Didlington V. with Colveſton R. annexed.

Rev. Wm. Moore, M. A. Collingham V. near Wetherby, in Yorkſhire, *vice* Etherington, dec.

Rev. Geo. Coleby, Coleby R. Norfolk.

Rev. Henry Hunter, Horſey V. Norfolk.

Rev. John Smith, Hinderley R. Suffolk.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. Edward Mills, M. A. prebendary of Lincoln, to hold North Clifton V. co. Nottingham, with Kirkby and Aſgarby RR. co. Lincoln.

Rev. John Helyar, to hold Hardington R. co. Somerſet, with Tollard Royal R. Wilts.

Rev. Henry Ridley, D.D. to hold Whippingham R. in the Iſle of Wight, with Martyr-Worthy R. near Winchester.

Rev. T. F. Middleton, rector of Tanſor, co. Northampton, to hold Little Bytham with Caſtle Bytham RR. co. Lincoln.

Rev. John Sutton, M.A. to hold Church Lawford R. co. Warwick, with Weedsley V. co. Northampton.

Rev. James Eyre, M. A. head-maſter of Solihull grammar-ſchool, to hold Nettleton R. with Winterborne-Stoke R. both in the county of Wilts.

P. 689,

P. 689, a. The late Rev. Robert-Edward Garnham was born at Bury St. Edmund's, May 1, 1753, and was the only ſurviving child of the Rev. Robert G. many years maſter of the free grammar-ſchool at Bury, and rector of Nowton and Hargrave, in Suffolk *. His mother was Mary, daughter of Mr. Benton, and ſiſter of the late Edward B. eſq. ſecondary in the Court of King's Bench. Mr. G. received his ſchool-education under the tuition of his father, who juſtly ſupported a conſiderable reputation for claſſical learning. He was removed from Bury ſchool, and admitted of Trinity college, Cambridge, in 1770, and the following year was elected ſcholar. In 1774 he was admitted to his degree of B. A. which he obtained with credit to his college and himſelf; and was elected fellow in 1775, and proceeded M. A. in 1777. In 1793 he was elected college preacher, and, in November, 1797, was advanced into the ſeniority. He was ordained deacon March 3, 1776, in Park ſtreet chapel, Weſtminſter, by Dr. Philip Young, then biſhop of Norwich; and afterwards entered on the curacies of Nowton and Great Welnatham, in the neighbourhood of Bury. On June 15, 1777, he was ordained prieſt in Trinity-college chapel, by Dr. Hinchliffe, then biſhop of Peterborough and maſter of the college. But, in the courſe of his ſtudying the Scriptures, he was led to diſtinguiſh between the revealed word of God and the accumulated and heterogeneous doctrines and commandments of men. He ſeriouſly conſidered and weighed the reſpect which was ſeverally due to divine and human authority; and the unqualified aſſent which every official repetition of the public ſervice of the Church not only implied but was underſtood to expreſs. It was not, however, till after the cooleſt deliberation and moſt entire conviction, that he determined never to repeat his ſubſcription to the XXXIX Articles for any preferment which he might become entitled to from the college patronage, or which might be offered to him from any other quarter. Agreeably to, and conſiſtently with, this ſtate of mind, he reſigned, at Midſummer, 1789, the curacies in which he was then engaged, and reſolved thenceforward to decline officiating in the miniſtry. Mr. Garnham's health was never robuſt, and, during the laſt five or ſix years of his life, ſuffered much from ſickneſs, which prevented his reſiding at Cambridge after the death of his father, in 1798, and indiſpoſed and diſqualified him from purſuing his former application to his ſtudies. His indiſpoſition and infirmities continued to increaſe; and, in the Summer of 1801, he evidently appeared to be much broken. He was long ſenſible of his generally-declining health; and, ſo lately as the 4th of May, a few weeks before his death, he expreſſed this ſentiment in a private letter to the writer of this ſhort memoir: "I ſhall never again (ſaid he) be able to read through an octavo volume; and I have ſeveral times the laſt Winter ſeriouſly thought my death was not far diſtant. Perhaps, if the enſuing Summer be a favourable one, I may rally a little; if not, I ſhall deſpair, and expect to depart, without either feeling or occaſioning a prodigious quantity of regret." For ſome ſhort time he had complained of an aſthma; and, on the Saturday preceding his death, was attacked with an inflammation on the lungs and breaſt. He continued till the morning of the following Thurſday, June 24, 1802, when he departed this life, in the 50th year of his age, and was buried in the chancel of Nowton church, on Tueſday the 29th, with all the privacy conſiſtent with cuſtomary decency, which he enjoined his executors to obſerve. Mr. Garnham was well qualified, from his ſtore of general learning, and from his excellent judgment, to have ſhone in the moſt diſtinguiſhed ſociety; but his natural temper diſpoſed him to retirement from the buſy hum of men. He was, therefore, generally reſerved in mixed and numerous companies; but he greatly enjoyed the ſocial intercourſe of rational and liberal minds. With his ſelect and confidential friends he was unreſtrained in his communications; nor was he leſs confidential in any truſt repoſed in him, than he was devoted to ſupport every profeſſion of friendſhip. His attainments, taſte, and ſucceſs in biblical criticiſm, and generally in claſſical literature, as alſo his acumen in theological controverſy, may be ſatisfactorily aſcertained by a reference to his writings. Theſe were indeed anonymous; but the means of acceſs to them will be made eaſy by the ſubjoined catalogue; and, if an ardour for truth, acuteneſs of diſcernment, ſoundneſs of judgment, and clearneſs of reaſoning; if freedom of enquiry, conducted with an happy mixture of wit and argument, where the ſubject or occaſion admitted, can recommend theological literature, his writings will be read and reſpected wherever they are known. His private correſpondence was peculiarly marked by accurate obſervations on the ſigns of the times, and happy delineations of characters which have variouſly figured in his day,

* He was formerly fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, and took the degree of B. A. 1737, and M. A. 1747. After having retired ſome years from his ſchool, he died at Bury, Nov. 8, 1798, aged 82. His widow ſurvived him little more than twelve months, dying at Bury, Dec. 6, 1799, aged 79. They were buried in the chancel of the pariſh-church of Nowton.

day, and whose movements came within his own knowledge, or were of unquestioned public notoriety.—Catalogue of his writings: 1. "Examination of Mr. Harrison's Sermon, preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London, before the Lord Mayor, on May 25, 1788; 1789." 2. "Letter to the Right Rev. the Bishop of Norwich (Dr. Bagot), requesting him to name the Prelate to whom he referred as 'contending strenuously for the general Excellence of our present authorized Translation of the Bible,' 1789." 3. "Letter to the Right Rev. the Bishop of Chester (Dr. Cleaver), on the Subject of Two Sermons addressed by him to the Clergy of his Diocese; comprehending also a Vindication of the late Bishop Hoadly, 1790." 4. "Review of Dr. Hay's Sermon, intituled, 'Thoughts on the Athanasian Creed,' preached April 12, 1790, at the Visitation of the Archdeacon of Bucks, 1790." 5. "Outline of a Commentary on Revelations xi. 1—14, 1794." 6. "A Sermon, preached in the Chapel of Trinity College, Cambridge, on Thursday, Dec. 19, 1793, the Day appointed for the Commemoration of the Benefactors to that Society, 1794." Papers in "Commentaries and Essays," signed SYNEROUS: 1. Vol. I. No. 4, p. 94—111, 1784; 2. Vol. I. No. 5, p. 467—509, 1786; 3. Vol. II. No. 1, p. 1—8, 1787; 4. Vol. II. No. 3, p. 123—252, 1790; 5. Vol. II. No. 4, p. 253—267, 1796; 6. Vol. II. No. 4, p. 268—278, 1796; 7. Vol. II. No. 4, p. 279—312, 1796. Papers in "The Theological Repository:" 1. Vol. V. No. 1, p. 38—56, 1785, signed EREUNETES; 2. Vol. V. No. 2, p. 273—288, 1786, ditto; 3. Vol. VI. No. 1, p. 60—78, 1787, ditto; 4. Vol. VI. No. 2, p. 135—174, 1787, signed IDIOTA; 5. Vol. VI. No. 3, p. 244—284, 1787, ditto.—His benevolence was best known to his more intimate friends; and nothing but his death releases the hand which writes this short memoir from the restriction of private confidence on this particular subject. It was in the course of our unreserved correspondence, immediately after the failure of a bank at Bury, in 1797, which involved his father and himself in no inconsiderable loss, that he wrote, in reply to what I had proposed to him on that occasion, thus: "But it will not be in my power to accept the very friendly invitation till after the next dividend. Upon the bankruptcy taking place, I determined, if possible, not to fail in any one of the little douceurs I was in the habit of bestowing, in the eleemosynary way, to a few persons with whose necessities I am acquainted; and as it is impossible to lose the best part of a year's income without making retrenchments somewhere, I was prompt in deciding that the abridgement should be in personal gratifications; of which the greatest I certainly esteem, that of presenting myself before my London friends."

P. 1075. The late Rev. Charles Wildbore, though an eminent mathematician and philosopher, did not favour the world with any separate publication bearing his own name; but he poured much light upon the regions of Science, through the medium of those periodical publications which are chiefly devoted to mathematical researches. He contributed a number of valuable articles to Martin's Miscellaneous Correspondence, between the years 1755 and 1763, particularly an excellent paper, in which he made it his business to prove that the moon's orbit was always concave, with respect to the sun. He began his contributions to the Gentleman's Diary in 1759, when that performance was conducted by Mr. T. Peat. In the same year he commenced his communications to the Ladies' Diary, which was edited by Professor Simpson, of Woolwich. In 1771 and 1774 he carried on a spirited but amicable controversy, in Dr. Hutton's *Miscellanea Mathematica*, with Mr. John Dawson, of Sedbergh, a gentleman well known at Cambridge, and who justly boasts of the number of his pupils who have been senior-wranglers of that university. The subject of this controversy was "the Velocity of Water issuing from a Vessel when put in Motion." In 1780 his friend Dr. Hutton procured for him the editorship of the Gentleman's Diary, an honour which he had long wished to attain, and he was highly gratified by the circumstance. From that period his valuable communications to the said publication always appeared under the character of EUMENES, and those in the Ladies' Diary under that of AMICUS. The prize-question in this last Diary for 1803 is by Mr. Wildbore, and is a very curious and intricate question in the Diophantine Algebra.

P. 1156. Whatever has a reference to a man who has been the ornament of the last century, and whose celebrity will descend to future ages, cannot but be acceptable to all who are admirers of the fine arts. Those who have watched the regular but rapid improvement of that branch of science in which Mr. Bartolozzi confessedly stands without a rival, will be happy to hear what has been his reception in a country to which adverse circumstances have driven him. Patronized with a degree of liberality beyond example, in a land which has ever fostered genius and ability, the eminent artist who forms the subject of our observations found himself compelled, at an advanced, a very advanced, period of his life, to seek that comfort on a foreign shore which events of a personal and domestic nature had deprived him of the hope of enjoying here. We

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are favoured with his letter, announcing his arrival at Liſbon. It is couched in thoſe terms of ſimplicity which are characteriſtic of his manners. Addreſſing himſelf to a dear and valued friend, he ſays, "I arrived here after five days paſſage from Falmouth with a fair wind. My health was not in the leaſt impaired at ſea; on the contrary, my good ſpirits and my appetite never left me; yet our Venetian companion, poor fellow! has been very ſick and ill indeed. Happy I was that I could give to him, as well as to others, all the aſſiſtance in my power. In this country, to which my deſtiny, in the evening of my mortal courſe, has ſent me, I have experienced from every one the moſt flattering reception. The cordiality and affability with which I have been treated by three diſtinguiſhed Noblemen has ſurpaſſed my moſt ſanguine expectation. It is the more flattering to me, as, for a ſeries of years, I have not been accuſtomed to ſuch kind of behaviour from thoſe I have looked up to as my patrons. I have had the honour of dining with ſome of the firſt perſonages of this place; and to-morrow I am invited by, and ſhall be introduced to, the principal miniſter. I find myſelf perfectly contented; and I hope to God I ſhall be able to ſhew, by my exertions, old as I am, my gratitude for the liberality with which all my friends are pleaſed to diſtinguiſh me." Such is the manner in which this amiable character ſpeaks of his reception in the capital of Portugal. While we regret that this country ſhould have loſt the honour of affording him a tomb, we rejoice that he has found an aſylum in which his few remaining years will probably be paſſed in happineſs, comfort, and tranquillity.

P. 1161, a. l. 14, r. "22. Rev. Peregrine Harriſon Curtois, rector of Harmiſton, co. Lincoln (of which his father became patron 1762), to the youngeſt daughter of Sir James Lake, bart."

P. 1166. Mr. Romney was eldeſt of ſix ſons of a carpenter in Furneſs, co. Lancaſter, who, intending him for his own buſineſs, kept him at it till he was near 15. Caricatures of ſingular characters among his neighbours on barn-doors, as well as wild landſcape, were his leiſure amuſements; and he decorated the back of a violin of his own making with carving. Theſe dawnings of genius induced a gentleman of taſte in that neighbourhood to put him apprentice, for three years, to an itinerant painter, then in flourithing circumſtances, at Kendal, whom he accompanied to York, and, copying every thing he thought excellent, till he ſurpaſſed his maſter, and his father having bought out the reſt of his time, he returned to Kendal. Before he left that town he painted the Death of Gen. Wolfe; and various other ſpecimens in hiſtory, portrait, landſcape, and humour, were diſpoſed of by lottery, to furniſh him with means of viſiting the capital. The picture abovementioned was ſmuggled by his friends into an exhibition; but the committee decreed to it only the ſecond prize, on account of the omiſſion of *boots* on the general's legs; and the picture was inſtantly ſold for a large ſum. After raiſing, by inceſſant application, a ſum ſufficient to carry him into Italy, he made ſketches from the works of the great maſters, and, returning to London, began to ornament his ſhew-room with the portraits of many of our noblemen. Theſe were to produce him an income. Hiſtoric painting was his forte, as appears by the Storm raiſed by Proſpero, in the Suffolk gallery; Milton dictating Paradiſe Loſt to his Daughters; Scenes from Æſchylus, St. Cecilia, King Lear and his Daughter Cordelia. Theſe are the ſubjects of ſome of his hiſtoric pictures, which ſhew what he would have done had he been independent enough to give ſcope to his genius before it was too late to advantage the arts or the publick. He had caſts taken from the moſt celebrated antique ſtatues, and intended to build a room for them, to be decorated with his own deſigns. An irritable temper, and the ſmalleſt incidents of vexation, ſhook his conſtitution. A growing imbecillity made him give up the pencil and retire to Kendal, where he died. Sir Joſhua Reynolds confeſſed him his rival when young in reputation; and he was celebrated by one of our beſt poets. His colours ſtand, grow mellow and more like Nature, by age.

Ibid. b. l. 18. Mr. Horner died on the 19th of *December*. He was an eminent druggiſt, and univerſally reſpected.

P. 1169, a. l. 33. Mr. Stone was alſo one of the court of aſſiſtants of the Honourable Artillery Company.

P. 1170. The late Bp. Butler had been long kept alive by great care and attention, and at laſt departed very eaſy, and in the enjoyment of his intellects till a ſhort time before his diſſolution. He has left a very ample fortune, although, in his life-time, he was very charitable, and did ſome very noble acts of friendſhip to the relatives of ſome of his deceaſed friends, whom he thought a compliment of 500l. might be uſeful to. Three inſtances to this amount the writer of this article knows were ſhewn within two years of his death. His three executors are, his relation, Dr. Ford (to whom he had given the valuable living of Cradley, co. Hereford, worth 1000l. per annum); Mr. Strang, a Hamburgh merchant, and Mr. Griffiths, a proctor, who was his ſteward. Dr. Ford, as reſiduary-legatee, will have, it is ſaid, more than 20,000l.; Mr. Strang 1000l.; and Mr. Griffiths

Griffiths 1000l.; his two head servants 1000l. each; small legacies to his other servants; to his two relations residing at Hamburgh 5000l. each; to the Rev. Mr. Squire, head-master of Hereford school, 900l.; and to his chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Wallond, 900l. Some other small legacies; but, we regret to say, that, to the county infirmary and clerical charity nothing is left. He was buried near the throne in Hereford cathedral, by Bp. Beaurt's monument, not, as was mentioned in the papers, near Booth's.

P. 1172. By the death of Lady Bateman, Lord Sackville has come into a large fortune, her ladyship having left him most of her personal estate, amounting to 5000l. per annum. The estate in Herefordshire is become the property of Mr. Hanbury, a Northampton gentleman. His lordship cut off the entail before his death, and left it to Lady Bateman during her life, who lived only a few months to enjoy it.

P. 1173. The great success in life of the late Mr. Alderman Cadell is one of the many proofs that this metropolis has for years afforded, that application and industry, when unforeseen misfortune and severe ill health do not intervene, seldom fail to meet with their due reward; and, more especially, where those necessary qualifications for business are accompanied by a spirit of enterprize unalloyed by rashness or want of caution. Mr. Andrew Millar, the predecessor of Alderman Cadell, was in possession of very humble means when he commenced business, and lived some years facing St. Clement's church. He died rich, and very deservedly, as he was a liberal patron of authors. Previous to his time, Lintott and the Tonsons were at the head of the bookselling trade.

Births.

Dec. 8. At Lisbon, the wife of Lieut.-col. Fraser, of 47th foot, a daughter.

23. At Greta-hall, Keswick, the wife of T. S. Coleridge, esq. a daughter.

24. At Bath, the wife of Col. Monro, a daughter.

26. At Southwell, the wife of the Rev. John T. Becker, a daughter.

27. In Abingdon-street, Westminster, the wife of John Bellamy, jun. esq. a son.

The lady of the Hon. Charles Grey, M. P. for Northumberland, a son.

28. At Belmont, Hants, the Countess of Clanricarde, a son and heir.

29. At Grange, near Wakefield, co. York, Lady A. Kaye, a daughter.

In York-street, Portman-square, the wife of Montague-John Wynyard, esq. of the Coldstream regiment of guards, a son.

Marriages.

Sept. 1. Rev. David Brymer, fellow of Wadham college, Oxford, to the young. dau. of the late Rev. Henry Land, rector of Clare Portion, Tiverton, Devon.

4. At Bath, Rd. Wilbraham, esq. to Miss Anne-Henrietta Davies, of New King-st.

6. Thomas Castle, esq. of Bristol, to Miss Morgan, of Beaconsfield, Bucks.

At South-Wraxall, Mawby Tugwell, esq. to Miss Penelope Clutterbuck, of Bradford-Leigh.

7. At Mitcham, Surrey, John Royds, esq. to Miss Louisa Bond.

Robert-John Harper, esq. of the Dutchy of Lancaster office, Somerset-place, to the eldest daughter of Thomas Hinckley, esq. of Lichfield.

Capt. W. Pizzey, to Miss Nancy Boyman, daughter of Richard B. esq. of Mile-end.

10. Capt. William Brown, of the royal navy, to Miss M. V. Fothergill.

At Walcot church, Bath, Mr. Reece, to the widow of Wm. Badcock, esq. of Camden-place, and daughter of Rich. Cumberland, esq. the celebrated dramatic writer.

11. At Sunning-hill, Berks, Fielder Jenkins, esq. merchant, of Clement's-lane, to the only daughter and heiress of John Pope, esq. of Harley-street.

At Cottingham, near Hull, James Croft Brooke, esq. major of 3d dragoon-guards, to Miss Frances Brooke, of Hull bank.

John Coffart, esq. to the eldest daughter of Leland Crofthwait, esq. one of the governors of the Bank of Ireland.

15. In Rossshire, Col. Mackenzie, of the 78th foot, to Miss Lilias Chisholm, daughter of the late Alex. C. esq. of Chisholm.

16. Daniel M'Kinlay, esq. of Size-lane, Bucklersbury, to Miss Lindo, daughter of Alexander L. esq. of Finsbury-square.

21. Thomas Levett, esq. of Packington, to Miss Gresley, daughter of Sir Nigel Bowyer G. bart. of Drakelow, co. Derby.

22. At Hackney, John Craven, esq. of Goodman's-fields, to Miss Bowman, dau. of Wm. B. esq. of Lombard-str. banker.

23. Rev. Thomas Fry, fellow of Lincoln college, Oxford, and vicar of Radley, Berks, to Miss Creswell, daughter of Estcourt C. esq. of Bibury, co. Gloucester.

Sir Rob. Williames Vaughan, bart. M.P. for Merionethshire, to Miss Anna-Maria Mostyn, fourth daughter of the late Sir Roger M. bart. M.P. for Flintshire.

25. Rev. Wm. Williamson, late of Ripon, co. York, to the eldest daughter of Thomas Worth, esq. of Marston, co. Linc.

28. Capt. George Miller, to Miss Barnes, of Stepney-green.

29. At Richmond, Surrey, W. D'Arcy Todd, esq. paymaster of the 53d foot, to Miss Charlotte Tonkin, daughter of the late W. T. esq. of Lisbon.

30. At Shipnal, John Atkins, esq. of Wickham, Hants, to Miss Wall.

Thomas Hughes, esq. of Haverfordwest, to Miss Phelps, of Withy-Bush, in Pembrokeshire.

Oct. 2. Benj Holloway, eſq. of Lee-place, to Miſs Roberts, daugh. of Major-gen. R.

Rowles Scudamore, eſq. of the Grange, near Stroud, co. Glouceſter, to Miſs Lucretia Greenwood, of Mary-la-Bonne.

4. W. Wordſworth, eſq. of Graſmere, to Miſs Hutchinſon, of Wykeham, Scarboro'.

At Ayr, Scotland, Capt. Robert Hamilton, of the 79th foot, to the ſecond daughter of Wm. Bowie, eſq. of Cambuſnean.

6. Stephen Poyntz, eſq. captain in the royal navy, to Miſs F. Brace, of Hambledon, Hants.

7. Mr. George Hobſon, ſurgeon, of Great Mary-la-Bonne-ſtreet, to the ſecond daughter of Thomas Buckland, eſq of Langley-park, Bucks.

13. At Stonehouſe, near Plymouth, Capt. Whitby, of his Majeſty's ſhip Belleiſle, to Miſs Symonds.

14. At Lambeth, Michael Anthony, eſq. of Shippen-houſe, Berks, to Miſs Eliza-Harriet M'Combe, daughter of John M'C. eſq. of Walcot-place.

Rev. Robert Crockett, of Hodnet, Salop, to Miſs Maria Wright, daughter of the late Abiathar W. eſq. of Dudley, co. Worceſter.

16. Richard Hopkins Harriſon, eſq. of the Inner Temple, to Miſs Yeomans, of Worceſter.

18. Mr. Thomas Hall, jun. merchant, of Hull, to the youngeſt daughter of the Rev. Tho. Robinſon, vicar of St. Mary's, Leic.

21. At Woolwich, Kent, Wm. Scott, eſq. to Miſs Elizabeth Scalch.

John Hope, eſq. to Miſs Lucy Elton, daughter of the late Iſaac E. eſq. of Stapleton-houſe, co. Glouceſter.

25. Alexander Robertſon, eſq. ſurgeon, formerly of Jamaica, and late of the medical ſtaff in Egypt, to Miſs Lilias Wilſon, dau. of Mr. Alex. W. merch. of Inverneſs.

Edward Alexander, eſq. to Miſs Catharine Glas, daughter of John G. eſq. provoſt of Stirling.

Rev. William Alderſon, of Holme-on-Spalding moor, ſon of the Rev. George A. rector of Birkin, to Miſs Robinſon.

26. At Biſhop-Wearmouth, Rowland Webſter, jun. eſq. of Stockton, to Miſs Mary Maling, daughter of John M. eſq. of Grange, co. Durham.

29. At St. George's, Bloomſbury, T. G. Bayliff, eſq. to the only daughter of T. Lane, eſq. F. R. S.

At Windſor, Benjamin Crocker, eſq. land agent, to Miſs Perkins, of Freſhford, Somerſ.

Nov. 1. Mr. W. R. Smith, attorney, of Newcaſtle-under-Lyne, to Miſs Haden, daughter of the Rev. A. B. H. of Goſſbrook-houſe, near Wolverhampton.

2. Mr. T. Williamſon, cotton-manufacturer, of Derby, to the ſecond daughter of Mr. John Carter, of Rayleigh, Eſſex.

At Southampton, Mr. Gaſelee, ſurgeon, of the Borough, to Miſs Anne Mant, dau. of the Rev. Dr. M. of Southampton.

Dec. 20. At Edinburgh, Lieut.-colonel Stewart, of the 42d foot, to the youngeſt daughter of the late Wm. Kerr, eſq. of the General Poſt-office.

23. At Brodie-houſe, Col. Matthew Mac Allifter, of Roſhill and Bar, in Kintyre, to the young. dau. of Jas. Brodie, eſq. M.P.

27. At Old Windſor, Capt. Codrington, of the royal navy, to Miſs Hall.

Andrew Wedderburn, eſq. to the eldeſt daughter of John Wedderburn, eſq. of Clapham common, Surrey.

28. At Wandſworth, Surrey, Charles Watkins, eſq. of the Middle Temple, to the ſecond daughter of the Rev. Thomas Williams, vicar of Alfriſton, Suſſex.

By ſpecial licence, at Dardiſtown caſtle, co. Meath, Ireland, the eldeſt ſon of H. Smith, eſq. of Beabeg, to the only daugh. of Hen. Oſborne, eſq. of Dardiſtown caſtle.

Rev. W. Nettleſhip, rector of Fairfold, co. Lincoln, to Miſs Buckley, of Langley park, Bucks.

Thomas Uſher, eſq. of the royal navy, to Miſs Foſter, of Grove.

30. Mr. Hickſon, grazier, of Brentingby, to Miſs Coy, of Freeby, co. Leiceſter.

31. At Belhaven, James Purves, eſq. late of Calcutta, to Miſs Chriſtiana Johnſtou.

DEATHS.

April 3. AT Madras, in the Eaſt Indies, Henry Waugh, eſq. lieutenant and adjutant in the Eaſt India Company's 17th regiment.

June . . . At Calcutta, of a bilious fever, aged 33, William Holland, eſq. merchant, ſon of the Rev. Nicholas H. rector of Stifford, Eſſex. Endeared to the whole ſettlement by the amiableneſs of his manners, the correctneſs of his judgement, and his punctuality in the various departments of buſineſs which he undertook for himſelf and others, he fell an univerſally-lamented victim to the unremitted labours of his profeſſion in an ungenial climate; and many in this country will read this confirmation of a report, which made its way to England ſome weeks ſince, with unaffected concern for the premature loſs to ſociety of ſo eſtimable a character.

July 16. At Bombay, about ſix o'clock in the evening, much and deſervedly regretted, James Rivett Carnac, eſq. ſecond member of council at that preſidency. He was interred in the church next evening, with every honour ſuited to his rank.

Nov. 1. At St. Domingo, of the fever of the country, after an attack of ten days, Victor Emmanuel Le Clerc, captain general of the French troops on that iſland. The letter, dated Nov. 2, which announces this event, ſays, "Laſt night was a night of mourning for us. The General in Chief, Le Clerc, your Captain-general, is no more. He has juſt fallen a victim—an inflexible malady has taken him from us.

The

The army, which witneſſed his ſolicitude for their welfare and ſucceſs, and the inceſſant activity with which he purſued the beſt meaſures for that end, now mourn him as a father. Scarcely arrived at the middle of his career, and already a conqueror in battles, firm in council, he was at once a hero and a ſage. He had dignity without pride; generoſity without oſtentation; his heart was right; your pains have always been his. Soldiers, the brother-in-law of Bonaparte is no more. He will live in all hearts. The brigands, of whom he was the terror, will rejoice at his death. You will puniſh them for their deteſtable tranſports."—The body, bowels, and heart, were conveyed on-board the Swiftſure ſhip of war, and the ſabre and hat of the Captain-general conſigned to the captain, to remain depoſited, during the whole of the voyage, on the coffin; the whole to be given, on the arrival of the veſſel in France, to the officer charged to accompany the remains. The Conſular Court, on this occaſion, go into mourning for *twelve days*.——Gen. Dugua, chief of the ſtaff, alſo died about the middle of Vendemiaire (Oct. 8), after an illneſs of four days only.

5. At Grenada, the Honourable George-Vere Hobart, late governor of that iſland, and ſecond ſon of the Earl of Buckinghamſhire. He had only been married a ſhort time previous to his appointment; and, on his arrival, fell a victim to the diſaſtrous malady that ſo fatally prevails in that country, leaving his diſconſolate widow to mourn, in conjunction with his numerous friends, the irreparable loſs of a young man whoſe kind heart, integrity of mind, and unaffected manners, would not only have been an ornament to his country, but reflected honour on himſelf and his family.

6. Mr. James Tyrrie, lately appointed charity-ſchool-maſter at Quaff, in Shetland, by the Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge. Returning home from Lerwick, in the evening, he miſſed his way, and fell into a ſwamp, where he periſhed. His body was not found till three days afterwards.

17. At Bennington, in the ſtate of Vermont, America, in his 20th year, Mr. D. Stratton, ſon of Mr. J. S. This unfortunate young man was, in 1791, ſeized with what is called *ſcirrous*; and at different periods he ſuffered a diſlocation of moſt of his joints. For the laſt eight years he was unable to ſtep from his bed, and all his joints were gradually diſlocated and rendered uſeleſs, even thoſe of his fingers. During the laſt ſix years he had never been turned in his bed, nor removed, except on the bed-head. Three years ago his jaws became fixed, and continued ſo to the time of his death; all his ſuſtenance was adminiſtered in ſlices ſo thin as to be forced into an orifice about one-eighth of an inch wide; and the diſorder affecting his eyes, deprived him of ſight for three years. He afterwards became entirely deaf with one ear; and received no liquid, for two years before his death, but what he ſucked through a ſtraw. It is remarkable that he retained his ſenſes throughout this long period. In his laſt moments he called his relatives together, bade them farewell in an affecting manner, and expired without the appearance of pain.

Lately, Wm. Fearon, eſq. reſident barriſter at Newcaſtle, and recorder of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

At his father's, at Badſworth-hall, co. York, Capt. Cavendiſh Neville, ſon of Pate N. eſq. He ſerved under the gallant Abercromby, and was wounded in the late campaign in Egypt.

Mr. Prior, an eminent grazier, of Deſford, co. Leiceſter.

Near Southampton, the Rev. Mr. Smith, vicar of Dewchurch and Birch, both in Herefordſhire.

In Bladud's-buildings, Bath, in her 89th year, Mrs. Frances Liſle, the laſt ſurvivor of the twenty children of the late Edward L. eſq. of Crux Eaſton, Hants.

The wife of Dr. Waller, of Portſmouth, and widow of Dr. Corp, of Bath.

At Bath, in an advanced age, Richard Garrard, eſq.

Suddenly, at Bath, Mrs. Suſannah-Gilbert Cooper, only ſiſter of John-Gilbert C. eſq. of Thurgarton priory, Notts.

At Caſter, co. Northampton, aged 84, the widow of Mr. Maſon, of Helpſtone.

After a long and ſevere illneſs, Mr. Samuel Storr, painter, of Wiſbech.

At Sancethorp, near Spilſby, co. Lincoln, aged 90, Mrs. Grummitt.

Aged 70, Mrs. Coy, of Moulton, Linc.

At Syſton, co. Leiceſter, in his 66th year, whilſt giving ſome neceſſary orders to his ſervant, and in the preſence of his wife and family, Mr. Joſeph Moore, an eminent maltſter. His loſs will not be more regretted by his diſconſolate family than by the poor of the neighbourhood, to whom he was very liberal. (See p. 1229.)

At Scorby, near Carliſle, aged 97, Mary Sutton, one of the people called Quakers.

At Crayford, Kent, in his 29th year, Mr. Thomas Smith, jun. ſurgeon, &c.

At Chatham, near Clitheroe, J. Wignall, joiner. He had 34 children by one wife, all born alive.

At Repton, co. Derby, Mr. J. Timford, whitesmith, eminently diſtinguiſhed for his mechanical abilities.

At Stroud, aged 22, in conſequence of breaking a blood-veſſel in a fit of coughing, Mrs. Wilſon.

The

The celebrated Emily Spencer. The fate of this diſtinguiſhed votary of illicit pleaſure ought to be a warning to the unhappy ſiſterhood of faſhionable impures. Emily Spencer was a perſon of the moſt exquiſite beauty. She was of plebeian origin, ſeduced, or, more properly, ruined, almoſt in her infancy, and at that early period conſigned to the care of a famous procureſs in King's-place, where ſhe became the admiration of many perſons of rank, by one of whom ſhe was ſoon taken away, and who gave her a ſplendid eſtabliſhment. At this time, and for ſeveral years afterwards, the beauty of her face was conſeſſedly unparalleled; and ſhe was prevailed upon, at different times, to ſit to the late Engliſh Apelles, when he was delineating, on canvas, an idea of a moſt beautiful angel. After paſſing through thoſe ſcenes of youthful diſſipation and folly which generally mark the progreſs of women in that unhappy ſtate; after having been repeatedly tranſferred from one noble profligate to another, and run the gauntlet of proſtitution, intent only on preſent pleaſure, ſhe became warmly attached to a perſon in an inferior ſtation, and had two children. She was compelled, whether through unkindneſs or inability is not ſaid, to lie-in of her ſecond child in a workhouſe; a circumſtance ſo ſhocking to her feelings, that it conſtantly preyed upon her mind, and induced her to have recourſe to dram-drinking, by which ſhe ſoon became the feeble repreſentative of a beautiful ruin. She again, however, became pregnant; and expired in childbed, at not more than 36 years of age.—Thus early terminated the life of a perſon who, for ſeveral years, had ſo much the command of perſonal ſplendour, and the poſſeſſion of perſonal beauty, as to be the envy of all thoſe female faſhionables and frequenters of public places whom education had not taught to know, nor ſentiment to feel, that an hour of virtuous domeſtic felicity is of more worth than an age of levity and folly.

Mr. Robert Fither, dyer, of Dentonholm, near Carliſle, who, for a long time, had laboured under the moſt melancholy derangement of intellect, and threw himſelf into a mill race, a few yards from his door, where he was found drowned.

At Stockwell-ge, John Buckett, eſq.

At the manor-houſe of Boynton-on-the-Watery, co. Glouceſter, John Rice, eſq.

In Norfolk, Mr. John Slack, of Henny farm, in Soham, co. Cambridge, leaving a wife and nine children.

At Kirton, near Boſton, aged 70, Mrs. Bott, ſiſter-in-law to the late Dr. Kippis. In her the deſtitute have loſt a guardian, the afflicted a comforter, and the needy a friend.

In his 91ſt year, Knyveton Scudamore, eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Glouceſter, and the oldeſt barriſter in England.

Mr. Richard Todd, attorney, of Oundle.

Aged 82, Mr. Henry Watkin, of Croyland, co. Lincoln.

Mr. Wm. Pywell, an opulent farmer, of Thorpe-Malſor, co. Northampton.

Mr. Thomas Hodgkinſon, horſe-dealer, of Northampton.

At Loughborough, co. Leiceſter, Mr. Joſeph Blunt, draper.

At Corville, near Newcaſtle, aged 102, Mrs. Elizabeth Manners.

At Beelſby, co. Lincoln, Mr. Thomas Olling, many years a reſpectable farmer.

At Lynn, Norfolk, in his 90th year, Mr. Ephraim Barton, the oldeſt ſhip-maſter belonging to that port.

The eldeſt ſon of T. Thornewell, eſq. of Dove Cliff, near Burton, co. Leiceſter.

Mr. Francis Dixon, horſe-dealer, of Melton Mowbray.

At Hadleigh, Suffolk, in her 91d year, the relict of Jn. Baines, eſq. laſt ſurviving ſiſter of the late Dr. Johnſon, biſhop of Worceſter, and mother to the Rev. R. Baines, rector of Upton-upon-Severn.

At Wruſford, John Lyddon, eſq. one of the commiſſioners of taxes.

While on a viſit to her daughter, after a ſhort illneſs, at the Woodhouſe, near Sheffield, in her 70th year, Mrs. Dean, of Pitſall.

Rev. Neville Walter, rector of Bergh-Apton, and the rectory of Holveſton, Norfolk, in the gift of Lord Abergavenny. He was of Chriſt Church, Oxf. B.C.L. 1784.

Aged 65, Joſeph Haydock, eſq. of Ditchet, near Windſor.

At Kingſton, John Wallace, eſq.

At Hampton court, John d'Agremont, eſq. late of the Adelphi.

At Kew, George d'Auber, eſq. late captain of the 11th light dragoons.

Mrs. Sumner, relict of Dr. S. formerly of Harrow.

At his houſe in Greenwich, Lieut.-gen. Ayre, of the royal artillery.

At Hendon, Middleſex, of a pulmonary conſumption, Dr. Croſsfield, well known from his trial as an accomplice in a treaſonable plot a few years ago.

At Kentiſh-town, Mrs. Greville, of the theatre-royal, Drury-lane.

At Chelſea, the Rev. Thomas Naylor, formerly of Chelmsford, and many years head-maſter of the grammar ſchool there.

At Chelſea, the widow of Gen. Tupper.

The wife of the Rev. John Lloyd, of Sloane-ſquare, Chelſea.

In London, in her 22d year, Miſs Pryce, ſecond daughter and one of the coheireſſes of the late Thomas Pryce, eſq. of Dyffryn, in Glamorganſhire.

In Manſell-ſtreet, Goodman's-fields, the relict of Michael Jacobs, eſq.

At his houſe in Portman-ſquare, W. Van Hemert Burt, eſq.

In

In Holborn, aged 74, Mrs. Pippard.

Dec. .... At Hoddeſdon, Herts, a ſiſter of Mr. James, ſurgeon and apothecary there, and of Mr. James, of the ſame profeſſion, at Great Dunmow, co. Eſſex, where ſhe was interred in a vault prepared by her family, but ſo near the tower of the church that the pariſhioners, apprehenſive of an accident ſimilar to that at Chelmsford, in the ſame county, deſired it might be transferred to another part of the churchyard, which for ſome time delayed the funeral.

Mrs. Baker, daughter of Mr. Sheppard, of Salvington, Suſſex. This lady, having ſet out from Dorſetſhire, the county in which ſhe reſided, expired in the chaiſe, at the moment when it had arrived at the door of her father's houſe.

At Dartmouth, Devon, in her 33d year, after an illneſs of two days, much reſpected and regretted, the wife of the Rev. T. Tremlett, eldeſt daughter of Mr. W. Notcutt, of Ipſwich.

Aged 70, in Jeſus-lane, Cambridge, Wm. Roberts, eſq. formerly in the profeſſion of the law, from which he had retired many years.

Dec. 9. At Altona, greatly regretted by the poor and her numerous friends, Anne dowager Lady Clifford, mother of the preſent Lord Clifford, and laſt ſurviving ſiſter of the late George Henry E. of Lichfield.

At Moulford lodge, Eſſex, in the 78th year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Holford, relict of Richard H. eſq. who died Feb 24, 1793 (ſee vol. LXIII. p. 190). She was a truly reſpectable character; kept up the old ſyſtem of Engliſh hoſpitality, without extravagance, waſte, or want, on the borders of Hainault foreſt, the poor of which, and for many miles round her hoſpitable manſion, will ſenſibly feel their great loſs by her much-lamented death; as will the ſelect circle of friends to whom her private virtues, amply manifeſted in the chearful practice and performance of every ſocial and domeſtic affection, had juſtly and eminently endeared her. Her remains were interred in the family-vault in Barking church. After the payment of certain equitable legacies, the reſidue of her property deſcends to her two nephews.

11. Aged 65, at Troy town, Rocheſter, Mr. William Forſar, a maſter in his Majeſty's navy ever ſince the year 1762. He was maſter of the Formidable, Sir Hugh Palliſer's ſhip at the time of that officer's important diſpute with Admiral Keppel; afterwards maſter-attendant at Jamaica; and lately a ſuper-intending-maſter at Chatham. His amiable qualities rendered him reſpected and regretted. After the early part of a life paſſed in purſuit of his boiſterous occupation, he retired to the enjoyment of a decent competence; and, by a happy temper and general philanthropy of diſpoſition, rendered himſelf beloved by all around him. He was remarkably fond of children; and the reſpect and eſteem of his neighbours who were parents were followed by their children's love and affection, which he was continually courting by the ready preſent of a fig or an apple; and *Sugar-candy* Forſar! *Halfpenny* Forſar! *Plumb* Forſar! has long been the infantile liſp through Chatham, Rocheſter, and Brompton. But theſe innocent amuſements did not detract from that manlineſs of deportment, ſtrength of underſtanding, and dignity of conduct, his friends know him to be poſſeſſed of; and his very appearance ſerved to inſpire ſtrangers with an idea of being his general character. He was eſteemed an excellent ſailor, a juſt man, a chearful and intelligent companion.

12. At Paris, M. de Bourdeilles, formerly biſhop of Soiſſons. He was buried the next day in his pontifical habits.

At Piſa, where ſhe went for the recovery of her health, the wife of Philip Ducarel, eſq. of Exmouth, Devon, nephew of Dr. Andrew Coltee Ducarel.

14. Aged 75, the Rev. George Paſley Malim, rector of Harpole, and more than 40 years vicar of Higham-Ferrers and Irthingborough, co. Northampton.

15. At Carlſruhe, aged 61, John-Lorenzo Boeckmann, a man of diſtinguiſhed learning. He was a privy counſellor of the Court, and profeſſor of natural philoſophy and mathematicks to the Gymnaſium of that city.

At Oporto, in his 76th year, Jn. Whitehead, eſq. 47 years conſul there.

16. In his 71ſt year, Mr. Jn. Ratcliffe, miller and baker, of March, iſle of Ely.

18. At Ulley, near Rotheram, co. York, Robert Poynton, eſq.

19. At Mount-Panther, co. Down, Ireland, Francis-Charles Anneſley, Earl Anneſley, Viſcount Glerawly, and Baron Anneſley. He was born 1740; ſucceeded his father, the firſt viſcount, 1770; and married, 1766, Mary daughter of Rd. Grave, of Ballyhimmoc, co. Cork, eſq. Dying without iſſue, he is ſucceeded in titles and eſtates by his brother, the Right Hon. Richard Anneſley, now Earl Anneſley, one of his Majeſty's moſt honourable privy council, and a chief commiſſioner of the revenue in Ireland.

In her 80th year, the wife of Lacy Primatt, eſq. of Hillingdon, Middleſex.

20. Alexander Warrack, maſter of the Lark, of Aberdeen, loſt his life near Holy Iſland. The veſſel had gone aſhore on the beach, and the maſter went to Berwick on the ſhip's buſineſs; but, on his return, had either miſtaken his way through the ſands, or was ſurrounded by the riſing tide, and drowned before aſſiſtance could be given.

Aged 61, Mrs. Malyn, wife of the Rev. Mr. M. of Eye, Norfolk. Her death was occaſioned

occaſioned by the fire catching her cloaths on the 16th, and no one being at hand to render her aſſiſtance. In this diſtreſſed ſtate ſhe ran out of the houſe, when a ſervant-girl meeting her, immediately gave a loud ſhriek, which induced two men to ruſh into the yard, who took her to the pump, threw a tub of water over her, and extinguiſhed the fire; but Mrs. M. was ſo ſhockingly burnt that ſhe lived but 4 days.

At Wareham, Dorſet, the wife of the Rev. Iſham Baggs.

21. At Borrowſtounneſs, in Scotland, in his 11th year, A. M. Addiſon, youngeſt ſon of Charles A. eſq.

At Stony-Stratford, the relict of Mr. Forſitt, ſurgeon, of Uppingham.

22. In John-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, Mrs. Frances Tiſon, ſiſter of the late John T. eſq. of Watlington park, co. Oxford.

23. Aged 86, J. Bennet, a miner. Having been miſſing ſome days in an old tin-ſhaft near North Buckland abbey, Roborough downs, he was dragged for by ſome miners' labourers, and, after ſome ſearch, found under a heap of rubbiſh, having fallen down near 80 feet from the top of the ſhaft, owing, it is ſuppoſed, to his great eagerneſs in trying to finiſh the job by task-work. He was a hale, ſtrong man, and eſteemed a good miner. The mine had ceaſed working three centuries.

Aged 83, the Rev. Benjamin Rogers, vicar of Seagry, Wilts.

Suddenly, at his houſe at Cardiff, Wales, W. Morris, eſq.

Mrs. Mary Hughes, wife of John H. gent. and daughter of the Hon. G. Sempill, eſq. by Mary only daughter of W. Mawheed, ſen. of Finchley, Middleſex, and the laſt ſurvivor of that family.

Aged 79, William Hales, eſq. of Buttlane, Deptford, Kent.

At Lutterworth, co. Leiceſter, aged 30, the wife of Mr. Oliver, bookſeller.

At Cuddeſden, aged 28, the Rev. Thomas Davies, B.A. of Jeſus college, Oxford.

24. At New Church, in Roſſendale, aged 61, ſuddenly, the Rev. John Shorrock, miniſter of the perpetual curacies of New Church and Walton-le-Dale. He was of Brazenoſe college; M. A. 1774.

At Wymondham, aged 75, the Rev. Richard Drake, rector of Mileham, Little Franſham, and Eccles, co. Norfolk. He was of Caius college, Cambridge; B. A. 1749; M. A. 1753.

Rev. Wm. Jenner, of Burbage, Wilts.

Mr. Gardner, merchant, of Spalding.

Aged 69, the widow of Mr. Drury, grocer, of Newark.

25 In Upper Guildford-ſtr. the youngeſt ſon of W. Anderſon, eſq.

During divine ſervice a perſon, having the appearance of an officer, dropt down, and immediately expired, at the chapel in Berkeley-ſtreet. He lay there two days, when he was at length diſcovered to be a Mr. Brown, a yeoman of the guard.

At Cheltenham, Thomas Crowder, eſq. late of the Enniſkillen dragoons.

At Frampton, near Boſton, aged 38, Mr. F. H. Overton.

Mr. Henry Radcliffe, of Heſſinden, co. Lancaſter, had four children; the oldeſt (about 8 years of age) was buried this day, and, on the 27th, the remaining three died within a few hours of each other.

26. The wife of Mr. Quarles Harris, of Crutched-friers, merchant.

Aged 65, Mr. Morgan, ſtationer, of Lichfield.

Aged 75, Mrs. Hill, of Northampton, relict of Benjamin H. eſq. receiver-general of the land-tax for the counties of Northampton and Rutland.

Aged 47, Mr. William Smith, of Northampton, well known as a muſical performer and inſtructor.

27. Aged 89, Mrs. Mary Scott, of Penton-place, Penton-ville.

Mr. Wm. Moore, coroner for the hundred of Wiſbech.

Aged 66, Mr. Wm. Winn, of Lincoln, weaver, many years maſter of the ringers at the cathedral, and of St. Peter's church at Arches.

28. At Broxborne, Herts, of an affection of the heart, aged 63, Mr. Lewin, laſt male-heir of an antient family of that name in that pariſh, where they had long been occupiers of the Baſe-hill farm, and probably deſcended from *Lewine*, lord of the manor of Holdeſdon at the Conqueſt.

At Camberwell, Surrey, the widow of Coles Child, eſq.

Mr. Wainer, linen-draper and banker, of Melton-Mowbray, co. Leiceſter.

At her houſe in Argyle-ſtreet, Edinburgh, the relict of Dr. George Monro, late of Anchinbuoy, in Stirlingſhire.

At Glaſgow, Lieut. Thomas Burbridge, of the 14th foot.

29. At Blackheath, aged 71, the relict of Wm. Innes, eſq. of Lime-ſtreet-ſquare.

Thomas-Charles Shairp, eſq. of Great St. Helen's, Biſhopſgate.

At York, Robert Jardine, eſq. late of Louth, co. Lincoln.

Aged 84, Mr. W. Richardſon, of Hull, ſhip-broker. Alſo, the wife of Mr. Rennard, of the Sugar-houſe there.

30. Mrs. Corri, mother of Mrs. Dufſeck; a lady well known in the muſical circles of the firſt faſhion.

At his brother's houſe in Berner's-ſtreet, William-Henry Campbell, eſq. of Liſlonhall, Eſſex.

At his reſidence near Barnes, Surrey, aged 63, Mr. Ibberſon, ſen. late of the George and Blue Boar inn, Holborn.

At Mr. Blagrave's, in Saliſbury-ſtreet, Strand, the relict of Richard Baily, eſq. of Speen-hill, Berks.

At Clapham, Surrey, of a paralytic ſtroke, aged 63, Abraham Wilkinſon, eſq. of Dawſon ſtreet, Dublin, one of the directors of the Bank of Ireland. By his death a fortune of more than 100,000l. devolves to Mr. Shaw, a partner in the banking-houſe of Sir T. Leighlin and Co. who married his only daughter. Mr. W. was the artificer of his own fortune. It was a common ſaying with him, that he wou'd not give any man credit for genius and induſtry who could not make a fortune out of a guinea. His remains were interred in Bunhill-fields burial ground.

31. In the prime of life, Miſs Mary Filley, of Sudbrooke, near Lincoln.

This morning Lieut. Marſhall, of the royal navy, in a fit of infanity, ſhot himſelf through the head, on the Common Hard, Portſmouth. He was removed to a tavern, where he died.

At his ſeat at Ham, Surrey, after a ſhort illneſs, Sir Wm. Parker, bart. vice-admiral of the Red. He ſerved during the whole of the laſt war. June 1, 1794, under Earl Howe, he eminently diſtinguiſhed himſelf; and under Earl St. Vincent, Feb. 14, 1797, his irreſiſtible ardour diſplayed the valour of the Britiſh flag. In him the ſervice has loſt a moſt meritorious and able officer, whoſe patriotic zeal, while his ſervices were required, devoted them from early life to the defence of his country. The tear that bedews the ſhrine of Honour will pay an equal tribute to the private virtues of the gallant Admiral.

Of a violent cold, caught by ſuperintending the aſſembly at Hoddeſdon, Herts, in his 78th year, Tho. Breton, M. D. many years in very great practice as an apothecary in Northampton and its neighbourhood, poſſeſſed of the confidence of the firſt families, and univerſally reſpected for his integrity, his medical ſkill, and his unparalleled vivacity. His remains were interred in Broxborne churchyard, Herts.—Dr. Breton's wife, who died in 1781, was Sarah daughter of Dr. Benjamin King, prebendary of Glouceſter, and vicar of All Saints, Northampton, and of Saint Mary de Lode, in Glouceſter, great grand-daughter of Benjamin King, of Kirby-Muxloe, co. Leiceſter, whoſe wife Elizabeth was one of the four daughters and coheireſſes of John Onebye, eſq. of Hinckley; whoſe RIGHT HEIRS (ſee vol. LV. p. 565) obtained, in 1785, a conſiderable eſtate in the county of Suffolk, after a ſolemn trial at the aſſizes at Bury: which put Dr. Breton and his family into the poſſeſſion of landed property to the amount of 10,000l. one fourth part of the whole eſtate. [Mr. Moore, of Syſton (ſee p. 1223), obtained under the ſame decree, by marriage with another of the deſcendants of John Onebye, 5000l.] Dr. B. has left one ſon and one dau.

At Dundee, Scotland, John Henderſon, eſq. of Rochelhill.

P. 1141, col. 1, l. 10, for "Monarchical Diſpoſition," r. "Monarchical Deſpotiſm."

CHRISTENINGS *and* BURIALS *from* December 15, 1801, *to* December 14, 1802.

Chriſten'd	Males 10564 / Females 9354	19918.	Buried	Males 9889 / Females 9490	19379.	Increaſed in Burials this Year 539.					
Died under 2 Years	5915	20 & 30 -	1199	60 & 70 -	1352	100 - - - - -	0	107 - -	0		
Between 2 and 5	2379	30 & 40 -	1782	70 & 80 -	896	101 - - - - -	0	113 - -	0		
5 and 10	892	40 & 50 -	2112	80 & 90 -	306	102 - - - - -	2	120 - -	0		
10 and 20	523	50 & 60 -	1885	90 and 100 -	62						

DISEASES.						CASUALTIES.	
Abortive&Stillborn	457	Croup	27	Meaſles	559	Broken Limbs	2
Abſceſs	32	Dropſy	845	Miſcarriage	1	Bruiſed	3
Aged	1452	Evil	3	Mortification	336	Burnt	19
Ague	2	All Fevers	2201	Palſy	110	Broken Neck	1
Apoplexy & ſudden	266	Fiſtula	3	Pleuriſy	31	Drowned	112
AſthmaandPhthiſic	639	Flux	9	Quinſy	2	Exceſſive Drinking	10
Bedridden	2	French Pox	11	Rafh	1	Executed *	6
Bile	2	Gout	107	Rheumatiſm	2	Found dead	10
Bleeding	20	Gravel,Strangury,and		Rickets	1	Fractured	4
Burſten and Rupture	25	Stone	16	Scurvy	2	Frighted	2
Cancer	63	Grief	6	Small Pox	1579	Frozen	2
Canker	1	Headmouldſhot, Hor-		Sore Throat	15	KilledbyFalls,&c.	78
Chicken Pox	2	ſnochead,and Water		Sores and Ulcers	13	Killed by Fighting	1
Childbed	193	in the Head	109	St. Anthony's Fire	3	Killed themſelves	41
Colds	14	Impoſthume	1	Spaſm	9	Killed by a Bull	1
Colick, Gripes, &c.	24	Jaundice	77	StoppageinStomach	11	Killed by a Madman	1
Conſumption	4078	Jaw Locked	2	Swine Pox	1	Poiſoned	2
Convulſions	3503	Inflammation	635	Swelling	0	Scalded	3
Cough, and Hooping-		Leproſy	1	Teeth	363	Smothered	1
Cough	1004	Lethargy	1	Tumor in the Womb	0	Starved	3
Cramp	2	Livergrown	7	Vomiting&looſeneſs	12	Stranged	1
Cow Pox	2	Lunatick	125	Worms	7	Suffocated	4

* There have been executed in Middleſex and Surrey, 8; of which number 6 only have been reported to be buried (as ſuch) within the Bills of Mortality.

A.

ABBOT 829, 831, 974, 1147
Abercromie 679, 786
Abington 684
Aboyne, E. 832
Aboyne 875
Acheson 832
Acklom 973
Adair 829
Adam 680
Adams 788, 871
Addington 681, 828, 829, 970, 1217
Addis 788, 876
Addison 789, 1218
Affleck 1076
Agar 782
Agnew 1159
Agutter 1076
Ainslie 830, 1160
Aitken 876
Aitkins 970
Aitchurst 1165
Alcock 832, 1160
Aldborough, Countess 693, 778
Aldersey 1146
Alderson 1224
Alexander 831, 1168, 1224
Alford 876
Allan 979, 1078
Allen 692, 781, 829, 1169
Alvensleben, Count 1069
Amherst 875
Amsinck 1067
Amyatt 831
Ancell 1161
Anderson 787, 830, 1160, 1218
Andover 828
André 1077
Andrewes 1174
Andrews 628
Angelo 692
Angus 978
Anhalt Coethen, Prince Louis, Princess Louisa 977
Ann 783
Annand 884
Annesley 830
Annesley, Earl 1227
Anson 830
Anthony 1164
Antoine 828
Apthorp 1218
Arabin 879
Arbuthnot 778
Archdall 832
Arther 679, 684, 1077
Arton 875
Arton, son of the Nabob of 974
Arden, Baron 681
Arkwright 1063
Armstrong 884, 973
Arnald 834, 969
Arnold 1069, 1218
Arrowsmith 1063
Ascough 787
Ashborough 978
Ashburnham 779
Ashby 878, 1172
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Ashton 889
Astley 830
Atkins 691, 788, 828, 1213
Atkinson 779, 1161
Atler 1063
Aubry 828
Austen 685
Auton 876
Aynsley 1063
Ayre 1226
Ayrton 684
Ayton 779

B.

BABINGTON 830
Bacon 1160
Babenoch 882
Badcock 1223
Bagenal 832
Baggs 1228
Bagot 786
Bagwell 832
Bailey 1163
Baillie 778, 829, 832, 1171
Baillige 1218
Baker 692, 786, 829, 977, 1161, 1227
Bains 1219, 1226
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Baldwyn 681
Balfour 878
Ball 680, 692
Ballard 972
Bally 1228
Bamfylde 829
Banbury, Earl of 679
Banbury 1063
Bancroft 779
Banks 829
Bannerman 1162
Bannister 1068
Barclay 684, 787, 829, 830
Barham 831
Baring 684, 831
Barker 683, 693, 779, 878, 1218
Barkley 1078
Barlow 829, 830, 1167
Barnard 779, 969, 1218
Barne 784, 829
Barneby 1159
Barnes 649, 782, 1166, 1172, 1223
Barré 694, 970
Barratt 1063
Barrett 876
Barron 1071
Barrow 969
Barry 780
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Basire 885
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Bateman 779
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Beaircroft 877
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Beaumont 830
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Becker 1223
Beckwith 679
Beech 1075
Beever 680, 1219
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Belgrave, Lord 829, 970
Belgrave 684
Bell 684, 778, 779, 879, 970, 1068, 1219
Bellamy 1160, 1223
Benner 1068
Bennet 830, 885, 1228
Benson 681
Bent 828
Bentinck 830, 973
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Benyon 830, 980
Beresford 831, 1217
Berkley 829
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Berquin 973
Berriman 787
Berthon 1166
Bertie 831
Berwick 688
Best 830, 885, 1219
Bethell 1063
Bevan 683, 780
Beverley 886
Bewdley 979
Bewicke 691, 878
Bickat 878
Biddle 1171
Biddulph 973
Bidlake 680
Bielby 787
Bignell 1160
Billing 784
Billinghurst 779
Billington 691
Bine 781
Bingham 684
Binks 680
Binning, Lord 829, 1064
Birch 784, 830
Bird 875
Birmingham 1064
Bishopp 831
Bissett 1162
Blakall 970
Blackburn 830
Blacket 884
Blackett 778
Blackstone 685
Blackwell 680, 1160
Blackwood 1075
Blades 1219
Blair 783, 972
Blake 679
Blanchard 978
Blane 778
Blanford, Marquis 831
Blaquiere 784
Bleamire 691
Bligh 832, 1159
Blofield 779
Bloxham 830
Blunt 1226
Boig 787
Bocage 1076
Boddington 685
Breckmann 1227
Bogie 977
Bogle 1162
Bolleville 780
Bonaparte 973
Bond 681, 845, 1160, 1174, 1223
Bonham 1160
Bonfall 787
Booth 779
Bootle 870
Borland 680
Borthwick 973
Bosanquet 973
Bosfi 883
Bost 1226
Boucharett 829
Bough 777
Bourdilles 1227
Bourdillon 780
Bouverie 829, 830
Bowden 1166
Bowen 684
Bower 788
Bowes 787
Bowie 1224
Bowles 683
Bowman 973, 1223
Bowyer, Lady 1173
Boyce 689
Boyle 832
Boyman 1223
Brace 1224
Bragge 829
Bradshaw 1217
Braithwaite 1218
Bramley 1055
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Mr.

THE encouragement which your valuable and impartial Miscellany affords to every votary of literature, however small his exertions, induces me to hope that you will devote the corner of a page to the insertion of the following attempt at an inscription for the monument to be erected to the memory of its illustrious subject. *But one* inscription can be chosen; but, before the choice is fixed, every one is at liberty to produce his efforts. Under that consideration I produce mine, but with a very faint hope of their acceptance. NEOS.

"To him,
to that man,
who, after having served his country in various climes,
died at last in the arms of Victory, in a far distant land;
to Lieutenant-general Sir RALPH ABERCROMBY, K. B.
who, after two harassing campaigns in Holland,
and one spent in the capture of various Colonies,
belonging to the enemies of his country, in the West-Indies;
was called upon to lead a large and
well-appointed army
to victory, in the fertile but unhealthy plains of Egypt;
where, in the field of battle,
and at the commencement of the engagement,
before the gates of Alexandria,
he received a mortal wound on the 21st March, 1801;
which he concealed, till he saw the battle his own,
and the enemy completely defeated;
and then, after lingering some days,
expired amidst the tears and regret of a victorious army.
To such a man,
a grateful country and a generous king
have erected this monument;
as a testimony
of their admiration of his many and great virtues,
and in order to perpetuate to posterity,
as far as marble can,
the memory of so great a man.
Obiit 28 Mar. 1801, 41 Geo. III.
Anno ætatis 68.

His ashes lie interred at Malta, but his fame is embalmed for the admiration of future ages, and his memory deeply graven on the bosom of his disconsolate country.

In him were combined the heroism of the soldier, and experience of the sage, the bravery of the warrior, and the humanity of the man.

Reader, this marble is not the tablet of flattery. To flatter the dead would be mockery. But to characterise the man, to distinguish the hero, is the office of his monumental inscription.

P. 798, b. Perleganda *should be* perlegenda; *and after* majestati *add* ab, *as in p.* 610.
P. 1004, a. for "Doctrines," read "Doctrine;" for "Matthew xxv. 30" read "36;" "Matth. xxi. 15," read 15, 16;" "Dan. xiii." read "xii."

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